BULLETINS

AND

OTHER STATE INTELLIGENCE

FOR THE YEAR 1859.

[PART I.—JANUARY TO JUNE.]

BULLETINS

AND

OTHER STATE INTELLIGENCE

FOR THE YEAR 1859.

IN TWO PARTS.

COMPILED AND ARRANGED FROM THE OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS PUBLISHED IN THE LONDON GAZETTE.

BY T. L. BEHAN,

SUPERINTENDENT.

PART I.—JANUARY TO JUNE.

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1860.

BULLETINS.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of JANUARY 4, 1859.

Windsor Castle, December 30, 1858.

THE Queen was this day pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood upon Mordaunt Lawson Wells, Esq., Judge of the Supreme Court at Calcutta.

(1976.)

Board of Trade, Whitehall, January 3, 1859.

The Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade and Plantations have received, through the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of a Despatch from Her Majesty's Consul at Bordeaux, announcing that all vessels arriving at the port of Pauillac, at the mouth of the river Gironde, are required to hoist a yellow flag, which is to be kept flying until the vessel has been reported to the sanitary authority of the port.

(8.)

Board of Trade, Whitehall, January 3, 1859.

The Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade and Plantations

179648

have received information from Her Majesty's Consul-General in Cuba, that the Port of Tarza, on the south side of the Island of Cuba, has been opened to foreign commerce.

Commission signed by the Queen.

Northumberland Light Infantry Regiment of Militia.

Joseph Jones, Gent., to be Quartermaster, from 5th November, 1858. Dated 19th November, 1858.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Inverness.

Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel the Honourable Alexander Edward Fraser, Scots Fusilier Guards, to be Deputy Lieutenant. Dated 28th December, 1858.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Northumberland.

Northumberland Light Infantry Regiment of Militia.

Michael Dodd, Gent., to be Lieutenant, vice George Dodd, deceased. Dated 28th December, 1858.

RESIGNATION.

Lieutenant Richard Close, resigned 30th September, 1855.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Oxford.

Oxfordshire Regiment of Militia.

Ensign Windham Francis Phillips to be Lieutenant, vice Constable, resigned. Dated 29th December, 1858.

Henry Frank Otté Golding, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Crowder, promoted. Dated 29th December, 1858.

Walter Hackett, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Lloyd, promoted. Dated 29th December, 1858.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Glamorgan.

Royal Glamorgan Light Infantry Militia.

John Brabazon Kemeys Tynte, Gent., to be Ensign. Dated 21st December, 1858.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Forfar.

Forfar and Kincardine Regiment of Militia Artillery.

First Lieutenant John Clervaux Chaytor to be Captain, vice Barclay, resigned. Dated 25th December, 1858.

Thomas Augustus Forbes Leith, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant. Dated 25th December, 1858.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Lanark.

2nd Royal Lanarkshire Militia.

Alexander Tait, Gent., to be Lieutenant, vice Dunlop, resigned. Dated 31st December, 1858.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Nottingham.

Royal Sherwood Foresters or Nottinghamshire Regiment of Militia.

Ensign Henry Peter Murphy to be Lieutenant, vice Stanhope, promoted. Dated 31st December, 1858.

The Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, having certified to the Commissioners for the reduction of the National Debt, that there was no surplus of actual Revenue, over the actual expenditure of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, for the year ended the 30th September, 1858 :

The Commissioners for the reduction of the National Debt, hereby give notice that no sum will be applied by them on account of the sinking fund, under the provisions of the Act 10, Geo., IV, cap. 27, between the 6th day of January, 1859, and the 31st day of March, 1859.

National Debt Office, 1st January, 1859.

A. Y. Spearman, Comptroller General.

An order of the Poor Law Board to the Churchwardens and Overseers of the Poor of the parish of Saint Anne, Blackfriars, in the county of Middlesex, and to all others whom it may concern, dated December 23rd, 1858, directs that so much of the said Act, passed in the fourteenth year of the reign of Her Majesty, intituled "An Act to prevent the holding of vestry or other meetings in churches, and for regulating the appointment of vestry clerks," as relates to the appointment of a vestry clerk, shall forthwith be applied to, and be put in force within, the said parish of Saint Anne, Blackfriars.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of JANUARY 7, 1859.

Windsor Castle, January 1, 1859.

THIS day had audience of Her Majesty ;

Señor Don Xavier de Isturiz, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the Queen of Spain, to deliver his credentials, in the same character, from the Duchess Regent of Parma, on behalf of the Duke Robert I. :

To which audience he was introduced by the Earl of Malmesbury, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

War-Office, January 5, 1859.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the appointment of Frederick Cleeve, Esq., Paymaster in the Royal Navy, to be an Ordinary Member of the Civil Division of the Third Class, or Companions, of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath.

Saint James's Palace, January 1, 1859.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Thomas Watson, Esq., M.D., to be Physician Extraordinary to Her Majesty, in the room of Richard Bright, Esq., M.D., deceased.

Downing-Street, January 5, 1859.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint George Dundas, Esq., to be Lieutenant-Governor of the Island of Prince Edward.

Whitehall, December 31, 1858.

The Queen has been pleased to grant unto George Baillie, of Jerviswood, in the county of Lanark, Esquire, commonly called Lord Binning, and to Helen-Catherine, his wife, daughter and only child of Sir John Warrender, of Lochend, in the parish of Dunbar, in the county of East Lothian, Baronet, by the Honourable Dame Frances Henrietta, his second wife, sister of Richard-Pepper, Lord Alvenley, deceased, her royal licence and authority that they may, in compliance with a direction contained in a deed of indenture, bearing date the 6th day of October, 1854, made in contemplation of, and previous to, their marriage, assume and take the surname of Arden, in addition to and after that of Baillie; and that he the said George Baillie may bear the arms of Arden quarterly with those of his own family, and that such surname and arms may in like manner be taken, borne, and used by the issue of their marriage; such arms being first duly exemplified according to the laws of arms, and recorded in the Herald's Office, otherwise the said licence and permission to be void and of none effect:

And also to command that the said royal concession and declaration be recorded in Her Majesty's College of Arms.

War-Office, Pall-Mall, S.W.,
January 7, 1859.

The Secretary of State for War has received the following List of Casualties in the Army serving in India.

Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing, of Troops under the immediate command of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, in Action at Buxar Ghaut, on the 24th November, 1858.

Head Quarters, Camp, Badour,
November 25, 1858.

Her Majesty's 6th Dragoon Guards—5 horses killed; 3 non-commissioned officers, rank and file, 10 horses, wounded.

Detachment 6th Madras Light Cavalry - 1 horse killed; 1 horse missing.

1st Seikh Irregular Cavalry—1 rank and file, 3 horses, killed; 2 horses wounded; 2 horses missing.

Her Majesty's 5th Fusiliers—1 rank and file wounded.

Detachment Her Majesty's 20th Regiment—5 non-commissioned officers, rank and file, killed; 7* non-commissioned officers, rank and file, wounded.

Detachment Her Majesty's 80th Regiment—2 non-commissioned officers, rank and file, killed; 5 non-commissioned officers, rank and file, wounded.

Detachment Her Majesty's 23rd Regiment—1 rank and file wounded.

Total—8 non-commissioned officers, rank and file, 9 horses, killed; 17 non-commissioned officers, rank and file, 12 horse, wounded; 3 horses missing.

H. W. NORMAN, Major,
Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army.

* One wounded soldier of the 20th since dead.

War-Office, Pall-Mall,
7th January, 1859.

88th Regiment of Foot.

Major-General Horatio George Broke to be Colonel, vice Lieutenant-General Robert Barclay Macpherson, C.B., deceased. Dated 24th December, 1858.

War-Office, Pall-Mall,
7th January, 1859.

MEMORANDUM.

An Examination for direct Commissions will be held at Burlington House, on Monday the 7th of February, 1859, and following days.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Kent.

Royal East Kent Regiment of Mounted Rifles Yeomanry Cavalry.

William Deedes, junior, Esq., Captain in the Rifle Brigade, to be Lieutenant. Dated 31st December, 1858.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Wigtown.

The Galloway Rifles.

Thomas White Heŭston, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Austin Heŭston, resigned. Dated 23rd December, 1858.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Essex.

The Essex Rifles.

Lewis Dodgson, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Knobel, promoted. Dated 10th December, 1858.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of JANUARY 11, 1859.

Whitehall, January 10, 1859.

THE Queen has been pleased to appoint William Henry Adams, Esquire, Barrister-at-Law, to be Recorder of the borough of Derby, in the room of John Balguy, Esquire, deceased.

Foreign-Office, January 10, 1859.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr. G. Oliver as Consul at Plymouth for the Argentine Confederation.

War-Office, Pall-Mall,
11th January, 1859.

3rd Regiment of Dragoon Guards, Cornet Arthur C. Van Cortlandt to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Berkeley, promoted. Dated 11th January, 1859.

5th Dragoon Guards, Surgeon William Johnstone Fyffe, M.D., from the 13th Foot, to be Surgeon, vice Trousdell, who exchanges. Dated 11th January, 1859.

7th Dragoon Guards, John Alexander Drake, Gent., to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Alleyne, who retires. Dated 11th January, 1859.

3rd Light Dragoons, James Gideon Pott, Gent., to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Teevan, promoted. Dated 11th January, 1859.

7*th Light Dragoons*, Cornet C. P. Visconnt Royston to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Seymour, who retires. Dated 11th January, 1859.

Cornet Henry Herbert Wombwell, from the 11th Light Dragoons, to be Cornet, vice Craven, deceased. Dated 11th January, 1859.

11*th Light Dragoons*, Henry Herbert Wombwell, Gent., to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Moseley, promoted. Dated 11th January, 1859.

Cornet James Gideon Pott, from the 3rd Light Dragoons, to be Cornet, vice Wombwell, appointed to the 7th Light Dragoons. Dated 11th January, 1859.

13*th Light Dragoons*. Lieutenant Robert Burdon, from the 15th Foot, to be Lieutenant, paying the difference between Infantry and Cavalry, vice Bush, who exchanges. Dated 11th January, 1859.

16*th Light Dragoons*, Edward Philip Salter, Gent., to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Fellowes, appointed to the 1st Dragoon Guards. Dated 11th January, 1859.

Charles Anthony, Gent., to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Morrison, promoted. Dated 12th January, 1859.

17*th Light Dragoons*, Captain Henry Baring has been permitted to retire from the Service by the sale of his Commission. Dated 11th January, 1859.

Military Train, Captain Arthur Cassidy, from the 21st Foot, to be Captain, vice Henry Miller, who exchanges. Dated 11th January, 1859.

Royal Artillery, Second Captain and Brevet-Major Charles Henry Ingilby to be Captain, vice Haultain, placed upon the Supernumerary List. Dated 3rd January, 1859.

Lieutenant Arthur Lister Kaye to be Second Captain, vice Ingilby. Dated 3rd January, 1859.

Gentlemen Cadets to be Lieutenants.

George Best. Dated 21st December, 1858.

Clement Walford Bellairs. Dated 21st December, 1858.

Adrian de Montmorency Prior. Dated 21st December, 1858.

To be Assistant-Surgeons.

Assistant-Surgeon William Meyler Milton, from the Staff. Dated 11th January, 1859.

Assistant-Surgeon Joseph Bourke, from the Staff. Dated 11th January, 1859.

Assistant-Surgeon Francis Roberts Hogg, M.D., from the Staff. Dated 11th January 1859.

Assistant-Surgeon William Graves, from the Staff. Dated 11th January, 1859.

Assistant-Surgeon William Temple, M.B., from the Staff. Dated 11th January, 1859.

Assistant-Surgeon Henry Harrison, from the Staff. Dated 11th January, 1859.

Assistant-Surgeon Benjamin Burland, M.B., from the Staff. Dated 11th January, 1859.

Assistant-Surgeon Alfred Lewer, from the Staff. Dated 11th January, 1859.

Royal Engineers, Captain Andrew Clarke, from the Supernumerary List, to be Captain, vice Kerr, placed upon temporary half-pay. Dated 28th December, 1858.

Gentlemen Cadets to be Lieutenants, with Temporary Rank.

William Joseph Carroll. Dated 21st December, 1858.

Samuel Anderson. Dated 21st December, 1858.

Charles Woodward. Dated 21st December, 1858.
Robert Young Armstrong. Dated 21st December, 1858.
Robert John Bond. Dated 21st December, 1858.
Arthur Kyle Haslett. Dated 21st December, 1858.
George Edward Grover. Dated 21st December, 1858.
Charles Harland Craigie Halkett. Dated 21st December, 1858.
George Henry Law Pole. Dated 21st December, 1858.
Charles Bowen. Dated 21st December, 1858.
George William Johnson. Dated 21st December, 1858.
William Hutchinson Mulloy. Dated 21st December, 1858.
William Randall Slaeke. Dated 21st December, 1858.
Edward Toler Wynne. Dated 21st December, 1858.
Francis George Oldham. Dated 21st December, 1858.
Henry Allen Gun. Dated 21st December, 1858.
George Gordon Chamberlin Bigsby. Dated 21st December, 1858.
James Octavius Playfair. Dated 21st December, 1858.

2nd Regiment of Foot, Lieutenant Henry Pye Phillipps to be Adjutant, vice Martin, promoted. Dated 11th January, 1859.

5th Foot, Ensign James Hartley to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Perrin, deceased. Dated 12th October, 1858.

Ensign Francis R. Bradford to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Hartley, whose promotion by purchase, on 24th December, 1858, has been cancelled. Dated 11th January, 1859.

6*th Foot*, Ensign George William Morland to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Ball, who retires. Dated 11th January, 1859.

7*th Foot*. The surname of the Officer promoted to a Company, by purchase, on 24th December, 1858, is spelt *Thurston*, and not *Thurstone*, as then stated.

11*th Foot*, Lieutenant Thomas L. Stack to be Captain, by purchase, vice Knox, who retires. Dated 11th January, 1859.

12*th Foot*, Edward Charles Colley Foster, Gent., to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Disney, appointed to the 69th Foot. Dated 11th January, 1859.

13*th Foot*, Surgeon William Green Trousdell, M.D., from the 5th Dragoon Guards, to be Surgeon, vice Fyffe, who exchanges. Dated 11th January, 1859.

14*th Foot*. The third Christian name of Lieutenant Carbery is *Hill*.

15*th Foot*. The christian name of Lieutenant Burdon is *Robert* and not *John*, as stated in the Gazette of 24th August, 1858.

Lieutenant Richard Harold Bush, from the 13th Light Dragoons, to be Lieutenant, vice Burdon, who exchanges. Dated 11th January, 1859.

16*th Foot*. The promotion of Lieutenant G. A. Ferris from 29th Foot, on 7th September, 1858, and the transfer of that Officer to the 29th Regiment on 26th October, 1858, have been cancelled.

The promotion of Lieutenant J. H. Crosse, from the 58th Foot, on 26th October, 1858, to be on the augmentation of the Regiment, and not vice Ferris, transferred to the 29th Foot, as previously stated.

17*th Foot*, Jonathan William Elmes, Gent., to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Borrett, appointed to the 4th Foot. Dated 11th January, 1859.

20*th Foot*, Ensign Robert Foster-Melliar to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Gilley, deceased. Dated 19th October, 1858.

21*st Foot*, Captain Henry Miller, from the Military Train, to be Captain, vice Arthur Cassidy, who exchanges. Dated 11th January, 1859.

John Popham Mainwaring, Gent., to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Gaskell, promoted. Dated 11th January, 1859.

24*th Foot*, Ensign E. Henry B. Sawbridge to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Waring, who retires. Dated 11th January, 1859.

25*th Foot*, Lieutenant Henry Pears to be Captain, by purchase, vice Harrison, who retires. Dated 11th January, 1859.

27*th Foot*, Brevet-Colonel John Buck Riddlesden, from half-pay Unattached, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Touzel, who exchanges. Dated 11th January, 1859.

Major Oliver Langley to be Lieutenant-Colonel, by purchase, vice Riddlesden, who retires. Dated 11th January, 1859.

29*th Foot*. The promotion of Major E. H. Westropp to be antedated to 20th July, 1858.

Lieutenant George Augustus Ferris to be Captain, without purchase, vice Westropp. Dated 20th July, 1858.

The promotion of Lieutenant J. N. Bomford to be antedated to 20th July, 1858, and to be vice *Ferris*, and not vice *Congreve* promoted in the 4th Foot, as previously stated.

The promotion of Lieutenant A. G. Black to be antedated to 23rd July, 1858, and to be vice *Congreve* promoted in the 4*th* Foot, and not

vice *Ferris* promoted in the 16*th* Foot, as previously stated.

35*th Foot*, Arthur Chichester Crookshank, Gent., to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Fryer, promoted. Dated 11th January, 1859.

39*th Foot*, Assistant-Surgeon Robert Lindsay, M.B., from the Staff, to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice A. M. Humphrey, M.D., cashiered by sentence of a General Court Martial. Dated 14th December, 1858.

40*th Foot*, Charles Stepney Perceval E. Mansergh, Gent., to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Vieth, promoted in the 15th Foot. Dated 11th January, 1859.

47*th Foot*, George Strickland, Gent., to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Trueman, appointed to the 32nd Foot. Dated 11th January, 1859.

50*th Foot*, William L. Fleury, Gent., to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Busfeild, promoted in the 22nd Foot. Dated 11th January, 1859.

51*st Foot*, Lieutenant William Charles Edward Scott to be Instructor of Musketry, vice O'Callaghan, promoted in the 16th Foot. Dated 16th December, 1858.

56*th Foot*, Ensign Augustus Spiller to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Curwen, who retires. Dated 11th January, 1859.

59*th Foot*, Louis Philip Gould, Gent., to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Shaw, promoted in the 9th Foot. Dated 11th January, 1859.

62*nd Foot*, Lieutenant Nicholas G. Elliott has been permitted to retire from the Service by the sale of his Commission. Dated 11th January, 1859.

63*rd Foot*, John Pollard Mayers Burton, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Bicknell, pro-

moted in the 38th Foot. Dated 11th January, 1859.

67*th Foot*, Arthur James Poole, Gent., to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Gardiner, promoted. Dated 11th January, 1859.

69*th Foot*, Captain R. Torrens Pratt, from the 84th Foot, to be Captain, vice Honourable W. H. Herbert, who exchanges. Dated 12th November, 1858.

71*st Foot*, Ensign Francis Fawkes to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice C. T. C. Roberts, who retires. Dated 11th January, 1859.

84*th Foot*, Captain Honourable William Henry Herbert, from the 69th Foot, to be Captain, vice Pratt, who exchanges. Dated 12th November, 1858.

89*th Foot*, William Grinfield Ostler, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Harrison, promoted. Dated 11th January, 1859.

George Jones Whitaker Hayward, Gent., to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Newbigging, promoted. Dated 12th January, 1859.

Rifle Brigade, Ensign A. D. Rickman to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Scriven, killed in action. Dated 21st October, 1858.

Ensign James Hook to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Rickman, whose promotion, by purchase, on 26th October, 1858, has been cancelled. Dated 11th January, 1859.

Honourable Edward Lawless to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Kinloch, promoted. Dated 11th January, 1859.

2*nd West India Regiment*, Charles Gordon Fyfe, Gent., to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Russell, promoted. Dated 11th January, 1859.

Cape Mounted Rifles, William Henry Hodges, Gent., to be Ensign, without purchase, vice

Cumberlege, who resigns. Dated 11th January, 1859.

Royal Canadian Rifles, Ensign Charles Turville Wilson to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Marson, promoted. Dated 11th January, 1859.

INVALID DEPOT (Chatham).

Lieutenant and Adjutant James Pope to be Staff-Captain, vice Rand, who retires upon full pay. Dated 11th January, 1859.

HOSPITAL STAFF.

To be Assistant-Surgeons.

William Robert Kerans, Gent. Dated 14th December, 1858.

Edward Litton Low, M.B. Dated 14th December, 1858.

Robert Lindsay, M.B. Dated 14th December, 1858.

Thomas Murtagh, Gent. Dated 14th December, 1858.

John Greig, M.B. Dated 14th December, 1858.

George Park, M.D. Dated 14th December, 1858.

William Chalmers, Gent. Dated 14th December, 1858.

James Shand Duncan, M.D. Dated 14th December, 1858.

Richard Henry, Gent. Dated 14th December, 1858.

Robert Muir Gilchrist, M.D. Dated 14th December, 1858.

BREVET.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Brown, Recruiting Officer, in London, for Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces, to have the rank of Colonel in the Army, while so employed. Dated 11th January, 1859.

Major Robert Bruce, 23rd Foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army. Dated 20th July, 1858.

To be Majors in the Army.

Captain Charles K. Bushe, 59th Foot. Dated 13th April, 1858.

Captain F. P. Cassidy, 34th Foot. Dated 20th July, 1858.

Second Captain Howard Craufurd Elphinstone, V.C., Royal Engineers. Dated 22nd September, 1858.

Staff-Captain George Rand, retired full-pay of the the Invalid Depôt, at Chatham, to be Major in the Army, the rank being honorary only. Dated 11th January, 1859.

The second Christian name of Major-General Carmichael, C.B., of the Bengal Cavalry, is *Montauban*, and not *Montabin*, as stated in the Gazette of 6th February, 1855.

The following promotions to take place consequent upon the death of Lieutenant-General Robert Barclay Macpherson, C.B., Colonel of the 88th Foot, on 23rd December, 1858.

Major-General George Charles, Earl of Lucan, K.C.B., Colonel of the 8th Light Dragoons, to be Lieutenant-General. Dated 24th December, 1858.

Brevet-Colonel Philip M'Pherson, C.B., Inspecting Field-Officer of a Recruiting District, to be Major-General. Dated 24th December, 1858.

Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Edward Lacy, Captain on half-pay Unattached, Assistant Adjutant-General at Gibraltar, to be Colonel. Dated 24th December, 1858.

Brevet-Major Bernard G. Layard, Captain half-pay 67th Foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel. Dated 24th December, 1858.

Captain Charles William Meadows Payne, half-pay Unattached, to be Major, with date of 26th October, 1858, such antedate not to carry with it any claim to additional pay, previous to 24th December, 1858.

Commission signed by Field-Marshal His Royal Highness the Prince Consort, Warden of the Stannaries, *in the Counties of* Cornwall *and* Devon.

Royal Cornwall and Devon Miners Regiment of Militia.

Joseph Pomery, Gent., to be Second Licutenant. Dated 10th December, 1858.

Commissions signed by Her Majesty's Commissioners of Lieutenancy, for the County of Ayr.

Ayrshire Yeomanry Cavalry.

Lieutenant Charles Vereker Hamilton Campbell to be Captain, vice Hunter, resigned. Dated 7th January, 1859.

Cornet Claude Alexander to be Lieutenant, vice Spiers, deceased. Dated 7th January, 1859.

Cornet John Crichton to be Lieutenant, vice Patrick, deceased. Dated 7th January, 1859.

Cornet William Parker Adam to be Lieutenant, vice Campbell, promoted. Dated 7th January, 1859

John Campbell Haldan, Gent., to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Crawford, deceased. Dated 7th January, 1859.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Lanark.

2nd Royal Lanarkshire Militia.

Bernard Byrne, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Roger, resigned. Dated 3rd January, 1859.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Caithness.

Ross, Caithness, Sutherland and Cromarty, or 96th, Regiment of Militia.

Adrian William Keith Falconer to be Captain, vice John Paton, deceased. Dated 7th October, 1858.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the Tower Hamlets.

King's Own Light Infantry Regiment of Militia.

Alfred Dower Reynolds, Gent., to be Ensign. Dated 6th January, 1859.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Oxford.

Oxfordshire Regiment of Militia.

Henry Alan Clery, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Ramsay, resigned. Dated 5th January, 1859.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County Palatine of Chester.

2nd Regiment of Royal Cheshire Militia.

William Bennion Foulkes, Gent., to be Ensign, vice F. H. Kensall, promoted. Dated 1st January, 1859.

1st Regiment of Royal Cheshire Militia.

MEMORANDUM.

Lieutenants John Legh Sykes, Francis Pullen Mudd, and William Birch Sykes, removed from the strength of the Regiment, having retired on their allowance.

Ensign Joseph Morley Dennis, absent without leave during the late training, is removed from the strength of the Regiment.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Bedford.

Bedfordshire Regiment of Militia.

George Robert Mascall, Gent., to be Lieutenant. Dated 10th December, 1858.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Stafford.

1st Regiment of King's Own Staffordshire Militia.

Ensign George St. John Sherwood Doyle to be Lieutenant, vice Fitzgerald, resigned. Dated 31st December, 1858.

Thomas John Gatehouse, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Dowie, promoted. Dated 30th December, 1858.

2nd Regiment King's Own Staffordshire Militia.

Francis Berry Featherstonhaugh, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Martin, promoted. Dated 6th December, 1858.

William Shaw, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Lenthall, promoted. Dated 7th December, 1858.

Edward Whitacre Davies, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Sneyd, resigned. Dated 21st December, 1858.

Commission signed by the Vice Lieutenant of the County of Perth.

Regiment of Royal Perthshire Rifle Militia.

George Duncan Mercer, Gent., to be Captain, vice Stein, resigned. Dated 4th December, 1858.

FROM THE

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

LONDON GAZETTE of JANUARY 11, 1859.

By the QUEEN.

A PROCLAMATION.

VICTORIA, R.

WHEREAS Our Parliament stands prorogued to Thursday the thirteenth day of this instant January; We, with the advice of Our Privy Council, do hereby publish and declare, that the said Parliament shall be further prorogued, on the said thirteenth day of January instant, to Thursday the third day of February next; and We have given order to Our Chancellor of that part of Our United Kingdom called Great Britain to prepare a Commission for proroguing the same accordingly: and We do hereby further, with the advice aforesaid, declare Our royal will and pleasure, that the said Parliament shall, on the said Thursday the third day of February next, assemble and be holden for the dispatch of divers urgent and important affairs: and the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and the Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses, and the Commissioners for Shires and Burghs of the House of Commons, are hereby required and commanded to give their attend-

ance accordingly, at Westminster, on the said Thursday the third day of February next.

Given at Our Court, at Windsor, this eleventh day of January, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, and in the twenty-second year of Our reign.

GOD save the QUEEN.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of JANUARY 14, 1859.

AT the Court at *Windsor*, the 11th day of *January*, 1859.

The QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty in Council was pleased to order, pursuant to the provisions of the Act passed in the session of Parliament holden in the third and fourth years of the reign of his late Majesty King William the Fourth, intituled "An Act for the appointment of convenient plases for the holding of assizes in England and Wales," and by and with the advice of Her Most Honourable Privy Council, that assizes for the dispatch of civil business, in and for the county of Warwick, shall in future be holden both at Warwick and at Birmingham, in the said county of Warwick, on the same circuit.

At the Court at *Windsor*, the 11th day of *January*, 1859.

The QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty in Council was pleased to order, that from and after

the thirty-first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine:

The chapelry of Tanfield and the townships of Collierley and Kyo, now in the district of the County Court of Durham, holden at Durham, shall be in the district of the County Court of Durham, holden at Shotley Bridge;

The parishes of Tivetshall St. Mary, Tivetshall St. Margaret, and Dickleburgh, now in the District of the County Court of Suffolk, holden at Eye, shall be in the district of the County Court of Norfolk, holden at Harleston;

The Ecclesiastical District of Widnes Dock, now in the district of the County Court of Cheshire, holden at Runcorn, shall be in the district of the County Court of Lancashire, holden at St. Helens.

The township of Morton Grange, now in the district of the County Court of Durham, holden at Seaham Harbour, shall be in the district of the County Court of Durham, holden at Durham.

The parish of West Wickham, now in the district of the County Court of Essex, holden at Saffron Walden, shall be in the district of the County Court of Suffolk, holden at Haverhill.

The chapelry of Kentmere, now in the district of the County Court of Westmoreland, holden at Kirkby Kendal, shall be in the district of the County Court of Westmoreland, holden at Ambleside.

At the Court at *Windsor*, the 11th day of *January*, 1859.

The QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty in Council was pleased to approve of the bye-laws submitted by the Corporation of the Guild or Brotherhood of Masters and Pilots, Seamen of the

Trinity House in Kingston-upon-Hull, for altering the rates of pilotage in respect of steam vessels, within the limits therein stated, according to the schedule set forth in this Gazette.

At the Court at *Windsor*, the 11th day of *January*, 1859.

The QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty in Council was pleased to order upon the representation of the Right Honourable Spencer Horatio Walpole, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, that no new burial-ground shall be opened in any of the undermentioned parishes without the previous approval of one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, and that burials in the said parishes shall be discontinued with the following modifications, from and after the twenty-fourth of January instant (except as is herein otherwise directed), as follows; viz.:—

PITTINGTON, DURHAM.—In the *parish church* of Pittington, Durham; and from and after the first day of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, in the *Churchyard*, except in family graves which are free from remains, and not less than five feet deep. SALISBURY.—In the *Roman Catholic Burial Ground of St. Osmund*, in the parish of *St. Martin*, Salisbury, except for the burial of the widowers, widows, parents and children of those already buried in now existing vaults and walled graves, in which each coffin shall be embedded in charcoal, and separately entombed in an airtight manner, and in family graves not less than five feet deep, which can be opened without the exposure of human remains. FLETCHING, SUSSEX.—Underneath the *parish church* of Fletching, Sussex; and from and after the first day of January, one

thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, in the *Churchyard*, with the exception of now existing vaults and brick graves, which can be opened without the disturbance of soil that has been already buried in, and in which each coffin shall be separately entombed in an air-tight manner, and of now existing family earthen graves, in which no body be interred without a covering of four feet of earth, measuring from the top of the coffin to the ordinary level of the ground, and in which the only bodies to be buried shall be those of widowers and widows of persons already interred therein, and also with the exception of reserved grave spaces. KIRBY MISPERTON.—In the *church* of Kirby Misperton; and on the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, in the *Churchyard*, except in vaults and walled graves, in which each coffin shall be entombed in an air-tight manner, and in other graves not less than five feet deep, which can be opened without the disturbance of remains. WELSH BICKNOR, HEREFORD.—In the *church* of Welsh Bicknor, Herefordshire. NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE.—In the *Welsh Baptist* and *Ebenezer Burial-grounds*, Newport, except for members of the families of those already buried therein respectively, no grave to be less than five feet deep, nor opened unless free from water and remains to that depth. HOLMFIRTH, KIRKBURTON.—In *Holy Trinity Church, Holmfirth*, in the parish of Kirkburton, also in the *Wesleyan Chapel Burial-ground, Hadedge*, within three yards of the day school; and from and after the first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, in *Holmfirth Churchyard.*

Also OTLEY, YORKSHIRE.—In the *parish church* of Otley, in the county of York, and in the

burial-ground of *Salem Chapel*, within three yards of the day-school: and that, from and after the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty (with the exception of vaults and brick graves which were in existence on the thirty-first of August, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, and which can be opened without disturbing soil that has been already buried in, and in which each coffin shall be separately entombed in brick or stone work properly cemented), in the *Parish Churchyard*.

DARRINGTON, YORKSHIRE. — In the *parish church* of Darrington, in the county of York.

DEVIZES.—In the several *churches* and *chapels* within the parish of Devizes; and also in the *churchyards* of *Saint John*, and *Saint Mary*, and in the *Independent*, the *Old Baptist*, the *New Baptist*, the *Wesleyan*, and *Salem Burial-grounds*, except so far as may be in accordance with the following regulations; that no coffin be buried within one foot of any other coffin, or less than four feet below the surface of the ground, unless in a vault or walled grave, in which each coffin shall be embedded in charcoal and separately entombed in an airtight manner; also, that no new grave be dug within three yards of any dwelling.

At the Court at *Windsor*, the 11th day of *January*, 1859.

The QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty in Council was pleased to order that the time for the discontinuance of burials in the churchyards and burial-grounds undermentioned be postponed as follows, viz.:

In the churchyard of St. John, BACUP, in the parishes of Whalley and Rochdale, and in the

Ebenezer and Irwell Terrace Chapel Burial-grounds, in that consolidated chapelry, from the first of January to the first of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine; in the present churchyard of BOWER CHALK, Wilts, from the first of December last to this eleventh of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine; in St. Bartholomew's Churchyard, in the Independent Chapelyard, in the Inghamite Burial-ground, and in the Wesleyan and Baptist Burial-grounds, all in COLNE, in Whalley, from the first of January to the first of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine; in the churchyard of the parish of EGHAM, Surrey, from the first of January to the first of April, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine; in the churchyard of the parish of GILLINGHAM, Kent, from the first of January to the fifteenth of February, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine; in the churchyard of HEXHAM, from the first of January to the first of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine; in the new part of the parish churchyard of LYMINGTON, from the first of January to the first of February, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine; in the churchyard of MALTBY, Yorkshire, from the first of February to the first of May, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine; in Christ Church Burial-ground, Every-street, Ancoats, in MANCHESTER, from the thirty-first of December last, to the thirty-first of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, on condition that all the regulations prescribed by certain Orders in Council of the seventh of December, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, and twenty-second of October, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, in reference to this burial-ground, be strictly

observed; in the churchyard, and in the General Baptist and Wesleyan Burial-grounds, MOUNT SORREL, NORTH-END, in the parish of Barrow-on-Soar, from the first of February to the first of May, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine; in the parish churchyard of NEWPORT, Salop, from the first of January to the first of February, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine; in that portion of the Churchyard of PETERSHAM, which was opened in the year one thousand eight hundred and one, and contains rather less than a quarter of an acre, from the first of January instant, to the first of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, subject to the Secretary of State's Regulations for New Burial Grounds; in St. Mary's Churchyard, in the Independent Chapel Burial-ground, in St. Mary's parish, in St. Peter's Church yard, in the two Baptist Burial-grounds in St. Peter's parish, in the Primitive Methodist and in the Calvinistic BaptistBurial-grounds, in St. Leonard's parish, and in All-hallow's Burial-ground, all in WALLINGFORD, from the thirty-first of December last to the first of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine; in the churchyard of St. Andrew, and in the burial-grounds of the Independent and Baptist Chapels, in WHITTLESEY, from the first of January to the first of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine.

And whereas by two Orders in Council of the second of December, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, and twenty-sixth of February, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, it was, amongst other things, ordered that from and after the first of December, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, only one body should be buried in any common grave in the *General Ce-*

metery in the old parish of BIRMINGHAM, and in the *Church of England Cemetery* at BIRMINGHAM respectively, and it seems fit that the operation of the said Orders be in part postponed; now, there-Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, is pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the operation of the said two Orders in Council, in so far as they direct only one body to be buried in any common grave in the two cemeteries above mentioned, be postponed until the first of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine.

And whereas by an Order in Council of the seventh of April, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, burials were directed to be discontinued in certain parts of the churchyard of ST. PAUL, CHICHESTER, as therein mentioned, and certain regulations were made with respect to burials in the said churchyard, and it seems fit that the said Order be varied; now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice aforesaid, is pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that permission be granted for the use of now existing vaults and brick graves in the said churchyard, provided that, when required, they be opened without disturbing ground that has been already buried in; that each coffin be embedded in four inches of powdered charcoal, and be separately entombed in brick or stonework properly cemented; and it is further ordered that permission be granted for the future interment of the Rev. Thomas Brown, the incumbent of the parish, and of his wife and children, in the said churchyard of St. Paul, Chichester.

And whereas, by an Order in Council of the thirty-first of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, burials were directed to be discontinued from and after the first of February, one

thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, in the churchyard of LUDDENDEN, in the parish of *Halifax*, with certain exceptions therein mentioned, and such period has since been extended to the first of May, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, and it seems fit that the said Order be varied ; now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice aforesaid, is pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that from and after the said first day of May, burials be discontinued in the churchyard of Luddenden, in the parish of Halifax, with the exception of vaults and brick or stone graves, which were in existence on the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, whether walled to the surface of the ground or not, provided that, when required, they be opened without disturbing soil that has been already buried in, and that each coffin be separately entombed in an air-tight manner.

At the Court at *Windsor*, the 11th day of *January*, 1859.

The QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty in Council was pleased to order that the representations made by the Right Honourable Spencer Horatio Walpole, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State (as set forth in this Gazette), that no new burial-ground should be opened in any of the undermentioned parishes without the previous approval of one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, and that interments in the same should be discontinued, with the following modifications :

WHAPLODE, LINCOLNSHIRE. — Forthwith in the *church* of Whaplode Drove ; and from and after the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, in the *churchyard*.

CROMER, NORFOLK.—Forthwith in the *parish church* of Cromer; and from and after the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, in the *churchyard*, with the exception of now existing vaults and brick graves, which can be opened without the disturbance of soil that has been already buried in, and in which each coffin shall be separately entombed in brick or stone work, properly cemented, and also, with the exception of family earthen graves, in which no body shall be buried without a covering of four feet of earth. DENHAM, BUCKS.—Forthwith in the *parish church* of Denham, in the county of Buckingham; and from and after the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, in the *churchyard*, except in now existing vaults and brick graves, which can be opened without disturbing soil that has been already buried in, and in which each coffin shall be separately entombed in brick or stone work, properly cemented; also, with the exception of now existing family earthen graves, in which no body shall be buried within four feet of the general surface of the ground. MELTHAM, YORKSHIRE.—Forthwith in the *parish church* of Meltham, in the county of York; and in the *old churchyard*, with the exception of now existing vaults and brick graves, which can be opened without disturbing soil that has been already buried in, and in which each coffin shall be imbedded in a layer of powdered charcoal, four inches thick, and be separately entombed in brick or stone work, properly cemented; also that the flags covering the vaults and graves in Meltham Church be taken up, so that all hollow spaces beneath may be filled up with earth, that the area over the vaults and graves be covered with a layer of powdered charcoal, eight inches

thick, and the flag-stones be carefully relaid and cemented. ALMONDBURY, YORKSHIRE.—Forthwith in the *parish church* of Aldmonbury, in the county of York; and from and after the first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, in the *old* and *new churchyards*, with the exception of now existing vaults and brick graves, which can be opened without disturbing soil that has been already buried in, and in which each coffin shall be embedded in a layer of powdered charcoal, four inches thick, and be separately entombed in brick or stone work, properly cemented, and, also, with the exception of now existing family earthen graves, in which no bodies shall be buried without a covering of four feet of earth, measuring from the upper surface of the coffin to the ordinary level of the ground. PULHAM, NORFOLK.—Forthwith beneath the *church* of *Saint Mary Magdalen*, Pulham; and from and after the first day of January one thousand eight hundred and sixty, in the *churchyard*, with the exception of now existing vaults and brick graves, which can be opened without disturbing soil that has been already buried in, and in which each body shall be separately entombed in brick or stone work, properly cemented. BENENDEN, KENT.—Forthwith beneath the *parish church* of Benenden, Kent.

should be taken into consideration by a Committee of the Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, on the twenty-fourth day of February next.

At the Court at *Windsor*, the 11th day of *January*, 1859.

The QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty in Council was pleased to order with reference to a

petition of the Commissioners for improving the town of Ryde, in the Isle of Wight, elected by the ratepayers, by virtue of "The Ryde Improvement Act, 1854," the said Commissioners shall be a Burial Board for the district of such Commissioners, in accordance with the provisions of the Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the twentieth and twenty-first years of Her Majesty's reign.

At the Court at *Windsor*, the 11th day of *January*, 1859.

The QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty in Council was pleased to order that the petitions of the Local Board of Health for the parish of Croydon, in the county of Surrey, established under the Public Health Act, praying that the said Local Board of Health may be appointed as the Burial Board for the said parish of Croydon; and of the Local Board of Health, of Wanstead, in the county of Essex, established under the Public Health Act, praying that the said Local Board of Health may be appointed to be a Burial Board for the said district of Wanstead, should be taken into consideration by a Committee of the Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, on the eighteenth day of February next.

At the Court at *Windsor*, the 11th day of *January*, 1859.

The QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty in Council was pleased to order, that the churchwardens of Saint Pancras, or such other person or persons as may have the care of the vaults under the said new church of Saint Pancras, and under the district churches of Camden

Town and Kentish Town, in the parish of Saint Pancras, do adopt, or cause to be adopted, the following measures in respect of such vaults; viz.: That all the coffins in the vaults of Saint Pancras New Church, Camden Town Church, and Kentish Town Church (all in the parish of Saint Pancras), which are not actually entombed in an airtight manner, be embedded, as completely as is practicable without disturbing them, with soil mixed with charcoal or McDougall's disinfecting powder, and enclosed with brick-work or concrete in an airtight manner ; and also that ventilating shafts be constructed from the vaults beneath the Kentish Town Church to the top of the building.

Also that the churchwardens of the parish of Saint George, Hanover-square, or such other persons as may have the care of the vaults beneath the *Bayswater-road Burial-ground*, the *Grosvenor Chapel South Audley-street*, the *Hanover Chapel Regent-street*, *Saint Peter's Church Eaton-square*, and *Saint Mark's Church North Audley-street*, do respectively adopt, or cause to be adopted, the following measures in respect of such vaults; viz.: that the coffins which are not already enclosed in an airtight manner in the vaults of the Bayswater-road Burial-ground, the Grosvenor and Hanover Chapels, and St. Peter's and St. Mark's Churches, all in the parish of Saint George Hanover-square, be either buried not less than four feet beneath the several vaults, or imbedded in soil, covered with charcoal, as completely as possible, without extensive disturbance of coffins, and entombed by brick-work, or concrete, in an airtight manner ; also that a ventilating shaft be constructed from the vault beneath the Grosvenor Chapel to the top of the building.

Also that the churchwardens or such other

persons as may have the care of the vaults under the undermentioned churches, tower, and churchyard, respectively, do adopt, or cause to be adopted, the following measures in respect of such vaults; viz.:

CHRIST CHURCH, NEWGATE STREET.

1. That the vault under the porch of the church of Christ Church, Newgate-street, where accessible, be freely limewashed.

2. That the coffins in the said vault, be covered with earth and powdered charcoal, that the existing ventilating grating and the entrance from the porch be bricked up, and that a ventilating tube be carried from the vault above the roof of the church.

3 That the works be effected under the superintendence of the Medical Officer of Health of the city of London ; and that McDougal's powder, chloride of lime or other disinfectants, be employed, whenever necessary.

SAINT BOTOLPH, ALDGATE.

1. That the vaults under the church of Saint Botolph, Aldgate, where accessible, be freely limewashed.

2. That the coffins be covered with earth and powdered charcoal, and that the public vaults be bricked up.

3. That the works be effected under the superintendence of the Medical Officer of Health of the city of London, and that McDougal's powder, chloride of lime or other disinfectants, be employed, whenever necessary.

SAINT MARY WOLNOTH, CITY.

1. That the vaults under the church of Saint Mary Wolnoth, in the city of London, where accessible, be freely limewashed.

2. That the coffins be covered with earth and powdered charcoal, that the entrance to the vaults, and the existing ventilating openings in the churchyard, be bricked up, and that the vaults be ventilated, if practicable, by the existing shaft, or by a shaft carried to the roof of the church.

3. That the works be effected under the superintendence of the Medical Officer of Health of the city of London, and that McDougal's powder, chloride of lime or other disinfectants, be employed, whenever necessary.

All Hallows, Bread Street.

1. That, where accessible, the vaults beneath the church of All Hallows, Bread-street, be freely limewashed.

2. That the coffins in the public vaults be covered with fresh earth and powdered charcoal.

3. That the existing ventilators and entrances be bricked up, and a tube carried from each vault to the roof of the church.

4. That the works be effected under the superintendence of the Medical Officer of Health of the city of London, and that McDougal's powder, chloride of lime or other disinfectants, be employed, whenever necessary.

Saint Peter le Poer and Saint Benet Fink.

1. That, where accessible, the vaults beneath the church of the united parishes of Saint Peter le Poer and Saint Benet Fink, Old Broad-street, be freely limewashed.

2. That the coffins in the public vaults be covered with fresh earth and powdered charcoal.

3. That the entrance to the vault and the existing opening for ventilation be bricked up,

and a ventilating tube be carried from the vaults to the roof of the church.

4. That the works be effected under the superintendence of the Medical Officer of Health of the city of London, and that McDougal's powder, chloride of lime or other disinfectants, be employed, whenever necessary.

Saint Vedast, Foster Lane.

1. That, where accessible, the vaults under the tower and west end of the church of Saint Vedast, Foster Lane, and the vaults extending under the churchyard and the school house, be freely limewashed.

2. That the coffins in the vaults under the tower and west end of the church, be covered with earth and powdered charcoal, that the existing ventilating aperture opening into Foster Lane, and the trap door by which the vaults are entered from the church be bricked up, and that a ventilating tube be carried from the vaults above the roof of the church.

3. That the coffins in the vault opening from the churchyard be laid down on the floor and covered with concrete.

4. That the works be effected under the superintendence of the Medical Officer of Health of the city of London, and that McDougal's powder, chloride of lime or other disinfectants, be employed, whenever necessary.

All Hallows, Staining.

1. That, where accessible, the vaults beneath the church of All Hallows, Staining, be freely limewashed.

2. That the coffins be covered with fresh earth and powdered charcoal, that the entrance to the

vaults and the existing ventilating openings be closed by brick or stone work, and that a ventilating tube be carried from each vault to the roof of the church.

3. That the works be effected under the superintendence of the Medical Officer of Health of the city of London, and that McDougal's powder chloride of lime or other disinfectants, be employed, whenever necessary.

Also that the churchwardens or such other persons as may have the care of the vaults under the undermentioned churches, chapel, and vestry respectively, do adopt, or cause to be adopted, the following measures in respect of such vaults; viz.:

Saint Clement Danes.

That the coffins in the vault beneath the church of Saint Clement Danes, be completely covered with soil mixed with charcoal, the vaults closed with brick-work or masonry, in an air-tight manner, and that a ventilating shaft to convey the air to the top of the church, be constructed.

Whitfield Chapel, Tottenham Court Road.

That the coffins in the vaults beneath the Whitfield Chapel, Tottenham Court-road, in the parish of Saint Pancras, be completely covered with soil and charcoal, and the vaults closed with brick-work, in an air-tight manner, and that ventilating shafts from the vaults to the top of the building be constructed ; also, that on the surface of the burial-ground, not occupied by walks, flagstones or monuments, a growing vegetation be maintained, and no soil which has been buried in disturbed.

Saint Clement, East Cheap.

1. That, where accessible, the vaults beneath

the church and vestry of Saint Clement, East Cheap, in the city of London, be freely lime-washed.

2. That the coffins in the vault under the vestry and in the Rector's vault, be covered with fresh earth and powdered charcoal.

3. That the existing ventilators and entrance be bricked up, and tubes be carried to the roof of the church from the vaults, under the vestry and north aisle of the church.

4. That the works be effected under the superintendence of the Medical Officer of Health of the city of London, and that McDougal's powder, chloride of lime, or other disinfectants, be used whenever necessary.

Saint James Within, Aldgate.

1. That the flag-stones of the aisles of the church of Saint James Within, Aldgate, in the city of London, be taken up, and the surface be covered with concrete.

2. That the coffins in the public vault be covered with fresh earth and powdered charcoal.

3. That the existing entrance to the vault be bricked up, and a ventilating tube be carried to the roof of the church.

4. That the works be effected under the superintendence of the Medical Officer of Health of the city of London, and that McDougal's powder, chloride of lime, or other disinfectants be used wherever necessary.

Saint Mary at Hill, and Saint Andrew Hubbard.

1. That, where accessible, the vault beneath the church of the parishes of Saint Mary at Hill and Saint Andrew Hubbard, in the city of London, be freely limewashed.

2. That the coffins in the public vault be covered with fresh earth and powdered charcoal.

3. That, if necessary, the existing ventilating shaft be carried as high as the roof of the church, and that the entrance to the vault be bricked up.

4. That the works be effected under the superintendence of the Medical Officer of Health of the city of London, and that McDougal's powder, chloride of lime, or other disinfectants be used wherever necessary.

Also that the churchwardens or such other person as may have the care of the vaults under the undermentioned churches, do respectively adopt, or cause to be adopted, the following measures in respect of such vaults, viz.:

Saint Catherine Cree.

That the coffins in the vaults of Saint Catherine Cree Church, in Leadenhall-street, be covered with soil mixed with charcoal ; the vaults closed in an air-tight manner, and a ventilating shaft, reaching from the vault beneath the vestry to the top of the building, constructed.

Saint Andrew Undershaft.

That the coffins in the vault beneath the vestry of the church of Saint Andrew Undershaft, in Leadenhall-street, be covered with soil mixed with charcoal ; the vault built up in an air-tight manner, and a ventilating shaft extended to the top of the church.

Saint Stephen Walbrook.

That the existing opening for ventilating the vault beneath the church of Saint Stephen Walbrook, in the city of London, be closed with stone or brick work, and a ventilating tube be carried from the vault to the roof of the church.

Saint Peter Cheap.

That the coffins in the vaults beneath the church of the parish of Saint Peter Cheap, Wood-street, in the city of London, be covered with two feet of fresh earth and six inches of powdered charcoal.

Saint George Botolph and Saint Botolph Billingsgate.

1. That, where accessible, the vault beneath the church of the united parishes of Saint George Botolph and Saint Botolph Billingsgate, in the city of London, be freely limewashed.

2. That the coffins be covered with fresh earth and powdered charcoal; that the entrance to the vault and the existing ventilating openings be closed with stone or brick work, and a ventilating tube be carried to the roof of the church.

3. That the works be effected under the direction of the Medical Officer of Health of the city of London, and that McDougal's powder, chloride of lime, or other disinfectants, be used whenever necessary.

Whitehall, January 13, 1859.

The Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, granting the dignity of a Knight of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, unto James Buchanan Macaulay, Esq., C.B., some time Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, for Canada West.

Foreign-Office, January 14, 1859.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint the Honourable Frederick William Adolphus Bruce, now Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-

General in Egypt, to be Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Emperor of China.

The Queen has also been graciously pleased to appoint Horace Rumbold, Esq., now Second Paid Attaché to Her Majesty's Legation at St. Petersburgh, to be Secretary to Her Majesty's Legation in China.

The Queen has also been graciously pleased to appoint Rutherford Alcock, Esq., now Her Majesty's Consul at Canton, to be Her Majesty's Consul-General in Japan.

The Queen has also been graciously pleased to appoint Daniel Brooke Robertson, Esq., now Her Majesty's Consul at Shanghai, to be Her Majesty's Consul at Canton.

The Queen has also been graciously pleased to appoint Harry Smith Parkes, Esq., now Her Majesty's Consul at Amoy, to be Her Majesty's Consul at Shanghai.

The Queen has also been graciously pleased to appoint Walter Henry Medhurst, Esq., now Her Majesty's Consul at Foo-chow-foo, to be Her Majesty's Consul at Tangchow.

The Queen has also been graciously pleased to appoint Thomas Taylor Meadows, Esq., now Interpreter to Her Majesty's Consulate at Shanghai, to be Her Majesty's Consul at Newchwang.

The Queen has also been graciously pleased to appoint Martin Crofton Morrison, Esq., now British Vice-Consul at Foo-chow-foo, to be Her Majesty's Consul at Foo-chow-foo.

The Queen has also been graciously pleased to appoint William Raymond Gingell, Esq., now British Vice-Consul at Amoy, to be Her Majesty's Consul at Amoy.

The Queen has also been graciously pleased to appoint Charles A. Sinclair, Esq., now British

Vice-Consul at Ningpo, to be Her Majesty's Consul at Chinkiang.

The Queen has also been graciously pleased to appoint Frederick E. B. Harvey, Esq., now British Vice-Consul at Shanghai, to be Her Majesty's Consul at Ningpo.

The Queen has also been graciously pleased to appoint George Whittingham Caine, Esq., now First Assistant in Her Majesty's Superintendency in China, to be Her Majesty's Consul at Swatow.

The Queen has also been graciously pleased to appoint Robert Gilmour Colquhoun, Esq., now Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General in Wallachia, to be Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General in Egypt.

The Queen has also been graciously pleased to appoint John Green, Esq., now Her Majesty's Consul at Alexandria, to be Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General in Wallachia.

The Queen has also been graciously pleased to appoint Edward Walter Bonham, Esq., now Her Majesty's Consul at Calais, to be Her Majesty's Consul at Naples.

Foreign-Office, January 14, 1859.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr. Ewing Pye de Colquhoun as Consul-General in London, for His Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Oldenburgh.

By virtue of an Act passed in the twenty-second year of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, intituled "An Act to "extend the Act of the twenty-fourth year of "King George the Third, chapter twenty-six, for "issuing writs during any recess of the House of

" Commons, whether by prorogation or adjourn-
" ment :"

I do hereby give notice, that it hath been certified to me, in writing, under the hands of two Members serving in this present Parliament, that George Dundas, Esq., late a Member serving in this present Parliament, for the shire of Linlithgow, hath accepted the office of Lieutenant-Governor of Prince Edward's Island, and hath been gazetted thereto in the London Gazette, dated the 7th day of January, 1859, and hath thereby vacated his seat ; and that I shall issue my warrant to the Clerk of the Crown to make out a new writ for the electing of a Commissioner to serve in this present Parliament for the said shire of Linlithgow, in the room of the said George Dundas, Esquire, at the end of fourteen days after the insertion of this notice in the London Gazette.

Given under my hand, this eleventh day of January, 1859.

JOHN EVELYN DENISON, Speaker.

By virtue of an Act passed in the twenty-second year of Her present Majesty, intituled " An Act to extend the Act of the twenty-fourth " year of King George the Third, chapter twenty-" six, for issuing writs during any recess of the " House of Commons, whether by prorogation or " adjournment :"

I hereby give notice, that it has been certified to me, in writing, under the hands of two Members of the House of Commons serving in this present Parliament, that William Henry Adams, Esq., late a Member of the said House, serving as one of the Burgesses for the borough of Boston, has accepted the office of Recorder of the borough of Derby, and has been gazetted thereto in the

London Gazette of the 11th day of January, 1859, and has thereby vacated his seat; and that I shall issue my warrant to the Clerk of the Crown to make out a new writ for the electing of a Burgess to serve in this present Parliament for the said borough of Boston, in the room of the said William Henry Adams, at the end of fourteen days after the insertion of this notice in the London Gazette.

Given under my hand this thirteenth day of January, 1859.

JOHN EVELYN DENISON, Speaker.

Commission signed by the Queen.

2nd Royal Lanarkshire Militia.

James McGregor Hamilton, Esq., to be Paymaster, vice Dyer, resigned. Dated 1st April, 1858.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Dorset.

Sir John Hesketh Lethbridge, Bart., to be Deputy Lieutenant. Dated 1st January, 1859.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Worcester.

John Utley Ellis, Esq., to be Deputy Lieutenant.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Leicester.

Prince Albert's Own Leicestershire Yeomanry Cavalry.

Cornet John Bainbrigge Story to be Lieutenant, vice Seddon, resigned. Dated 7th January, 1859.

Charles Packe, Gent., to be Lieutenant, vice Beaumont, resigned. Dated 7th January, 1859.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Middlesex.

5th or Royal Elthorne Light Infantry Regiment of Middlesex Militia.

Austin Heuston, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Balderson, promoted. Dated 13th December, 1858.

Aubrey Howard James, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Truman, promoted. Dated 13th December, 1858.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Warwick.

Worwickshire Militia.

2nd Regiment.

James Satterthwaite Rudd, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Norris, promoted. Dated 29th December, 1858.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Essex.

West Essex Militia.

Lieutenant Myles Lonsdale Formby to be Captain, vice Travers, resigned. Dated 31st December, 1858.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of JANUARY 18, 1859.

Whitehall, January 17, 1859.

THE following Warrant has been issued by the Queen, under Her Majesty's Royal Sign Manual.

VICTORIA R.

WHEREAS by Our Royal Warrant of the twenty-first day of June, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven, in the first year of Our reign, We commanded that certain Forms of Prayer and Service made for the Fifth of November, the Thirtieth of January, and the Twenty-ninth of May, should be forthwith printed and published and annexed to the Book of Common Prayer and Liturgy of the United Church of England and Ireland, to be used yearly on the said days in all Cathedral and Collegiate Churches and Chapels, in all Chapels of Colleges and Halls within Our Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, and Dublin, and of Our Colleges of Eton and Winchester, and in all Parish Churches and Chapels within those parts of Our United Kingdom called England and Ireland.

And whereas in the last session of Parliament, Addresses were presented to Us by both Houses of Parliament, praying Us to take into Our consideration Our Proclamation in relation to the said Forms of Prayer and Service made for the Fifth day of November, the Thirtieth day of

January, and the Twenty-ninth day of May, with a view to their discontinuance.

And whereas We have taken into Our consideration the subject of the said Addresses, and, after due deliberation, We have resolved that the use of the said Forms of Prayer and Service shall be discontinued.

Now, therefore, Our will and pleasure is, that so much of Our said Royal Warrant of the twenty-first day of June, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven, in the first year of Our reign as is hereinbefore recited, be revoked, and that the use of the said Forms of Prayer and Service made for the Fifth of November, the Thirtieth of January, and the Twenty-ninth of May, be henceforth discontinued in all Cathedral and Collegiate Churches and Chapels, in all Chapels of Colleges and Halls within Our Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, and Dublin, and of Our Colleges of Eton and Winchester, and in all Parish Churches and Chapels within the parts of Our United Kingdom called England and Ireland, and that the said Forms of Prayer and Service be not henceforth printed and published with, or annexed to, the Book of Common Prayer and Liturgy of the United Church of England and Ireland.

Given at Our Court, at Saint James's, the seventeenth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, in the twenty-second year of Our reign.

By Her Majesty's command,

S. H. WALPOLE.

India Office, January 14, 1859.

THE following Addresses to the Queen, on the occasion of the assumption of the direct

Government of India by Her Majesty, having been transmitted to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India, have accordingly been presented by him to Her Majesty, who has been pleased to receive the same very graciously.

To Her Most Excellent Majesty the QUEEN.

May it please your Majesty,

WE, the undersigned, President and Members of the Bombay Association, being your Majesty's faithful Hindoo, Mahomedan, and Parsee subjects, natives of the Bombay Presidency, duly impressed with the importance of the recent change effected in the Government of British India, whereby your Majesty has assumed the government of the territories in India, heretofore administered by the Honourable East India Company, beg, as dutiful subjects, to avail ourselves of the present auspicious occasion, to convey to your Majesty, with sentiments of the deepest respect and humility, the expression of our sincere allegiance, warm attachment, and dutiful devotion.

Fully impressed as we are with the conviction, that the due exercise and strict observance of the same principles of moderation, impartiality, justice, liberality, and toleration, will mark your Majesty's government of the Indian Empire, as have heretofore characterized your Majesty's Government in every other part of your Majesty's dominions, and animated as we are with lively feelings of gratitude and joy, we hail with unfeigned delight, the auspicious change of administration, and beg respectfully to tender to your Majesty, the humble tribute of our hearty congratulation, on your Majesty's assumption of your Royal supremacy over this vast empire, firmly hoping,

as we do, that the important change of administration which has thus been inaugurated, may tend to establish your Majesty's rule on a firm and lasting basis, and secure the happiness of your Majesty's Indian subjects.

With sincere and earnest prayers for the welfare of your Majesty, of the Prince your illustrious Consort, and your Royal Family, as well as for the speedy restoration of peace and tranquillity in the disturbed provinces of British India, and for a long continuance of peace and prosperity in your Majesty's dominions,

We, with the profoundest respect, subscribe ourselves, your Majesty's most humble and devoted subjects.

Jugennath Sunkersett,
Bomanjee Homeagie,
and others.

Bombay, November 8, 1858.

To the QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty.

May it please your Majesty,

THE Indian mail has brought to us from home the glad tidings proclaimed throughout India on the 1st of November. We certainly did look forward to a Royal Proclamation, worthy of the supreme ruler of the British nation,—a proclamation full of mercy for the past and hope for the future, but this far exceeds our utmost expectations. It is not only an amnesty, but is, and must ever be, regarded as the great charter of India's liberty. Hitherto we have been permitted to see you only as through a glass darkly; we now behold the sun in Her meridian glory, intercepted by no cloud. Her beams, no longer refracted, reach us at once, full of light and life. Every Indian subject, capable of reflection, must be im-

pressed with the great truth, so beautifully expressed in the Royal Proclamation, that "in our prosperity will be your strength, in our contentment your security, and in our gratitude your best reward."

We deeply, deeply regret that we could not, by reason of our absence from Madras, mingle, on that eventful day, our congratulations and prayers with those of our fellow countrymen, but we are consoled when we reflect, that our presence here enables us to prostrate ourselves at the very foot of the British Throne, and there, in person, renew our fidelity and allegiance to your Majesty.

We should, indeed, be unworthy members of the illustrious House of Arcot and the Carnatic if we lost one moment in hesitation, if we did not (as we now do with our whole heart and strength) pledge ourselves to aid in fulfilling to the utmost measure of our humble abilities, the gracious will and pleasure of your Majesty as set forth in the Royal Proclamation; and lastly, permit us to join in the prayer that "the God of all power may grant to your Majesty and to those in authority under you, strength to carry out those your wishes for the good of your people."

We, with the profoundest respect, subscribe ourselves,

Hydur Jung.

Hofey Sudrool Islam Khan.

To Her Most Excellent Majesty the QUEEN.

May it please your Majesty,

WE, the undersigned, your Majesty's native Indian subjects residing in the town and island of Bombay, duly considering the importance of the modification introduced into the Government of British India, whereby the direct sovereignty

of these territories, has devolved upon your Majesty, desire on this auspicious occasion, to approach your Majesty's Throne with an expression of our sincere loyalty, attachment, and devotion.

Firmly assured as we are, that the great principles of moderation, impartiality and justice, characteristic of your Majesty's Government in all parts of the British Empire, will henceforth, as ever, be scrupulously recognized; we venture to offer to your Majesty our humble and hearty congratulations on the assumption of your Royal Supremacy over this vast country, and we beg leave at the same time to express our cordial hope, that the important change of administration which has thus been inaugurated, may have the effect of placing your Majesty's rule in India, on a basis still more secure than that upon which it has rested for so many years.

With earnest prayers for the welfare of your Majesty, of the Prince, your illustrious Consort, and of your Royal Family, as well as for the speedy restoration of tranquillity in the disturbed provinces of British India, and for a long continuance of peace and prosperity in your Majesty's dominions,

We, with the profoundest respect, subscribe ourselves, your Majesty's most dutiful, humble, and devoted servants,

Jamsetje Jejeebhoy,
and others.

Bombay, 18th November, 1858.

To Her Most Excellent Majesty the QUEEN.

May it please your Majesty,

WE, the undersigned, your Majesty's native subjects, residents in the town and city of Poona, in the presidency of Bombay, rightly estimating

the great change in respect to the government of British India, which has lately been made known to us by Royal Proclamation, venture, on an occasion like the present, to offer to your Majesty, this humble tribute expressive of our fidelity, regard, and respectful esteem.

We rejoice in the assurance given in your Majesty's gracious Proclamation to the princes, the chiefs, and the people of India, that your Majesty's rule in this country will be marked by those important principles of equity and justice which form the essential elements of every good government, and which have always more particularly distinguished your Majesty's sway in every dependency of the British dominions.

Reposing the fullest confidence in the strict maintenance of these most important features of your Majesty's Proclamation, we humbly lay before your Majesty this sincere expression of our hope that the assumption of your direct sovereignty over British India, may tend to strengthen and confirm British power in this vast empire, and that thus the social advancement of your Majesty's native Indian subjects may be secured.

With many heartfelt and devout wishes for the well being of your Majesty, of His Royal Highness the Prince Consort, and of your illustrious family ; praying also that peace may be soon restored throughout the unsettled districts of this land, and that your Majesty may long continue to reign in Great Britain and its numerous dependencies, over a prosperous, contented, and happy people;

We remain, with respect, your Majesty's most humble and dutiful subjects.

Pestonjee Sorabjee,
and others.

Poona, 20th November, 1858.

To Her Most Gracious Majesty VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, QUEEN of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the Colonies and Dependencies thereof, in Europe, Asia, Africa, America, and Australasia.

WE, your Majesty's devoted and loyal subjects, citizens of the capital of British India, humbly approach your Majesty, to express our heartfelt congratulations on your assuming the government of this Great Empire, and creating a Viceroy for its rule. Animated by affectionate and grateful attachment to your Majesty's Person and Government, we rejoice at this extension of your authority over these fertile and populous regions.

We anticipate with confidence, under the benignant influence of your Majesty's Government, the progress of this country in material wealth, and in moral and intellectual enlightenment, and the fulfilment of your Majesty's gracious desire, for the restoration, under the blessing of Providence, of internal tranquillity, the growth of peaceful industry, the promotion of works of public utility and improvement, and an administration of Government for the benefit of all your Majesty's subjects in these realms. Most devoutly do we hope that the wish so benevolently proclaimed by your Majesty may be realized, that the prosperity of this people may be your strength, their contentment your security, and their gratitude your best reward.

J. W. Colvile,
and others.

To the QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty.

Madam,

WE, the Madras Chamber of Commerce, your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, approach

your Throne with the most respectful, yet sincere and hearty expression of our feelings of satisfaction, at your Majesty having been pleased to assume the direct Government of your East Indian dominions.

We hail this auspicious event as the promise to this great country of an era of enlightenment and prosperity.

We pray Almighty God, so to aid your Majesty with his Divine Counsels, that your Government of your Indian Empire may be distinguished by the blessings of peace, and by the advance of civilization.

On behalf of the Chamber,

John Danl. Agnew,
Chairman.

Madras, 14th October, 1858.

To Her Most Gracious Majesty QUEEN VICTORIA, QUEEN of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, &c. &c. &c.

Madam,

ON the 31st of August, the British Empire in the East passed under the direct authority of your Most Gracious Majesty. The benign rule of your Majesty now extends also to India, and its moral and physical effects will soon be felt throughout the land, especially by rendering justice attainable to all, rich and poor, and by developing the boundless natural resources of this great empire. I hail the event as the commencement of a new era in the history of India, and as the forerunner of a mighty change, which opens a vision of a bright future. Wherever the banner of your Majesty is unfurled, industry, arts, and science follow in its wake, and carry with them prosperity, civilization, and education, those inestimable blessings which

everywhere so largely contribute to the happiness of your Majesty's faithful subjects, and add fresh stability to the throne.

As the descendant of one of the oldest ruling families of Hindostan, and the acknowledged faithful ally of the British Government, I desire permission to be one of the first to lay this, my humble tribute of loyalty, respect, and affection, at the foot of the throne of your Most Gracious Majesty. May the God of mankind shower his choicest blessings upon your Majesty and Family; and that long life, health, and happiness may be the portion of the mighty Sovereign of Great Britain, is the fervent and sincere prayer of, Madam, your Majesty's most humble and faithful servant and subject.

Syad Alunsoor Ullee.

Palace, Moorshedabad,
November 1, 1858.

At the Court at *Windsor*, the 11th day of *January*, 1859.

The QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty in Council was pleased to approve and ratify the schemes duly prepared (as set forth in this Gazette) by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England—

For authorizing the sale of certain property formerly belonging to the prebend of Beaminster Secunda, in the cathedral church of Salisbury, and now vested in the said Commissioners.

For authorizing the sale of certain property formerly belonging to the Bishop of Worcester, and now vested in the said Commissioners.

For authorizing the sale of certain property formerly belonging to the Prebend of Brondesbury, in the cathedral church of Saint Paul, London, and now vested in the said Commissioners.

For authorizing the sale of certain property formerly belonging to the Prebend of Chamberlayne Wood, in the cathedral church of Saint Paul, London and now vested in the said Commissioners.

For authorizing the sale of certain property formerly belonging to the Prebend of Mapesbury, in the cathedral church of Saint Paul, London, and now vested in the said Commissioners.

For authorizing the sale of certain property formerly belonging to the Prebend of Willesden, in the cathedral church of Saint Paul, London, and now vested in the said Commissioners.

For making better provision for the cure of souls in the new parish of West Lavington, in the county of Sussex, and in the diocese of Chichester.

For authorizing the sale of certain property formerly belonging to the see of Lichfield, and now vested in the said Commissioners.

At the Court at *Windsor*, the 11th day of *January*, 1859.

The QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty in Council was pleased to approve the representations duly prepared (as set forth in this Gazette) by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, as to the assignment of district chapelries to—

The consecrated church of Saint John, situate in the district parish of the Holy Trinity, Tunbridge Wells, in the county of Kent, and in the diocese of Canterbury, to be named "The District Chapelry of Saint John, Tunbridge Wells."

The consecrated church of Saint John the John the Baptist, situate at Atherton, in the parish of Leigh, in the county of Lancaster, and in the diocese of Manchester, to be named "The District Chapelry of Atherton."

The consecrated church of Saint John, situate at Knowle, in the parish of Hampton-in-Arden, in the county of Warwick, and in the diocese of Worcester, to be named "The District Chapelry of Knowle."

The consecrated church called Christ Church, situate at West Hartlepool, in the parish of Stranton, in the county of Durham, and in the diocese of Durham, to be named "The District Chapelry of Christ Church, West Hartlepool."

At the Court at *Windsor*, the 11th day of *January*, 1859.

The QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty in Council was pleased to approve and ratify the scheme duly prepared (as set forth in this Gazette) by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England—

For substituting a money payment to the Prebendary of the prebend of Wiveliscomb, in the cathedral church of Wells, for the property belonging to such prebend.

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(67).

Board of Trade, Whitehall, January 17, 1859.

The Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade and Plantations have received, through the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of a Despatch from Her Majesty's Consul at Kœnigsberg, stating that a Decree has been issued by the Prussian Government fixing, as follows, the harbour dues to be paid by sea-going vessels, for the river Pregel:

	per Prussian last. s.g.	pf.
Vessels arriving or departing, with cargo	5	6
„ „ in ballast.	2	9

Board of Trade, Whitehall,
January 17, 1859.

THE Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade and Plantations have received through the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of a Despatch from Her Majesty's Ambassador at Paris, enclosing copy of a French Imperial Decree, fixing, as follows, the import duties upon the under-mentioned articles:—

	per 100 kilos. fr.	c.
Train Oil Scourings same duty as all other sorts of grease.		
Sago and Salep, imported in French vessels directly from India or the French colonies of America	0	50
Sesame Seed, imported from the Western Coast of Africa, in French vessels	2	0
Cinchona Bark:		
From the entrepôts, in French ships	10	0
From any country, in foreign ships	20	0
Sarsaparilla:		
In French vessels { from Senegal and French Guiana	5	0
In French vessels { from elsewhere, out of Europe	10	0
In French vessels { from the entrepôts	15	0
In foreign vessels	20	0

60

Florence Iris Root			5	0
Aloes : By French vessels	from countries out of Europe		5	0
	from the entrepôts		10	0
By foreign vessels			20	0
Gum Benzoin :				
By French vessels	from countries out of Europe		10	0
	from the entrepôts		15	0
By foreign vessels			25	0
Copahu :				
By French vessels	from countries out of Europe		15	0
	from the entrepôts		20	0
By foreign vessels			30	0
Cotton Manufactures, imported from the East Indies, by French vessels			5	0
Cabinet Woods of all kinds, except those from the French colonies and from Senegal :				
In billets or blocks, or sawn more than 2 déeimètres in thickness	by French ships from the entrepôts		3	0
	by foreign vessels		6	0
Sawn to not less than 2 décimètres in thickness	by French vessels	from countries out of Europe	1	0
		from the entrepôts... ...	4	0
	by foreign vessels		7	0

		per 100 kilos. fr.	c.
Steel flattened, in bands or sheets, white or brown:			
Not polished or tempered	of any width of more than 1 millimètre in thickness	50	0
	1 millimètre or more in thickness and 15 centimètres in width	75	0
	1 milimètre at least in thickness and less than 15 centimètres in width	110	0
Polished, blue, tempered or not, bent or straight, except saws, same duties as on clockwork.			
Copper, pure or alloyed with zinc, flattened in bars or sheets		30	0
Detached pieces of agricultural machinery, of cast iron, forged or lined with steel ...		15	0

The same Decree exempts from import duties the following articles:—

Ornamental plumes of vulture's or cock's feathers.

Zeeland Linseed, for sowing, imported in casks (fûts enrobés), in French vessels.

Cabinet woods of any sort, except those from the French colonies and from Senegal, in billets, blocks or sawn, of more than two décimètres in thickness, imported in French vessels from countries out of Europe.

Wood for building purposes, imported in French vessels, hewn or sawn, of more than 80 millimètres in thickness, except walnut wood sawn in planks or slabs.

Cochineal, from the French colonies.

Whitehall, January 15, 1859.

The Queen has been pleased to grant unto William Collyer, of Crawley, in the county of Southampton, Esquire, eldest son of Andrew Collyer, late of Farnham, in the county of Surrey, Esquire, by Priestley, his wife, sister of John-Williams Bristow, late of Beddington, in the said county of Surrey, Esquire, all deceased, Her royal licence and authority that he and his issue may, in compliance with an injunction contained in the last will and testament of his maternal uncle, the said John-Williams Bristow, take and use the surname of Bristow, in addition to and after that of Collyer, and that he and they may bear the arms of Bristow quarterly with his and their family arms; such arms being first duly exemplified according to the laws of arms and recorded in the Herald's Office, otherwise Her Majesty's said licence and permission to be void and of none effect:

And also to command that the said royal concession and declaration be registered in Her Majesty's College of Arms.

Foreign-Office, January 11, 1859.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Earl of Malmesbury has appointed John Sudlow, Esq., to be Agent at Manchester for the issue of Foreign-Office Passports.

War-Office, Pall-Mall,
18*th January*, 1859.

1*st Regiment of Life Guards*, Surgeon James Cockburn, having completed twenty years' full-pay service, to be Surgeon-Major, under the

Royal Warrant, of 1st October, 1858. Dated 1st October, 1858.

2nd Life Guards, Charles Bruce Knight Alleyne, Gent., to be Cornet and Sub-Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Smith, who has retired. Dated 18th January, 1859.

2nd Dragoons, Brevet-Major James Leith, from the 6th Dragoons, to be Captain, vice Swindley, who exchanges. Dated 18th January, 1859.

6th Dragoons, Captain John Edward Swindley, from the 2nd Dragoons, to be Captain, vice Leith, who exchanges. Dated 18th January, 1859.

13th Light Dragoons, Cornet Walter Sydney Tucker, from the 17th Light Dragoons, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Clement, promoted. Dated 18th January, 1859.

16th Light Dragoons, George James Gilbard, Gent., to be Cornet, without purchase, vice Corballis, who has resigned. Dated 18th January, 1859.

18th Light Dragoons, Charles Arthur Tisdall, Gent., to be Cornet, without purchase. Dated 18th January, 1859.

Military Train, Lieutenant Francis Bernard Bleazby, from half-pay of the late Land Transport Corps, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Cummin, promoted. Dated 18th January, 1859.

Royal Artillery, Assistant-Surgeon Archibald William Pultney Pinkerton, M.D., from the Staff, to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Pain, promoted on the Staff. Dated 18th January, 1859.

5th Regiment of Foot, Thomas Tarleton, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Hartley, promoted. Dated 18th January, 1859.

11*th Foot*, Quartermaster Daniel Deacon, from half-pay of the late Land Transport Corps, to be Quartermaster, vice Lewis, deceased. Dated 18th January, 1859.

14*th Foot*, William John Close, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Harington, promoted. Dated 18th January, 1859.

15*th Foot*, Ensign John Lewis Riall, from the 56th Foot, to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Swinhoe, whose promotion from 56th Foot, as stated in Gazette of 1st October, 1858, has been cancelled. Dated 18th January, 1859.

17*th Foot*, Lieutenant Edward Mason, from the 92nd Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Fawcett, who exchanges. Dated 18th January, 1859.

Ensign Duncan Malcolm Irvine to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice G. S. Butler, who retires. Dated 18th January, 1859.

20*th Foot*, Surgeon Thomas Guy, M.D., from the Staff, to be Surgeon. Dated 18th January, 1859.

21*st Foot*, Ensign Francis Meik Salmond, from the 83rd Foot, to be Ensign. Dated 18th January, 1859.

23*rd Foot*, Ensign Henry Edmund Stanley to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Hall Dare, who retires. Dated 18th January, 1859.

Ensign George William Lewis to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Gerard, whose promotion, by purchase, on 26th October, 1858, has been cancelled. Dated 18th January, 1859.

Surgeon Alexander Scott Fogo, M.D., from the Staff, to be Surgeon. Dated 31st December, 1858.

Assistant-Surgeon John Greig, M.B., from the Staff, to be Assistant-Surgeon. Dated 14th December, 1858.

24*th Foot*, Ensign William Maxwell Brander, from the 86th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Ross, promoted. Dated 18th January, 1859.

34*th Foot*, Lieutenant Thomas Harry Saunders to be Captain, without purchase, vice Brevet-Major Bale, deceased. Dated 26th August, 1858.

36*th Foot*, Ensign Thomas Hill Lucas to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Towne, who resigns. Dated 18th January, 1859.

Henry Edward Stopford, Gent., to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Lucas. Dated 18th January, 1859.

37*th Foot*, Thomas Noble Holton, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Borthwick, promoted. Dated 18th January, 1859.

38*th Foot*, Benjamin Parnell Bromhead, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Thompson, who retires. Dated 18th January, 1859.

52*nd Foot*, Henry Crawley Norris, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Wingfield, promoted. Dated 18th January, 1859.

Surgeon John Coghlan Haverty, from the Staff, to be Surgeon, vice Stoney, appointed to the 94th Foot. Dated 18th January, 1859.

60*th Foot*, Ensign L. C. Brownrigg to be Adjutant, vice Lieutenant Ewens, who resigns the Adjutaney only. Dated 18th January, 1859.

62*nd Foot*, Edward Hoare Reeves, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, in sueeession to Lieutenant N. G. Elliott, who has retired. Dated 18th January, 1859.

63*rd Foot*, Gentleman Cadet Charles Ellison Terrot, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Riee, appointed to the 72nd Foot. Dated 18th January, 1859.

70*th Foot*, Surgeon Richard Robert Dowse, from the Staff, to be Surgeon, vice Currie, promoted on the Staff. Dated 18th January, 1859.

71*st Foot.*

To be Ensigns, by purchase.

Henry Craster, Gent., vice Campbell, promoted. Dated 18th January, 1859.

Henry Renebald Clinton, Gent., vice Isacke, promoted. Dated 19th January, 1859.

72*nd Foot*, Ensign Arthur Rice, from the 63rd Foot, to be Ensign, vice Butler, promoted in the 8th Foot. Dated 18th January, 1859.

76*th Foot*, Joseph Alexander Greene, Gent., to Ensign, by purchase, vice Hassard, promoted. Dated 18th January, 1859.

79*th Foot*, Robert Mac Gowan Borthwick, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Holford, who retires. Dated 18th January, 1859.

80*th Foot*, Ensign Samuel George Huskisson to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Maclean, deceased. Dated 1st January, 1859.

Serjeant-Major Thomas Lee, from the Military Train, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Huskisson. Dated 18th January, 1859.

84*th Foot.* The second Christian name of Gentleman Cadet Wilson, appointed to an Ensigncy, without purchase, on the 31st December, 1858, is *Gerald* and not *George*, as previously stated.

85*th Foot*, John Brebner, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Doughty, promoted. Dated 18th January, 1859.

86*th Foot*, Serjeant-Major Jerome Richard Murphy to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Brander, appointed to the 24th Foot. Dated 18th January, 1859.

87*th Foot.* The first Christian name of Ensign Pardoe is *Edward*, and not *George*, as stated in the Gazette of the 31st ultimo.

92*nd Foot*, Lieutenant George Foyle Fawcett, from the 17th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice

Mason, who exchanges. Dated 18th January, 1859.

93*rd Foot*, Charles Edward Condell, Gent., to be Ensign by purchase, vice Deans-Campbell, promoted. Dated 18th January, 1859.

94*th Foot*, Lieutenant George Lake Hedley to be Captain, by purchase, vice Mason, who retires. Dated 18th January, 1859.

Joseph Brabazon Pilkington, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Ingle, appointed to the 78th Foot. Dated 18th January, 1859.

Surgeon Andrew Acres Stoney, from the 52nd Foot, to be Surgeon, vice Cowan, deceased. Dated 18th January, 1859.

95*th Foot*, Edward Warren Golding, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Grote, promoted in the 38th Foot. Dated 18th January, 1859.

3*rd West India Regiment*, Frederick Chandos Clifton, Gent., to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Rogers, promoted. Dated 18th January, 1859.

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE.

Lieutenant William Legh Hilton, half-pay 98th Foot (Quartermaster to the Establishment), to be Paymaster. Dated 1st April, 1858.

UNATTACHED.

Lieutenant Robert Petley, half-pay, 24th Light Dragoons, Professor of Military Surveying at the Royal Military College, to be Captain without purchase. Dated 18th January, 1859.

Lieutenant Thomas Hanrahan, from the 3rd West India Regiment, to be Captain without purchase. Dated 18th January, 1859.

HOSPITAL STAFF.

Deputy Inspector-General John Dempster, M.D., retired upon half-pay, to have the honorary rank of Inspector-General of Hospitals, under the provisions of the Royal Warrant, of 1st October, 1858. Dated 18th January, 1859.

Surgeon-Major Patrick Gammie to be Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, vice Cruickshank, deceased. Dated 31st December, 1858.

Surgeon-Major Samuel Currie, M.D., from the 70th Foot, to be Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals. Dated 18th January, 1859.

Assistant-Surgeon Theodore Gordon Bone, M.D., from the 17th Foot, to be Surgeon, vice Gammie, promoted. Dated 18th January, 1859.

Assistant-Surgeon Thomas Llewellyn Nash, M.D., from the Staff, to be Surgeon, vice Haverty, appointed to the 52nd Foot. Dated 18th January, 1859.

For William *Carberry*, Gent., to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Marshall, appointed to the 2nd Foot, which appeared in the Gazette of 24th August, 1858,

Read, William "*Declan*" *Carbery*, Gent., &c.

CHAPLAINS' DEPARTMENT.

Assistant-Chaplains to the Forces to be Chaplains to the Forces. (3rd Class.)

The Reverend J. T. Twining, D.D. Dated 1st April, 1856.

The Reverend W. Helps. Dated 16th April, 1856.

The Reverend David Robertson. Dated 1st June, 1856.

The Reverend T. H. M. Bartlett. Dated 2nd May, 1857.

Assistant-Chaplains to the Forces to be Chaplains to the Forces. (*4th Class.*)

The Reverend George Dacre. Dated 17th April, 1845.

The Reverend L. Parsley. Dated 1st April, 1847.

The Reverend Edward J. Rogers. Dated 19th May, 1847.

The Reverend Henry McDougall. Dated 22nd July, 1847.

The Reverend Thomas Gardner. Dated 27th March, 1851.

The Reverend M. C. Odell. Dated 6th December, 1853.

The Reverend James Leith Moody. Dated 7th April, 1854.

The Reverend Henry E. Maskew. Dated 23rd June, 1854.

The Reverend J. L. Gilborne. Dated 4th September, 1854.

The Reverend W. F. Hobson. Dated 17th November, 1854.

The Reverend Dudley Somerville, M.A. Dated 6th March, 1855.

The Reverend S. B. Windsor. Dated 19th March, 1855.

The Reverend Francis Cannon. Dated 8th April, 1855.

The Reverend J. D'Arcy Preston, M.A. Dated 11th April, 1855.

The Reverend Thomas Coney. Dated 5th May, 1855.

The Reverend Milward Crooke. Dated 18th May, 1855.

The Reverend Henry Robinson. Dated 21st May, 1855.

The Reverend Horace N. Wheeler. Dated 28th May, 1855.

The Reverend John Virtue. Dated 24th June, 1855.

The Reverend E. L. Walsh. Dated 5th August, 1855.

The Reverend Leonard Henry St. George, B.D. Dated 1st September, 1855.

The Reverend J. J. Maké. Dated 19th September, 1855.

The Reverend Frederick F. Thomson. Dated 1st October, 1855.

The Reverend Joseph D'Arcy Sirr. Dated 19th November, 1855.

The Reverend Thomas Molesworth. Dated 19th November, 1855.

The Reverend James Henry Beresford Harris. Dated 23rd November, 1855.

The Reverend Thomas Richard Maynard. Dated 5th December, 1855.

The Reverend William Samuel Sturges, M.A. Dated 2nd January, 1856.

The Reverend Charles Moore. Dated 1st October, 1856.

The Reverend Edwin Smith. Dated 1st October, 1856.

The Reverend Thomas Unsworth. Dated 14th October, 1856.

The Reverend C. A. Assheton Craven. Dated 22nd October, 1857.

The Reverend George Wylde Dated 25th February, 1858.

The Reverend Henry Ovenden Wrench. Dated 18th March, 1858.

The Reverend William Watson Wood. Dated 1st July, 1858.

The Reverend Patrick Beaton. Dated 1st July, 1858.

The Reverend William Anderson. Dated 1st July, 1858.

The Reverend James Young. Dated 16th October, 1858.

The Reverend John Dick. Dated 16th October, 1858.

The Reverend George Ruggles Fisher. Dated 30th October, 1858.

BREVET.

Lieutenant-Colonel Julius Edmund Goodwyn, C.B., 41st Foot, having completed three years' actual service on the 19th March, 1858, in the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, to be promoted to be Colonel in the Army, under the Royal Warrant of 6th October, 1854. Dated 19th March, 1858.

The promotion of Lieutenant-Colonel Charles William Dunbar Staveley, C.B., 44th Foot, to be Colonel in the Army, to bear date the *9th March*, 1858, instead of *6th May*, 1858, as stated in the Gazette of 17th September, 1858.

The undermentioned promotions to take place in the Indian Military Forces of Her Majesty, consequent on the death of Major-General Henry John Wood, C.B., Bengal Infantry, on 12th November, 1858, and Charles Waddington, C.B., Bombay Engineers, on 22nd November, 1858:

To be Major-Generals.

Colonel Œneas Shirreff, Madras Artillery. Dated 13th November, 1858.

Colonel Edward Messiter, Madras Infantry. Dated 23rd November, 1858.

The undermentioned Officers of the Indian Military Forces of Her Majesty, retired on full-

pay, to have a step of honorary rank as follows, viz. :

To be Major-Generals.

Colonel Stephen Glynne Wheeler, Bengal Infantry. Dated 18th January, 1859.

Colonel George Tylee, Bengal Infantry. Dated 18th January, 1859.

Colonel Arthur Cleghorn Wight, Madras Infantry. Dated 18th January, 1859.

Colonel Archibald Neil Maclean, Bombay Infantry. Dated 18th January, 1859.

Colonel George Hutt, C.B., Bombay Artillery. Dated 18th January, 1859.

To be Colonels.

Lieutenant-Colonel George Munro Arthur, Madras Infantry. Dated 18th January, 1859.

Lieutenant-Colonel James Ramsay, Bengal Infantry. Dated 18th January, 1859.

Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas William Hicks, Bombay Artillery. Dated 18th January, 1859.

Lieutenant-Colonel George Fleetwood Charles Fitzgerald, Bengal Artillery. Dated 18th January, 1859.

Lieutenant-Colonel Stuart Bayley, Madras Infantry. Dated 18th January, 1859.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major John Alexander Church, Madras Infantry. Dated 18th January, 1859.

Major Henry Lawford, Madras Artillery. Dated 18th January, 1859.

Major John Macdonald, Bengal Infantry. Dated 28th November, 1854.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Salop.

South Salopian Regiment of Yeomanry Cavalry.

Baldwin Leighton, Gent., to be Cornet, vice Henry George Harnage, promoted. Dated 12th January, 1859.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Middlesex.

5th or Royal Elthorne Light Infantry Regiment of Middlesex Militia.

Charles May Hayes Newington, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Baylis, resigned. Dated 10th January, 1859.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Southampton.

Hampshire Militia Artillery.

James Walkinshaw Bell Alder, late an Assistant-Surgeon of Her Majesty's Royal Regiment of Militia, of the county of Berks, to be Assistant-Surgeon. Dated 14th January, 1859.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Stafford.

2nd Regiment of King's Own Staffordshire Militia.

Thomas Bradney Shaw Hellier, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Disney, resigned. Dated 19th November, 1858.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Oxford.

Oxfordshire Regiment of Militia.

Albert Maxwell Harte, Gent., to be Lieutenant, vice Severne, promoted. Dated 15th January, 1859.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the East Riding of the County of York, *and of the Borough of* Kingston-upon-Hull.

East York Regiment of Militia.

Lieutenant Francis Garden Fraser to be Captain, vice Lloyd, superseded. Dated 13th January, 1859.

Ensign Frederick Caldwell Hamilton Parks to be Lieutenant, vice Fraser, promoted. Dated 13th January, 1859.

Ensign William Henry Dean to be Lieutenant, vice Ramsey, retired. Dated 13th January, 1859.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Lincoln.

Royal North Lincoln Militia.

Lionel Wentworth Atkinson, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Augustus Charles Short, promoted on 6th of April, 1858. Dated 11th January, 1859

Royal South Lincoln Militia.

Lieutenant Theodore Ingram, struck off the strength of the Regiment, he having been absent without leave from the recent training of the Regiment.

Local Government Act, 1858.

Notice is given in this Gazette, by the Right Honourable Spencer Horatio Walpole, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, that the Local Government Act, 1858, was adopted within the Upper Hamlet of Tring, in the county of Hertford, on the 2nd day of December, 1858,

and that in accordance with the provisions thereof, the said Act will, at the expiration of two months from the date of the passing of the resolution, have the force of law within the said Upper Hamlet of Tring.—Dated 15th January, 1859.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of JANUARY 21, 1859.

Downing-Street, January 18, 1859.

THE Queen has been pleased to appoint the Reverend Edward Mooyaart, B.A., to be Chaplain of Galle, in the Island of Ceylon.

Her Majesty has also been pleased to appoint Austin William Cox, Esq., to be an Unoffieial Member of the Executive Counеil of the Settlement of Honduras; Frederiek Dunbar Sutherland, Esq., to be a Member of the Exeeutive Council of the Is'and of Saint Vincent; Frederick Henry Alexander Forth, Esq., to be a Member of the Executive Council of the Island of Hong Kong, during the temporary absence of the Colonial Secretary; and Edward Morris and Nicholas Stabb, Esquires, to be Members of the Legislative Counеil of the Island of Newfoundland.

(68.)

Board of Trade, Whitehall, January 20, 1859.

The Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Privy Counеil for Trade and Plantations have received, through the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of a Despatch from Her

Majesty's Consul, at Stockholm, reporting that the Swedish Government has caused the following regulations to be issued, under which gunpowder will be permitted to be imported into the Ports of Sweden:

Passenger-steamers cannot carry more than is required for their own use. No passenger will be allowed to carry more than ten pounds weight without previous notice being given to the Master. Vessels carrying more than a hundred pounds weight are required to carry a red flag at the main, and must keep away from dwellings and the channels for vessels until permitted by the proper authority. Masters of vessels carrying over ten pounds weight of gunpowder must inform the proper Officer immediately after their arrival. All gunpowder imported, except that which is allowed to passengers by the Regulations, must be examined on board the ship, and entered immediately, as it cannot be warehoused.

War-Office, Pall-Mall,
21st January, 1859.

MEMORANDUM.

Lieutenant Thomas Mosley Crowder having obtained a First Class Certificate at the School of Musketry at Hythe, has been appointed by the General Commanding in Chief, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State for War, to act as Instructor of Musketry to the Oxford Regiment of Militia. Dated 15th January, 1859.

Admiralty, 19*th January*, 1859.

Corps of Royal Marines.

First Lieutenant and Adjutant John Poore to be Captain, vice Coode, retired on full-pay.

Second Lieutenant John Macdonald Moody to be First Lieutenant, vice Poore, promoted.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Lincoln.

Royal North Lincoln Militia.

Charles William Joseph Taylor, Gent., to be Ensign, vice E. A. Marsland, appointed to the 18th Foot on 23rd April, 1858. Dated 14th January, 1859.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Middlesex.

2nd or Edmonton Royal Rifle Regiment of Middlesex Militia.

Walter Stirling, Gent., to be Lieutenant, vice Foster, retired. Dated 10th January, 1859.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Warwick.

Warwickshire Militia.

2nd Regiment.

Henry Bathurst, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Henry Robert Grimes, promoted. Dated 14th January, 1859.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.

Hilary Term, 22*nd Victoria*,
21*st January*, 1859.

This Court will, on Tuesday the 1st day of February next, and three following days, hold Sittings, and will at such Sittings proceed in dis-

posing of the business then pending in the New Trial and Special Papers.

The Court will also hold a Sitting on Friday the 25th day of the said month of February, at eleven o'clock A.M., for the purpose of giving judgments only. *By the Court.*

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT, 1858.

This Gazette contains a notification signed by the Right Honourable Spencer Horatio Walpole, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, dated the 19th January, 1859, that the Local Government Act, 1858, has been adopted within the township of Mold, in the county of Flint.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of JANUARY 25, 1859.

Downing-Street, January 12, 1859.

THE Queen has been pleased to constitute the Colonies of British Columbia and of Vancouver's Island to be a Bishop's See, to be styled "The Bishoprick of British Columbia;" and to appoint the Reverend George Hills, D.D., to be ordained and consecrated Bishop of the said See.

Whitehall, January 22, 1859.

The Queen has been pleased to present the Reverend James Macdonald to the church of the united parishes of Daviot and Dunlichity, in the presbytery and shire of Inverness, vacant by the

death of the Reverend Dugald Mackiehan, late Minister thereof.

The Queen has also been pleased to present the Reverend John Colvin, to the church of the united parishes of Kirkmabreck and Kirkdale, in the presbytery of Wigtown, and stewartry of Kirkcudbright, vacant by the death of the Reverend John Muir, late Minister thereof.

Foreign-Office, January 24, 1859.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr. M. B. Henriques as Consul at Adelaide, for His Majesty the King of the Belgians.

India Office, January 18, 1859.

IT is hereby notified that, in compliance with the enactment contained in the ninth clause of the Act of Parliament "For the better Government of India," passed in the session, holden in the 21st and 22nd year of Her Majesty's reign, chapter 106, a meeting, was held this day, of the Council of India, for the purpose of electing a member in the room of the late Captain John Shepherd; and that at such meeting Colonel Henry Marion Durand, C.B., of the Bengal Engineers, was duly elected to be a Member of the said Council.

War-Office, Pall-mall,
25th January, 1859.

3rd Regiment of Light Dragoons, Surgeon William Ord Mackenzie, M.D., having completed twenty years' full-pay service, to be Surgeon-Major under the Royal Warrant, of 1st October, 1858. Dated 4th January, 1859.

4th Light Dragoons, Cornet Alexander Fair

Jones to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Gifford promoted in the 18th Light Dragoons. Dated 25th January, 1859.

15*th Light Dragoons*, Cornet and Adjutant James Mann to have the rank of Lieutenant. Dated 25th January, 1859.

Cornet Arthur Randolph Mullings to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Buckley, who retires. Dated 25th January, 1859.

18*th Light Dragoons*, Lieutenant John Wynter James Gifford, from the 4th Light Dragoons, to be Captain, vice Goldfrap deceased. Dated 25th January, 1859.

Royal Artillery, Brevet-Colonel Francis Dick to be Colonel, vice Armstrong, removed as a General Officer. Dated 16th January, 1859.

Brevet-Major Robert Corcyra Romer to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Dick. Dated 16th January, 1859.

Second Captain Robert Poole Gabbett to be Captain, vice Romer. Dated 16th January, 1859.

Lieutenant Jones Julian Smith to be Second Captain, vice Gabbett. Dated 16th January, 1859.

Royal Engineers, Lieutenant Charles Nassau Martin to be Second Captain, vice Williams, placed upon the Half-pay List. Dated 4th January, 1859.

7*th Regiment of Foot*, Henry Wollaston Rochfort, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Harding, who has retired. Dated 25th January, 1859.

14*th Foot*, Lieutenant Richard Seymour Lemon, from the 1st West India Regiment, to be Lieutenant, vice Molony, who exchanges. Dated 25th January, 1859.

21*st Foot*, Thomas Joseph Atkinson, Esq., late Paymaster East Kent Militia, to be Paymaster, 1859.

vice Urquhart, transferred to 27th Foot. Dated 25th January, 1859.

22*nd Foot*, Ensign H. Houlton P. Vivian to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Peach, who retires. Dated 25th January, 1859.

27*th Foot*, Captain Barclay Thomas to be Major, by purchase, vice Langley, promoted. Dated 25th January, 1859.

Captain Richard John Evans, from 29th Foot, to be Captain, vice Chester, who exchanges. Dated 12th November, 1858.

Lieutenant Francis Eastwood Murphy to be Captain, by purchase, vice Thomas. Dated 25th January, 1859.

Ensign Frederick Alexander Campbell to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Murphy. Dated 25th January, 1859.

Paymaster John Urquhart, from the 21st Foot, to be Paymaster, vice Kidd, placed upon half-pay. Dated 25th January, 1859.

29*th Foot*, Captain Heneage Charles Chester, from the 27th Foot, to be Captain, vice Evans, who exchanges. Dated 12th November, 1858.

44*th Foot*, Constantine Maguire, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Foley, promoted. Dated 25th January, 1859.

56*th Foot*, Ensign William Bell to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Watson, promoted in the Ceylon Rifle Regiment. Dated 25th January, 1859.

James Landon Watt, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Spiller, promoted. Dated 25th January, 1859.

62*nd Foot*. The names of the Quartermaster-Serjeant gazetted to an Ensigncy, on 8th October, 1858, are *Frederick Howes Horneman*, and not *Frederick Jones*, as then stated, the latter being the name under which he enlisted.

65*th Foot*, William Byam, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Pennefather, promoted. Dated 25th January, 1859.

78*th Foot*. The Commission of Lieutenant George Digby Barker, as Adjutant, to be dated 5th November, 1858, instead of 7th December, 1858, as previously stated.

91*st Foot*, Ensign John Edward Buller to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Blagg, deceased. Dated 15th December, 1858.

99*th Foot*, Joseph Ward, Gent., to be Ensign without purchase, vice Browne, promoted. Dated 25th January, 1859.

1*st West India Regiment*, Lieutenant Arthur Molony, from 14th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Lemon, who exchanges. Dated 25th January, 1859.

Ceylon Rifle Regiment, Lieutenant Henry Edward Watson, from 56th Foot, to be Captain by purchase, vice Durnford, who has retired. Dated 25th January, 1859.

Gold Coast Artillery Corps, Edward Moore, Gent., to be Ensign without purchase, vice Danger, promoted. Dated 25th January, 1859.

CHAPLAINS' DEPARTMENT.

The Reverend Henry Press Wright to be Chaplain to the Forces of the Second Class, for meritorious service as Principal Chaplain to the Army in the Crimea. Dated 1st January, 1859.

The Reverend J. E. Sabin to be Chaplain to the Forces of the Second Class, for meritorious service in superintending the Department in Constantinople, and the Hospitals connected with it. Dated 1st January, 1859.

The surname of the Assistant-Chaplain promoted to be Chaplain of the Fourth Class, with date

19th September, 1855, is *Mahé*, and not *Maké*, as stated in the Gazette of 18th January, 1859.

BREVET.

Lieutenant-General Thomas John Forbes to be General, vice Brough, deceased. Dated 16th January, 1859.

Major-General Sir William Macbean George Colebrooke, C.B., to be Lieutenant-General, vice Forbes. Dated 16th January, 1859.

Colonel Richard Say Armstrong to be Major-General, vice Colebrooke. Dated 16th January, 1859.

Admiralty, 19th January, 1859.

Corps of Royal Marines.

Gentleman Cadet William Henry Vallack Tom to be Second Lieutenant.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Warwick.

Warwickshire Militia.

2nd Regiment.

Harvey Charles Tryon, Gent., to be Ensign. Dated 14th January, 1859.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County Palatine of Lancaster.

Artillery Regiment of Royal Lancashire Militia.

Robert Hall, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant, vice William Poste, resigned. Dated 14th January, 1859.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Cornwall.

Cornwall Rangers Militia.

Ensign Richard Henry Stackhouse Vyvyan to be Lieutenant, vice John Borlase, resigned. Dated 21st January, 1859.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Devon.

North Devon Mounted Rifles.

John Curzon Moore Stevens to be Captain, vice Drake, deceased. Dated 30th November, 1858.

1*st Devon Regiment of Militia.*

Edward Cuthbert Ring to be Ensign. Dated 21st December, 1858.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Stafford.

1*st Regiment of King's Own Staffordshire Militia.*

Captain Francis Chambers to be Major, vice Tennant, resigned. Dated 15th January, 1859.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Suffolk.

Eastern Regiment of Suffolk Militia.

Artillery Corps.

Wickham Talbot Harvey, Gent., to be First Lieutenant. Dated 29th December, 1858.

TREASURY WARRANT.

WHEREAS by an Act of Parliament, passed in the fourth year of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled "An Act for the regulation of

the duties of postage," power is given to the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, from time to time, by Warrant under their hands, to alter and fix any of the rates of British postage or inland postage, payable by law on the transmission by the post of foreign or colonial letters or newspapers, or of any other printed papers, and to subject the same to rates of postage according to the weight thereof, and a scale of weight to be contained in such Warrant, and from time to time by Warrant, as aforesaid, to alter or repeal any such altered rates, and make and establish any new or other rates in lieu thereof, and from time to time, by Warrant as aforesaid, to appoint at what time the rates which may be payable are to be paid.

And whereas by another Act of Parliament, passed in the eleventh year of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled "An Act for giving further facilities for the transmission of letters by post, and for the regulating the duties of postage thereon, and for other purposes relating to the Post-office," further powers are given to the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, and power is also given to the Postmaster-General (amongst other things), to collect and receive the foreign and colonial postage, charged or chargeable on any letters sent by the post, and also with the consent of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, to require the postage, British, colonial, or foreign, of any letters sent by the post to be prepaid, either in money or in stamps, as he might think fit, on the same being put into the post-office and also with such consent to abolish or restrict the prepayment in money of postage on letters sent by the post, either altogether or on certain letters, and to require the prepayment thereof to be in stamps; and also to refuse to

receive or send by the post, any letters tendered contrary to any regulations thereby made. And power is also given to the Postmaster-General, and any officer of the post-office, to detain any letters which should be posted, or sent by the post, contrary to the regulations therein mentioned, and to open such letters, and either to return them to the senders thereof, or to forward them to the places of their destination, charged, in either case, with such rates of postage as the Postmaster-General, with the consent of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, should from time to time direct.

And whereas the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury have, by divers Warrants under their hands, fixed, made, and established certain rates of British postage, payable on the transmission by the post of certain colonial letters therein respectively mentioned.

And whereas the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, by a certain other Warrant under their hands, bearing date the 15th day of January, 1858, did make regulations for the prepayment of the several rates of postage payable on letters posted in the United Kingdom, addressed to any of the colonies therein mentioned, and on letters posted in any of such colonies addressed to the United Kingdom.

And whereas it is expedient to extend the provisions of the said last-mentioned Warrant to letters posted in the United Kingdom, addressed to the Mauritius, and to letters posted in the Mauritius, addressed to the United Kingdom.

Now we, the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, in exercise of the powers reserved to us in and by the said hereinbefore recited Acts or either of them, and of all other powers enabling us in this behalf, do by this present Warrant, under

the hands of two of us the said Commissioners (by the authority of the statute in that case made and provided) order and direct as follows ; that is to say :

1. On every letter posted in the United Kingdom addressed to the Mauritius, and on every letter posted in the Mauritius addressed to the United Kingdom, the postage thereof shall be paid at the time of the same being posted.

2. If any letter shall be posted in the United Kingdom addressed to the Mauritius without any postage having been paid thereon, or having thereon or affixed thereto a postage stamp or stamps the value of which shall be less in amount than the single rate of postage to which such letter, if not exceeding half an ounce in weight, would be liable under the regulations in force relating thereto, every such letter shall, until the 30th day of June, 1859 inclusive, be forwarded charged with the amount of the postage to which it would have been liable if the postage had been paid when posted, together with a further and additional rate of postage of sixpence ; and from and after the said 30th day of June, 1859, every such letter instead of being forwarded shall be detained and opened, and be either returned or given up to the sender thereof.

3. If any letter shall be posted in the Mauritius addressed to the United Kingdom without any postage having been paid thereon, every such letter shall be forwarded charged with the amount of the postage to which it would have been liable if the postage had been paid when posted, together with a further and additional rate of postage of sixpence.

4. If any letter shall be posted in the United Kingdom addressed to the Mauritius having thereon or affixed thereto a postage stamp or

stamps the value of which shall be less in amount than the rate of postage to which such letter would be liable under or by virtue of the regulations in force relating thereto but equal in amount to the single rate of postage chargeable on any such letter if not exceeding half an ounce in weight, every such letter shall be forwarded charged with the amount of the difference between the value of such stamp or stamps so being thereon or affixed thereto and the postage to which it would have been liable if the postage had been paid when posted, together with a further and additional rate of postage of sixpence. And if any letter shall be posted in the Mauritius addressed to the United Kingdom and the postage paid thereon shall be less in amount than the rate of postage to which such packet would be liable under and by virtue of the regulations in force relating thereto but equal in amount to the single rate of postage chargeable on any such letter if not exceeding half an ounce in weight, every such last-mentioned letter shall be forwarded charged with the amount of the difference between the postage paid thereon and the postage to which it would have been liable if the postage had been paid when posted, together with the further and additional rate of postage of sixpence.

5. The several terms and expressions used in this Warrant shall be construed to have the like meaning in all respects as they would have had if inserted in the said Act passed in the fourth year of the reign of Her present Majesty.

6. The Commissioners for the time being of Her Majesty's Treasury may, by Warrant under their hands duly made at any time hereafter, alter repeal, or revoke any of the orders, directions, or regulations hereby made, and may make and

establish any new or other orders, directions, or regulations in lieu thereof.

7. This Warrant shall come into operation on the first day of April, 1859.

Whitehall, Treasury Chambers, the eighteenth day of January, 1859.

H. G. Lennox.
Henry Whitmore.

TREASURY WARRANT.

WHEREAS by an Act of Parliament, passed in the fourth year of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled "An Act for the regulation of the duties of postage," power is given to the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury from time to time, by Warrant under their hands, to alter and fix any of the rates of British postage, or inland postage, payable by law on the transmission by the post of foreign or colonial letters, or newspapers, or of any other printed papers, and to subject the same to rates of postage according to the weight thereof, and a scale of weight to be contained in such Warrant, and from time to time by Warrant as aforesaid, to alter or repeal any such altered rates, and to make and establish any new or other rates in lieu thereof.

And whereas further powers are given to the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury by another Act, passed in the eleventh year of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled "An Act for giving further facilities for the transmission of letters by post, and for the regulating the duties of the postage thereon, and for other purposes relating to the Post-office."

And whereas certain powers are also given to the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury

by another Act, passed in the eighteenth year of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled "An Act to amend the laws relating to the stamp duties on newspapers, and to provide for the transmission by post of printed periodical publications."

And whereas it is expedient that regulations should be made for the transmission by the post of the printed newspapers hereinafter mentioned.

Now we, the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, in exercise of the powers reserved to us in and by the said hereinbefore recited Acts of Parliament and every of them, and of all other powers enabling us in this behalf, do by this Warrant, under the hands of two of us the said Commissioners, by the authority of the statute in that case made and provided, order and direct as follows:—

1. That every British newspaper not exceeding four ounces in weight, posted in the United Kingdom, addressed to the East Indies, may be transmitted by the post from the United Kingdom to the East Indies by packet-boat, viâ Southampton and Egypt, at a rate of postage of two pence each.

2. That on every newspaper transmitted under this Warrant as hereinbefore is mentioned, exceeding four ounces in weight, there shall be charged, taken, and paid rates of postage as follows; that is to say:—

On every such newspaper, exceeding four ounces in weight and not exceeding eight ounces in weight, a rate of three pence.

And for every additional four ounces in weight of any such newspaper, above the weight of eight ounces, there shall be charged, taken, and paid an additional rate of postage of one penny, and every fractional part of such

additional four ounces in weight shall be charged as an additional four ounces in weight, and each progressive and additional rate chargeable under this clause shall be estimated and charged at the sum of one penny.

3. That every British newspaper posted in the United Kingdom, addressed to China, Hong Kong, Ceylon, the Mauritius, Java, Borneo, Japan, and Australia, may be transmitted by the post to China, Hong, Kong, Ceylon, the Mauritius, Java, Borneo, Japan, and Australia, by packet-boat, viâ Southampton and Egypt, at a rate of two pence each.

4. That every printed supplement or additional sheet to any newspaper shall, for the purpose of charging the postage under this Warrant, be deemed a distinct newspaper unless sent in the same cover or together with the newspaper to which it is a supplement or addition.

5. That every newspaper which shall be transmitted by the post under the provisions of this Warrant, shall be so transmitted in conformity with and under and subject to the several regulations, orders, directions, and conditions hereinafter contained; that is to say:—

No such newspaper shall in length or breadth or width exceed the dimensions of two feet.

Every such newspaper shall be sent open at the ends or sides, and either without a cover or in a cover or envelope open at the ends or sides.

There shall be no word or communication printed on any newspaper transmitted by the post, under the provisions of this Warrant, after the publication thereof, or upon any cover thereof, nor any writing or marks upon any such newspaper, or upon any cover

thereof, other than and except the name and address of the person to whom the same is sent; but the name or title of such newspaper, and the name and address of the publisher, newsvendor, or agent, by whom the same is sent, may be printed on the cover thereof.

There shall be no paper or thing enclosed in or with any such newspaper.

Every British newspaper which shall be posted in the United Kingdom, under the provisions of this Warrant, shall be printed and published at intervals not exceeding thirty-one days between any two consecutive numbers or parts of such publication, and the same shall be registered by the proprietor or printer thereof, at the General Post Office, in London, and shall be posted within fifteen days from the date of its publication, and the title and date of the newspaper shall be printed at the top of every page thereof.

6. If any newspaper shall be sent, or tendered, or delivered, in order to be sent by the post, under the provisions of this Warrant, otherwise than in conformity with the terms, conditions, and regulations hereinbefore established, the same may be detained, and be returned or given up to the sender thereof, or the Postmaster-General may, if he think fit, forward the same to the place of its destination, charged with such rate of postage not exceeding in amount such rate as would be chargeable upon the same as a letter, as to him shall seem expedient.

7. That the rates of postage chargeable on printed newspapers transmitted by the post, under the provisions of this Warrant, shall be in lieu of any rates of British postage now chargeable by law thereon.

8. That the respeetive packets transmitted by the post, under the provisions of this Warrant, shall be subject to the several orders, directions, regulations, and rates of postage respectively contained in a certain Warrant of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, bearing date the 19th day of February, 1855, relating to redirected rates of postage upon letters and packets which shall be redirected and again forwarded by the post.

9. That nothing in this Warrant contained shall be deemed or construed to extend to any newspapers transmitted through France.

10. That the term "British newspaper," used in this Warrant, shall be construed to mean newspapers printed in the United Kingdom, whether they bear a newspaper stamp or not, and that the term "East Indies," used in this Warrant, shall be eonstrued to mean every port or plaee in Her Majesty's dominions in Asia (China, Hong Kong, Ceylon, the Mauritius, Java, Borneo, Japan, and Australia, excepted); and that the several other terms and expressions used in this Warrant shall be eonstrued to have the like meaning, in all respects, as they would have had if inserted in the said Aet passed in the fourth year of the reign of Her present Majesty.

11. That it shall be lawful for the Commissioners for the time being of Her Majesty's Treasury, by Warrant under their hands, duly made at any time hereafter, to alter, repeal, or revoke any of the rates of postage hereby fixed, or any of the orders, regulations, conditions, and restrictions hereby made, and to make and establish any new or other rates, orders, regulations, conditions, and restrietions in lieu thereof, and from time to time to appoint at what time the rates whieh may be payable are to be paid.

12. That this Warrant shall come into operation on the 1st day of April, 1859.

Whitehall, Treasury Chambers, the twenty-first day of January, 1859.

H. G. Lennox.
Henry Whitmore.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT, 1858.

This Gazette contains a notification signed by the Right Honourable Spencer Horatio Walpole, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, dated the 25th January, 1859, that the Local Government Act, 1858, has been adopted within the city and borough of Wells, in the county of Somerset.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of JANUARY 28, 1859.

Whitehall, January 26, 1859.

THE Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, constituting and appointing the Right Honourable Sir John Somerset Pakington, Bart.; Vice-Admiral William Fanshawe Martin; Vice-Admiral the Honourable Sir Richard Saunders Dundas, K.C.B.; Rear-Admiral Alexander Milne, K.C.B.; Captain the Honourable Swynfen Thomas Carnegie, C.B.; and Algernon George Percy, Esq. (commonly called Lord Lovaine) to be Her Majesty's Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of the said

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the dominions, islands, and territories thereunto belonging.

Downing-Street, January 25, 1859.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint the Right Honourable William Ewart Gladstone to be Her Majesty's Lord High Commissioner in and for the United States of the Ionian Islands.

Whitehall, January 20, 1859.

The Queen has been pleased to grant unto Frederic Brandreth, of Heaves Lodge, in the parish of Heversham, in the county of Westmorland, Esquire, and to Jane, his wife, eldest of the two daughters and coheirs of James Gandy, late of Heaves Lodge, aforesaid, Esquire, deceased, her royal licence and authority that they and the issue of their marriage, may, in compliance with an injunction contained in the last will and testament of the said James Gandy, assume and use the surname of Gandy only, in lieu and instead of that of Brandreth:

And also to command that the said royal concession and declaration be recorded in Her Majesty's College of Arms, otherwise to be void and of none effect.

Whitehall, January 20, 1859.

The Queen has been pleased to grant unto Richard-Norris Rogers, Clerk, Master of Arts, sometime Curate of Levens, in the county of Westmoreland, and now residing at Pisa, in Italy, and to Barbara his wife, youngest of the two daughters and co-heirs of James Gandy, late of

Heaves Lodge, in Levens, in the parish of Heversham, in the said county of Westmoreland, Esquire, deceased, her royal licence and authority that they and the issue of their marriage may, in compliance with an injunction contained in the last will and testament of the said James Gandy, assume and use the surname of Gandy only in lieu and instead of that of Rogers:

And also to command that the said royal concession and declaration be recorded in Her Majesty's College of Arms, otherwise to be void and of none effect.

War-Office, 26th January, 1859.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to confirm the grant of the Decoration of the Victoria Cross to the undermentioned Officer, Non-Commissioned Officer, Farrier, and Private of Her Majesty's 8th Hussars, which decoration has been provisionally conferred upon them by Major-General Sir Hugh Henry Rose, G.C.B., Commanding the Central India Field Force, in accordance with the rules laid down in Her Majesty's Warrant instituting the same, on account of an Act of Bravery performed by them in India, as recorded against their several names, viz.:

8th Hussars.

Captain (now Brevet-Major) Clement Walker Heneage,
No. 1584. Serjeant Joseph Ward,
No. 1298. Farrier George Hollis,
No. 861. Private John Pearson.

Selected for the Victoria Cross by their companions in the gallant charge made by a squadron of the Regiment at Gwalior, on the 17th of June, 1858, when, supported by a

division of the Bombay Horse Artillery, and Her Majesty's 95th Regiment, they routed the enemy, who were advancing against Brigadier Smith's position, charged through the rebel camp into two batteries, capturing and bringing into their camp two of the enemy's guns, under a heavy and converging fire from the Fort and Town. (Field Force Orders by Major-General Sir Hugh Henry Rose, G.C.B., Commanding Central India Field Force, dated Camp, Gwalior, 28th June, 1858.) —Date of Act of Bravery, 17th June, 1858.

War-Office, Pall-Mall,
28th January, 1859.

6*th Regiment of Dragoon Guards*, Assistant-Surgeon Stewart Aaron Lithgow, from the 75th Foot, to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Smith, promoted on the Staff. Dated 28th January, 1859.

9*th Light Dragoons*, Cornet and Adjutant Richard Freer Thonger to have the rank of Lieutenant. Dated 13th July, 1858.

17*th Light Dragoons*, Cornet Henry Richard Abadie, from the 14th Light Dragoons, to be Cornet, vice F. J. King, promoted. Dated 28th January, 1859.

Military Train, Lieutenant Noel Harris has been permitted to retire from the Service by the sale of his Commission. Dated 28th January, 1859.

2*nd Regiment of Foot.* The second Christian name of Lieutenant Hatchell, is *Melville.*

8*th Foot*, Walter Mowbray Johnston, Gent., to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Shirreff, promoted. Dated 28th January, 1859.

Charles Thomas Frederick Blair to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Cooper, promoted. Dated 29th January, 1859.

10*th Foot*, Henry Francis Brouncker, Gent., to be Ensign by purchase, vice Matthews, promoted. Dated 28th January, 1859.

Edward A. H. Roe, Gent., to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Kenny, promoted. Dated 28th January, 1859.

11*th Foot*, Ensign Stewart Charles Dixon to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Stack, promoted. Dated 28th January, 1859.

12*th Foot*, Assistant-Surgeon Arthur Henry Francis Lynch, from the Staff, to be Assistant-Surgeon. Dated 28th January, 1859.

13*th Foot*, Gerard Septimus Burton, Gent., to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Wynen, promoted. Dated 28th January, 1859.

Charles Frederick Powell, Gent., to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Hugh Robinson, who resigns. Dated 29th January, 1859.

Assistant-Surgeon John Stuart, from the Staff, to be Assistant-Surgeon. Dated 28th January, 1859.

14*th Foot*, Brevet-Major William Temple Parratt, from the 58th Foot, to be Captain, vice Angus William Hall, who exchanges Dated 28th January, 1859.

Roger Hall, Gent., to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Atkinson, promoted. Dated 28th January, 1859.

John Daly, Gent., to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Briscoe, promoted. Dated 29th January, 1859.

16*th Foot*, Edward Daly, Gent., to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Longbourne, whose appointment has been cancelled. Dated 28th January, 1859.

17*th Foot*, William Frederick Woods, Gent., to be Ensign, without purchase. Dated 28th January, 1859.

20*th Foot*, George Duncan Wahab, Gent., to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Mansel, promoted. Dated 28th January, 1859.

The second Christian name of Ensign Harris is *Frederic*, and not *Francis*, as stated in the Gazette of 31st December, 1858.

21*st Foot*, Lieutenant Stanislas Graham Bower St. Clair to be Captain, by purchase, vice the Honourable W. L. Talbot, promoted, by purchase, to an Unattached Majority. Dated 28th January, 1859.

Ensign Alfred William Channer to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice St. Clair. Dated 28th January, 1859.

Lieutenant Michael Thunder, from the 3rd West York Militia, to be Ensign, without purchase. Dated 28th January, 1859.

22*nd Foot*, Henry Allen Gosset, Gent., to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Nunn, appointed to the 66th Foot. Dated 28th January, 1859.

24*th Foot*. The promotion of Ensign Edward Henry Bridgman Sawbridge to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Waring, who retired, as stated in the Gazette of 11th January, 1859, has been cancelled. Dated 28th January, 1859.

Ensign Redmond O'Mahony to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Waring, deceased. Dated 3rd January, 1859.

Ensign Henry Francis Brouncker, from the 10th Foot, to be Ensign, vice FitzMaurice, promoted. Dated 28th January, 1859.

34*th Foot*, Gerald Brenan, Gent., to be Ensign, without purchase, in succession to Lieutenant Saunders, promoted. Dated 28th January, 1859.

38*th Foot*, Lieutenant Alfred Stokes, from the 63rd Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Boyd, who exchanges. Dated 28th January, 1859.

John Smyth Nelson, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Boyd, promoted. Dated 28th January, 1859.

45*th Foot*, Captain James John Wood, from the 67th Foot, to be Captain, vice Stack, who exchanges. Dated 28th January, 1859.

50*th Foot*, Ensign, H. E. W. Preston to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Captain Bunbury. Dated 15th December, 1858.

58*th Foot*, Major Charles Hood, from a Depôt Battalion, to be Major, vice Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel C. L. Nugent, who exchanges. Dated 28th January, 1859.

Captain Angus William Hall, from the 14th Foot, to be Captain, vice Brevet-Major William Temple Parratt, who exchanges. Dated 28th January, 1859.

Assistant-Surgeon William Snell, from the 65th Foot, to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice McShane, who exchanges. Dated 28th January, 1859.

63*rd Foot*, Lieutenant James Power Boyd, from the 38th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Stokes, who exchanges. Dated 28th January, 1859.

65*th Foot*, Assistant-Surgeon Eugene McShane, from the 58th Foot, to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Snell, who exchanges. Dated 28th January, 1859.

67*th Foot*, Captain Thomas Stack, from the 45th Foot, to be Captain, vice James John Wood, who exchanges. Dated 28th January, 1859.

75*th Foot*, Assistant-Surgeon Charles William Semple, from the Staff, to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Lithgow, appointed to the 6th Dragoon Guards. Dated 28th January, 1859.

77*th Foot*, Captain Edward Lister Green, from the 5th Foot, to be Captain, vice St. John, who retires upon half-pay Unattached. Dated 28th January, 1859.

83*rd Foot*, Frederick Ford, Gent., to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Salmond, appointed to the 21st Foot. Dated 28th January, 1859.

89*th Foot*. The second Christian name of Ensign Hayward is *Jonas* and not *Jones*, as stated in the Gazette of 11th January, 1859.

91*st Foot*, Arthur Elkington, Gent., to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Buller, promoted. Dated 28th January, 1859.

99*th Foot*, Kearns Deane Tanner, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Batcheler, promoted. Dated 28th January, 1859.

Rifle Brigade, William Caradoc Smith, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Richards, promoted. Dated 28th January, 1859.

3*rd West India Regiment*, Lieutenant James Bligh Scott has been permitted to retire from the Service by the sale of his Commission. Dated 28th January, 1859.

STAFF.

Brevet-Colonel John S. Brownrigg, C.B., upon half-pay as Lieutenant-Colonel, Unattached, to be Deputy Adjutant-General to the Forces serving in Ireland, vice Wood, who resigns that appointment. Dated 28th January, 1859.

Brevet-Colonel Edward Robert Wetherall, C.B., upon half-pay as Major Unattached, to be Deputy Quartermaster-General to the Forces serving in Ireland, vice Brownrigg. Dated 28th January, 1859.

DEPOT BATTALION.

Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Lavallin Nugent, from the 58th Foot, to be Major, vice Hood, who exchanges. Dated 28th January, 1859.

UNATTACHED.

Captain the Honourable W. L. Talbot, from the 21st Foot, to be Major, by purchase. Dated 28th January 1859.

HOSPITAL STAFF.

Assistant-Surgeon Donald Sinclair Smith, from the 6th Dragoon Guards, to be Surgeon, vice Clarke, deceased. Dated 28th January, 1859.

BREVET.

Major Henry Bird, Gold Coast Artillery Corps, to be Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army. Dated 28th January, 1859.

Captain Thomas Cochrane, Gold Coast Artillery Corps, to be Major in the Army. Dated 28th January, 1859.

The following promotions to take place in succession to General Richard Secker Brough, of the Royal Artillery, who died on the 15th of January, 1859 :—

Lieutenant-Colonel Philip Smyly, 99th Foot, to be Colonel. Dated 16th January, 1859.

Major William Bell, 32nd Foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel. Dated 16th January, 1859.

Captain Charles Monteath Hamilton, 92nd Foot, to be Major. Dated 16th January, 1859.

Captain Charles Penrose Coode, retired full-pay of the Royal Marines, to have the honorary rank of Major, under Her Majesty's Order in Council of 13th November, 1858. Dated 18th January, 1859.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels in the Army.

Major Archibald John Maddy Boileau, Madras Engineers. Dated 20th July, 1858.

Brevet-Major John Forbes, C.B., Bombay Light Cavalry. Dated 20th July, 1858.

To be Majors in the Army.

Captain William Warden Anderson, 1st Bombay Cavalry. Dated 20th July, 1858.

Captain George Elliott Ashburner, 8th Bombay Native Infantry. Dated 20th July, 1858.

Captain John Temple, 12th Madras Native Infantry. Dated 20th July, 1858.

Captain Joseph Charles Coley, 10th Bombay Native Infantry. Dated 20th July, 1858.

Captain William Abererombie Diek, 3rd Bombay Cavalry. Dated 20th July, 1858.

Captain John Granville Lightfoot, Bombay Artillery. Dated 20th July, 1858.

Captain Alfred B. Little, 25th Bombay Native Infantry. Dated 20th July, 1858.

Captain Francis Adam Ellis Loch, 1st Bombay Cavalry. Dated 20th July, 1858.

Captain Alexander Lamotte McMullin, 23rd Bengal Native Infantry. Dated 20th July, 1858.

Captain Richard John Meade, 65th Bengal Native Infantry. Dated 20th July, 1858.

Captain William Parris Pelly, 10th Bombay Native Infantry. Dated 20th July, 1858.

Captain Francis Wingrave Pinkney, 34th Madras Native Infantry. Dated 20th July, 1858.

Captain John William Fleming Sandwith, 3rd Bombay European Regiment. Dated 20th July, 1858.

Captain Winekworth Scott, 13th Bombay Native Infantry. Dated 20th July, 1858.

Captain Henry Hastings Affleck Wood, 4th Bombay Rifles. Dated 20th July, 1858.

Captain George W. Boileau, 34th Bengal Native Infantry. Dated 20th July, 1858.

Captain Edmund Antoine Henry Bacon, 25th Bombay Native Infantry. Dated 20th July, 1858.

Captain Edmund Campbell, 3rd Bombay European Regiment. Dated 20th July, 1858.

Captain John J. Murray, 71st Bengal Native Infantry. Dated 20th July, 1858.

Captain Richard Harte Keatinge, Bombay Artillery. Dated 20th July, 1858.

Second Captain Richard Pittman, Bombay Artillery. Dated 20th July, 1858.

MEMORANDUM.

Major William Codd has repaid the difference which he received on exchanging to half-pay Unattached in 1843, and has been permitted to retire from the Service by the sale of his Commission, he being about to become a settler in Canada. Dated 28th January, 1859.

Admiralty, 25th January, 1859.

Corps of Royal Marines.

First Lieutenant Francis Worgan Festing to be Adjutant.

Commission signed by the Queen.

Hampshire Artillery Militia.

James Chadwick, Gent., to be Paymaster from the 14th October, 1858. Dated 31st December, 1858.

Commission signed by the Queen.

Warwickshire Militia.

2nd Regiment.

Rice D. Knight, Gent., late Captain in the 98th Regiment of Foot, to be Adjutant, vice McKenzie, resigned. Dated 18th December, 1858.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Stafford.

1st Regiment of King's Own Staffordshire Militia.

Lieutenant Charles John Mott to be Captain, vice Chambers, promoted. Dated 15th January, 1859.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County Palatine of Lancaster.

4th or Duke of Lancaster's Own (Light Infantry) Regiment of Royal Lancashire Militia.

Hugh Hilton Hornby, Gent., to be Ensign, vice James Browne, resigned. Dated 25th January, 1859.

Artillery Regiment of Royal Lancashire Militia.

Assistant-Surgeon John Betham to be Surgeon, vice James Chambers Ferguson, resigned. Dated 25th January, 1859.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Caithness.

Ross, Caithness, Sutherland, and Cromarty, or 96th, Regiment of Militia.

George Sutherland Dunbar, Gent., to be Lieutenant, vice Henry Jardine Street, deceased. Dated 17th January, 1859.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Middlesex.

1st or Royal East Middlesex Regiment of Militia.

Robert James Blyth, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Barton, resigned. Dated 19th January, 1859.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER.

Hilary Term, 22nd Victoria.

Wednesday the 26th day of January, 1859.

This Court will hold sittings on Tuesday the 8th, Wednesday the 9th, Thursday the 10th, Friday the 11th, Saturday the 12th, and Monday the 14th days of February next, and will at such sittings proceed in disposing of the business then pending in the paper of new trials and in the special paper, and will also hold a sitting on Thursday the 24th day of February next, and will on the said 24th day of February next proceed in giving judgment in all matters then standing for judgment.

Fred. Pollock.
Samuel Martin.
W. H. Watson.
W. F. Channell.

FROM THE

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

LONDON GAZETTE of JANUARY 28, 1859.

India Office, January 24, 1859.

THE following papers have been received by the Secretary of State for India in Council.

No. 1.

GENERAL ORDER BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

Military Department,
Allahabad, September 25, 1858.

No. 420 of 1858.

THE Right Honourable the Governor-General is pleased to direct the publication of the following despatch, from the Officer commanding Saugor Field Division, No. 330, dated 9th September, 1858, submitting the Report of Brigadier MacDuff, commanding 2nd Infantry Brigade, of an action fought with the rebels posted in the village of Sahao, on the 5th September last.

R. J. H. BIRCH, Major-General,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Military Department, with the Governor-General.

No. 2.

Major-General Whitlock to Major-General Sir W. R. Mansfield, K.C.B., Chief of the Staff, Allahabad.

Camp Syrenugger, September 9, 1858.

SIR, No. 330.

I FEEL much gratification in forwarding the accompanying Report, from Brigadier MacDuff, commanding the 2nd Infantry Brigade, Saugor Field Division, of an action fought with the rebels posted in the village of Sahao, and their complete defeat, with great loss, and which I have the honour to beg may be submitted to his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Brigadier MacDuff has brought to my notice the Officers noted in the margin,* with a request I would recommend them to the favourable notice of his Excellency. I do so with great satisfaction, trusting the Commander-in-Chief will be pleased to extend to them his most favourable consideration.

I have, &c.,

G. C. WHITLOCK, Major-General,
Commanding Saugor Field Division.

No. 3.

Brigadier MacDuff to the Acting Assistant-Adjutant-General, Saugor Field Division, Camp Banda.

Camp near Rajpoorah,

SIR, *September 5, 1858.*

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of Major-General Whitlock, commanding

* Lieutenant-Colonel Primrose, H.M.'s 43rd Regiment Light Infantry; Captain Dovehill, Brigade-Major; Captain Ommaney, Royal Artillery; Surgeon Barclay, H. M.'s 43rd Regiment Light Infantry; Major Davis, commanding Cavalry; Captain Ternan, Deputy Commissioner; Lieutenant Dick, Seikh Horse; Rissaldar, Min Hossain Ali, 8th Irregular Cavalry.

Saugor Field Division, as follows. Having received reliable information that the rebels, who have lately been plundering this district, up to the neighbourhood of even Calpie, were under different rebel leaders, to the number of 500 mutineer sepoys, and about 3,000 matchlock-men, strongly posted in village Sahao, four miles north of Jaloun, I this morning moved with the force, as per margin,* to attack them. On nearing the village of Sahao, the rebels, sounding the assembly, appeared in great strength on a rising ground, crowned by the ruins of an old fort.

Their right was protected by houses and walled gardens, their left by the village of Sahao itself.

From the centre of their position, they opened their guns at a distance of 500 yards, and appeared determined to dispute fiercely the ground they held.

My little force was immediately formed up, the guns in the centre under Captain Ommaney, Royal Artillery; Her Majesty's 43rd Light Infantry on the right of the guns, under Lieutenant-Colonel Primrose; a party of Metges' Seikh Horse, under Lieutenant Dick, took ground well to the right, to act as opportunity offered; the remainder of Metges' Seikh Horse, under Major Davis, took ground to the extreme left, with orders to sweep round the right of the enemy, and cut off their retreat; a party of 8th Irregular Cavalry, under Rissaldar Min Hossain Ali, remained in support of the gun.

The enemy's fire from centre was immediately answered by our four guns, the fire from which

* Staff, 2 officers; Royal Artillery, 3 officers, 89 men, 4 guns; 8th Irregular Cavalry, 51 men; Metges' Seikh Horse, 2 officers, 169 men; Jhansi Mounted Police, 2 officers, 58 men; H. M.'s. 43rd L. I., 13 officers, 235 men; Jhansi Military Foot Police, 2 officers, 354 men.—Total, 24 officers, 956 men, 4 guns.

was excellent, and soon made the enemy abandon, with the loss of a gun, the strong ground he had so well chosen.

The rebel sepoys of the right wing retired with remarkable steadiness, and in close order; but the left wing retired in great disorder, and in that state were charged in flank by Lieutenant Dick, who, under my own eyes, cut up a great number; here this excellent young officer was severely wounded by a sabre cut, but notwithstanding he again charged the Mutineers repeatedly, sustaining, I regret to say, two more severe wounds.

I beg leave to bring the dashing soldier-like conduct of this Officer to the favourable notice of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

My whole line then advanced, the Cavalry charging the rebels repeatedly on both flanks, the guns being well to the front, supported by Her Majesty's 42nd.

The rebels, now closely pressed, took up a second position on a ridge, but upon our guns again opening with great precision, they again retreated, taking advantage of any cover the ground offered, and defending themselves stoutly in buildings, gardens, &c, on the outskirts of the different villages.

Major Davis continued the pursuit for about six miles; that officer's report is attached.

Some mutineers having taken post in village Rajpoorah, Lieutenant-Colonel Primrose entered the village with his gallant corps, and destroyed the whole of the rebels concealed there.

The country, from three days' incessant heavy rain, had become nearly impassable for artillery, and that arm deserves great credit for the rapidity with which it advanced; also the infantry which had to march through ploughed fields the day before entirely under water.

From the number of bodies seen on the field, I should estimate the loss of the enemy at between 200 and 300, and 21 rebels captured. Our loss, I am happy to say, was comparatively small. The defeat of this rebel body was most complete, and will have, I am sure, excellent effect in this part of the country.

I beg, in conclusion, to express my obligations to the following Officers, and to request that you will be pleased to recommend them to the favourable notice of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Lieutenant-Colonel Primrose, commanding Her Majesty's 43rd Light Infantry, who gave me every aid and assistance in his power.

Captain Dovehill, my Brigade Major, with whose zeal and attention to the duty of his department I am fully satisfied, more especially in carrying my orders in the field.

Captain Ommaney, Royal Artillery, for the rapid manner in which he brought his battery to the front, and the steadiness with which the guns were served.

Doctor Barclay, Senior Surgeon, in charge of the troops, whose attention to the wounded and sick deserves much praise.

Major Davis, commanding the Cavalry of the Field Force, for the able manner in which he conducted the pursuit of the enemy.

Captain Ternan, Deputy Commissioner, who kindly placed his services at my disposal, and acted as my Aide-de-Camp on the occasion, and who has given me much valuable assistance in procuring information relative to the positions occupied by the rebels.

Mir Hossain Ali, an old and faithful soldier, maintained the high character he already enjoys.

I beg to enclose returns of casualties and captured ordnance.

I have. &c.
J. MACDUFF, Brigadier,
Commanding 2nd Brigade Saugor
Field Division.

No. 4.

Major W. Davis, Commanding Cavalry, 2nd Brigade, Saugor Divison, to Captain Dovehill, Major of Brigade, 2nd Brigade, Saugor Division.

Camp, Rajopoahr, September 5, 1858.

SIR, No. 18.

UNDER instructions received, I have the honour to report, for the information of Brigadier MacDuff, Commanding the Field Force, the operations of the cavalry placed under my command; strength as per margin. *

On arrival at the enemy's position this morning, at the village of Sahao, on the action commencing, agreeably to orders I took post on the left of the line, with half of the Seikh Horse, to cut off the enemy's retreat, Lieutenant Dick, with the remaining portion, taking post on the extreme right.

On the enemy retiring from their position, I sent Lieutenant McInroy, 19th Regiment Madras Native Infantry, doing duty with the Seikh Horse, to the left, with the Civil Military Mounted Police, to turn the rebels back to the centre of our line; this duty was well performed, some of the enemy being cut up; it enabled me to charge them with great effect.

* 8th Irregular Cavalry of all ranks, 51, Metges' Seikh Horse, 167; Jhansi Mounted Military Police, 66.—Total, 278.

I was well supported by Metges' Seikhs, who suffered severely in the hand-to-hand encounter which ensued.

Of Lieutenant Dick's operations on the right, it is unnecessary for me to speak, the Brigadier having personally witnessed his dauntless and glorious charge into a body of some 300 or 400 sepoys. I have only to regret his being severely wounded in four places by sword cuts, not, however, before he had cut down some five men with his own hand.

I beg to mention the support and assistance received from Lieutenant Sawers, Commandant of the Humeerpore District Police. On Lieutenant Dick being wounded, he assumed command, and charged several bodies of the rebels with great success. His horse was shot and bayoneted under him.

On the advance of the cavalry, he and Lieutenant McInroy accompanied me in the pursuit, which was carried far beyond Gohun, and throughout we cut up the rebels in the most satisfactory manner. The old sepoys were easily distinguished by their keeping well and doggedly together, and of course were marked out accordingly. Our pursuit was brought to a close by our horses being fairly fagged out, and the rebels getting into entrenched gardens and topes, whence cavalry could not have dislodged them.

I believe at least 200 rebels have been killed on the field.

On our way back, we visited Gohun, a strong post, held an hour before by the rebels, but we found it deserted.

At the request of Lieutenant Dick, I have much pleasure in bringing to notice the gallant conduct of Native Doctor Huree Kishun, attached to the Seikh Cavalry, who received four severe wounds in

the discharge of his duty, attending on Lieutenant Dick.

Also of Rissaldars Mena Sing and Rajah Pirthee Sing, of Kangra, and Naib Duffadar Dawa Sing, all of the Seikh Horse.

The annexed return of casualties will speak to the nature of the service rendered.

I have, &c.,
W. DAVIS, Major,
Commanding Cavalry, 2nd Brigade
Saugor Division.

No. 5.

Return of Ordnance captured by the Field Force under the command of Brigadier MacDuff, in action on the 5th September, 1858.

Camp near Rajpoorah,
September 5, 1858.

One native 1-pounder brass gun.
One ammunition-box, containing powder.

F. OMMANEY, Captain,
Commanding No. 6 Field Battery,
Royal Artillery.

No. 6.

RETURN of Casualties in the Cavalry attached to the 2nd Brigade Saugor Division, under command of Brigadier MacDuff, in the Action near Rajopoahr, on the 5th September, 1858.

Camp, Rajopoahr, September 5, 1858.

Metges Seikh Horse—2 troop horses killed; 1 subaltern, 1 native doctor, 1 native officer, 1 havildar, 11 rank and file, 8 troop horses, wounded; 1 troop horse missing.

Jhansi Mounted Police—2 rank and file, 2 officers' horses, wounded.

Total—2 troop horses killed; 1 subaltern, 1 native doctor, 1 native officer, 1 havildar, 13 rank and file, 2 officers' horses, 8 troop horses, wounded; 1 troop horse missing.

W. DAVIS, Major,
Commanding Cavalry, 2nd Brigade, Saugor Division.

No. 7.

GENERAL ORDER BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

Military Department.
Allahabad, the 25th September, 1858.

No. 421 of 1858.

THE Right Honourable the Governor-General is pleased to direct the publication of the following despatch, from Brigadier-General Sir R. Napier, K.C.B., commanding Gwalior Division, reporting the operations of a force under his command against the fort of Powrie, on the 20th August, 1858.

R. J. H. BIRCH, Major-General,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Military Department, with the Governor General.

No. 8.

Brigadier-General Napier, C.B., Commanding Gwalior Division, to the Chief of the Staff, Head Quarters, Allahabad.

Camp Powrie, 30th August, 1858.

SIR, No. 153 of 1858.

MY telegrams of the 21st and 22nd, and my demi-official letter of the 20th will have put you

in possession of the principal occurrences here, which I will now report more fully.

Brigadier Smith, Commanding the Brigade at Sepree, received intimation that the Fort of Powrie, twenty miles north-west of Sepree, had been seized on the 4th instant, by Maun Sing, the ex-Raja of Nurwar, who corrupted the garrison, most of whom joined him after letting him into the place. His force was reported to be 4,000 men, of whom 700 were rebel sepoys, well armed with flint and percussion muskets.

Very urgent applications for protection were made by the local authorities to Brigadier Smith, as Maun Sing was on the point of seizing other valuable towns, and alarming the well-disposed inhabitants of the district. The Brigadier, therefore, moved at once to Powrie on the 6th, but found it too strong to be attempted with field guns, and, encamping at a distance of 3 miles, applied to me for two 18-pounders, two 8-inch mortars, and re-inforcements. The requisition reached me at Gwalior, on the 9th.

On the 11th, the Siege Train left Gwalior, and arrived at Powrie, on the 20th, where I encamped with Brigadier Smith's force, total strength as per margin,* just out of range of the enemy's guns.

A party of 100 Infantry, with 200 Infantry and two guns, in support, under command of Major Vialls, immediately seized a temple 400 yards from the main gate, the enemy's picket retiring into the place, from which a smart fire of round shot and musketry was opened, and replied to by our rifles. I then proceeded with Brigadier Smith; Captain Turnbull, Chief Engineer; Colonel Blake, Commanding Artillery; and my

* European Artillery, 149; Native ditto, 11; European Cavalry, 166; Native ditto, 280; Engineers, 29; European Infantry, 552: Native ditto, 733.

Staff, to reconnoitre the north-east side, whilst Colonel Robertson, 25th Bombay Native Infantry, accompanied by Major Chetwode, with a strong escort of cavalry and guns, reconnoitered the west side.

Having determined on the necessary arrangements, four 8-inch mortars were sent down to the temple at sunset, and continued to play without intermission during the night.

A breaching battery for two 18-pounders was commenced at 300 yards from a bastion on the east side, and nearly completed by morning.

A battery for the howitzer to give an oblique fire on the defences of the east side, and cross-fire on the breach, was also commenced at 400 yards, but, being interrupted by a party of the enemy in the thick jungle, the Bildars ran away, and could not be re-assembled. The mortars continued to play all day of the 21st, and had a sensible effect on the enemy's fire, which had been maintained with much briskness on the temple, and on all approaches. During the night of the 21st, both batteries were completed, armed, and on the point of opening, when I received a message from the fort, to say that Maun Sing with his followers had escaped in the night, and praying that the mortars might cease.

I regret that it was out of my power with my force to invest the place properly. It is a mile and a half in circuit. One side rests on an impracticable precipice flanked by large ravines and jungle, and backed by a deep torrent, and a forest extending for many miles. In front of the other side is open ground, tanks, and marshes. The main gate-way is very strong, having three gates, and numerous lofty bastions to flank them.

The Dhang, or jungle gateway, has two gates, and opens on ravines and jungle; a wicket leads

down by the one side of the precipice, and there is also a path sufficient for escape of men in single file down the other.

The walls though ancient, and in some places dilapidated, are generally 10 feet thick of massive stone, and from 25 to 50 feet high, and are well protected by the precipice above mentioned, by deep tanks, and a wet ditch, except at two or three points.

I found on the walls 17 guns, all of which have been burst, except 4 of the smallest, which have been disabled.

No one at Gwalior, with intelligence enough to describe Powrie, could give me a correct idea of its size and strength, but a native plan, procured through the Political Agent at Gwalior, gave me correct information in some details which were valuable.

I received every assistance from Brigadier Smith, Commanding Rajpootana Brigade, and his Brigade Major, Lieutenant Goldsworthy; from Colonel Blake, Commanding Artillery; from Captain Todd, 14th Dragoons, Assistant Adjutant-General; and Captain Field, Royal Artillery, in charge of the Siege Train.

Major Vialls, of Her Majesty's 95th, at his own request, retained command of the advanced party at the temple.

Captain Turnbull, Chief Engineer; Lieutenant Festing, Royal Engineers; and Lieutenant Maclachlan, Bombay Horse Artillery, Deputy Judge-Advocate-General, worked without intermission at the batteries, aided by Lieutenants Budger, Pearson and Anderson, 95th Regiment, Assistant Field Engineers.

Captain Turnbull and Lieutenant Maclachlan, supported by a party of 12 volunteers from the 95th and 10th Regiments, under Lieutenant Crea-

lock, 95th, examined the ground up to the foot of the proposed breach, both to see that there were no obstacles to the assault, and to find the best way.

This was a service of some danger, as the enemy were on the alert, and outside the walls. It is entirely owing to the exertions of these officers, and the efficient practice of the mortars under Captain Field, and Lieutenants Harris and Strutt, Commanding Detachments, and their officers, that we recovered a place of such strength as Powrie, in forty-eight hours. The escape of Maun Sing is to be regretted, but it could not have been prevented without a larger force, and it would have been equally inexpedient to draw away troops from any other quarter, or to let the enemy remain in possession of a place in front of our force a day longer than could be avoided.

The troops have borne exposure and fatigue with the utmost cheerfulness, and very little sickness.

On the 23rd, Brigadier Smith came on the track of Maun Sing's party, near the Koonoo River, and recovered two guns, which they had carried away from Powrie; and Colonel Robertson, with a Light Column, is now following them closely.

A return of casualties is annexed, in which I have to regret Lieutenant Fisher, severely wounded.

The enemy lost ten killed and thirty wounded.

I have, &c.,
R. NAPIER, Brigadier-General,
Commanding Gwalior Division.

Divisional Staff.

Brigadier-General R. Napier, C.B., Bengal Engineers, Commanding Gwalior Division.

Captain J. A. Todd, 14th Light Dragoons, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

Captain A. D. Turnbull, Bengal Engineers, Assistant Quartermaster-General.

Lieutenant J. T. Maclachlan, Bombay Horse Artillery, Acting Deputy Judge Advocate-General.

Brigade Staff.

Brigadier M. W. Smith, 3rd Dragoon Guards, Commanding Rajpootana Brigade.

Cornet W. T. Goldsworthy, 8th Hussars, Acting Brigade-Major.

Captain S. Bolton, 2nd Grenadiers, Bombay N. I., Assistant Quartermaster-General.

Lieutenant R. F. Williams, 21st Bombay N. I., Sub-Assistant Commissary-General.

R. NAPIER, Brigadier-General,
Commanding Gwalior Division.

No. 11.

GENERAL ORDER BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

Military Department.

No. 433 of 1858.

THE Right Honourable the Governor-General is pleased to direct the publication of the following despatch from Brigadier Douglas, C.B., Commanding in the disturbed Districts of Ghazeepore and Behar, submitting a report from Lieutenant-Colonel Walter, Commanding at Arrah, of a successful encounter with the rebels near the village of Korisauth, on the 30th July, 1858.

R. J. H. BIRCH, Major-General,
Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, with the Governor-General.

No. 12.

Brigadier Douglas to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

Dinapore, August 14, 1858.

SIR, No. 50.

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith, for submission to his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, a report from Lieutenant-Colonel Walter, 35th Regiment, commanding at Arrah, of a successful encounter which the troops under his command had on the 30th ultimo, with the rebels near the village of Korisauth, in which they sustained a loss of from 50 to 60 men without any casualties on our side.

I have, &c.,
JOHN DOUGLAS, Brigadier,
Commanding in the disturbed Districts of Ghazeepore and Behar.

No. 13.

Lieutenant-Colonel Walter to Captain Stevenson, Brigade-Major, Behar Field Force, Dinapore.

Arrah, July 31, 1858.

SIR, No. 63.

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of Brigadier Douglas, C.B., that with the detail named in the margin,* I left this station at 2 A.M. yesterday for Judgerajgunge, 10 miles west of Arrah, on the Buxar Road. The bridge over the Bewar at Beebigunge had been destroyed

* Bengal Artillery, 2 3-pounders and 1 12-pounder howitzer; Her Majesty's 10th Regiment, 80 rank and file; Her Majesty's 35th Regiment, 140 rank and file; 60th Royal Rifles, 210 rank and file; 3rd Seikh Irregular Cavalry, 55 sabres; Bengal Police Battalion, 30 rank and file.

by the rebels. I had a temporary one thrown over during the night, which I crossed.

2. On arriving at Judgerajgunge, I found the enemy, who were reported to be in force, had left some hours; the country was too heavy from the rains for me to follow them up with any hope of success, either with cavalry or artillery.

3. I then moved on the village of Korisauth, a rebel stronghold, which I destroyed and bivouacked in a tope close to it.

4. The rebels approached me in force at 11 A.M.; they were computed at 80 cavalry and 800 infantry. I attacked them with cavalry, and clouds of skirmishers drove them through topes and belts of jungles. I then ordered the artillery to the front; they opened on them; the cavalry now turned the enemy's left flank, observing which, and that they were moving to the right, I changed line to the left, prolonging my skirmishers in that direction.

5. The heat was now intense, the troops much exhausted, several men had fallen from sunstrokes. I therefore gave up the pursuit, and got the men under cover.

6. The loss of the enemy from killed and wounded was between 50 and 60; 27 dead were left on the field. The enemy were seen carrying off their wounded.

7. All ranks vied in doing their duty. I beg to name Captain Medhurst, 10th Regiment; Captain Elkington, 35th Regiment; Captain Warren, 60th Royal Rifles; Lieutenant Gibb, Artillery, and Lieutenant Mackeson, Bengal Police Battalion, commanding Detachments of Corps.

8. Lieutenant Beadon, Commanding Detachment 3rd Seikh Irregular Cavalry, has upon this, as upon all occasions when on patrol duty, ren-

dered me the greatest service; he is unwearying in his exertions, and is a most excellent officer.

9. Captain Baring, Staff Officer, afforded every assistance.

10. To Assistant-Surgeon L. O. Patterson, Her Majesty's 35th Regiment, I am much indebted; after making his medical arrangements, he joined me at my request. I cannot speak too highly of his zeal and efficiency as an officer.

11. Mr. Broadhurst, the magistrate, accompanied me on this, as on every other occasion I have been out, always in the front. The fact of the force falling in with, and engaging the enemy on so many occasions, speaks for itself, as to the value and correctness of the information I have received from him, which is difficult to obtain in the present state of the district.

12. I am happy to say there were no casualties, and the cases of sun-stroke have all recovered.

I have, &c.,
J. M. WALTER, Lieutenant-Colonel,
Commanding Force at Arrah.

No, 14.

GENERAL ORDER BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

Military Department,
Allahabad, the 30th September, 1858.

No. 434 of 1858.

THE Right Honourable the Governor-General is pleased to direct the publication of the following Despatch, from Brigadier Douglas, C.B., commanding in the disturbed districts of Ghazeepore and Behar, submitting a report from Major Carr, Madras Rifles, commanding at Buxar, of a

successful operation resulting in the complete defeat and dispersion of the rebels, on the 13th August, 1858.

R. J. H. BIRCH, Major-General,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Military Department, with the Governor-General.

No. 15.

Brigadier Douglas to the Adjutant General of the Army.

Dinapore, 30th August, 1858.

SIR, No. 92.

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith, for submission to his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, a report from Major Carr, Madras Rifles, commanding at Buxar, of a successful operation undertaken by him on the 13th instant, which resulted in the complete defeat and dispersion, with heavy loss, of a very greatly superior body of rebels, who had threatened, and were about to attack his advanced post at Doomraon.

2. I beg to call his Excellency's special attention to the very skilful manner in which the small force under Major Carr was handled; to the cheerful alacrity which all ranks are reported to have displayed in encountering the enemy; and to the spirit and determination which animated the Cavalry (both of the Military Train and 3rd Seikh Irregular Regiment), when after severe exertions over heavy ground, by which their horses were completely exhausted, and when far away from all support, under their gallant leader Captain Nason, they unhesitatingly threw themselves on two large bodies of the hostile infantry, whom they dispersed with a severe loss in killed and wounded.

3. Captain Nason's report of this brilliant charge is forwarded in original, as also a Nominal Return of the casualties on our side, of which I am happy to say, the list is extremely light and insignificant when compared with the complete success obtained.

I have, &c.,
JOHN DOUGLAS, Brigadier,
Commanding in the disturbed districts of Ghazeepore and Behar.

No. 16.

Major. Carr to the Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, with Brigadier Douglas.

SIR, *Buxar, 16th August*, 1858.

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of Brigadier Douglas, that on the 11th, having been called on by Captain Broome, Commanding Doomraon, for assistance, as a large body of the rebels were moving on his post, I immediately sent off a troop and half of the Military Train, in all 50 sabres and 120 Seikh Cavalry, under Lieutenant Ryall, the whole commanded by Captain Nason, Military Train ; I proceeded myself during the night with 2 Companies 84th, on elephants, and 50 Madras Rifles.

On the 12th, the enemy said to be from 1,500 to 2,000, 800 of whom were Sepoys, were reported to me to be posted in and round the village of Chowgain, about six miles off. I went out of Doomraon a short way in their direction, but finding the country so difficult for cavalry, for it was all enclosed, and having in all only about 150 infantry, of whom 100 only were Europeans, I returned, and sent into Buxar for the two Naval Brigade Guns, which with one other company of the 84th, arrived at twelve at night ; this they were

enabled to do, by the fortuitous presence here of some bullocks and drivers of the Bengal Artillery, which have been detained here by the closing of the communications.

Thus reinforced, on the morning of the 13th, as soon as I could get certain information of the rebels, I marched out in the direction of the enemy on the Chowgain Road: when about 4 miles out, the rebels were reported in front, advancing in three large bodies; on reaching the end of the enclosure, I saw one large body posted in a tope behind a rising ground about 400 yards on my left front. I had a company of the 84th extended on that flank, and then advanced the guns which Captain Batt skilfully brought up. On the skirmishers advancing, the enemy began to retire; they were 500 or 600. Captain Batt then fired three shells at them, the last of which, set for 1,200 yards, fell amongst a number of them, killing two and wounding two others; this sent them all flying.

Just as I began to advance on this body, word was brought to me, that a body of about 700 Sepoys, with 150 Sowars, were passing my right flank to get round in my rear; I sent Captain Nason with his men to stop them, which he did effectually, as he did every thing entrusted to him. As soon as I saw the rebels in front clear off, I retired along the road with two companies 84th, between me and the enemy; when I had got parallel with them, at Captain Nason's request I sent a gun, one company 84th, and half the Madras Rifles, to dislodge the rebels from a village which they had seized. On the approach of the gun, &c., they all fled, throwing away their clothes and shoes. Knowing that a third body was working round on my left flank, I could not venture yet to let the cavalry pursue. Indeed I was told that the body

on the left were getting round to Doomraon ; I had sent a troop of Seikh Cavalry to stop them some time before, and they were reported to me as having halted, and I afterwards learned, that on the report of the first gun, they went off towards Arrah, plundering Jewninggunge on the way.

Having beaten off the bodies in front and right, and not being satisfied about that to the left, I determined to retire ; and here Captain Nason, prompted by the spirit which carried him victorious through his subsequent operations, requested my permission to pursue the enemy with the cavalry. At first I demurred on account of the fearful odds against him, and of my own position ; but on his second appeal, seeing his determination, I yielded to him, and to his dashing gallantry, ably supported by his brave men, and the party of Seikhs under Lieutenant Ryall, the success, which by God's blessing was achieved, is entirely due. His despatch will give the detail of his pursuit and punishment of the rebels, but the admiration which his leading and dash elicited from all who took part in his attack, I have to record.

My force consisted of about 45 sabres Military Train, 100 Seikh Cavalry, 2 Guns Naval Brigade, with 40 Sailors under Captain Batt, four companies 84th, about 120 men under Major Rolleston, and one company Madras Rifles, under Captain Broome, in all about 350 men. I did not think of the smallness of my force opposed to three separate bodies, each doubling it, when I remembered that it was the 84th I had with me.

The skirmishers of the 84th, on the left, got a few shots at the enemy, which were in front at first ; but to pursue them, even if advisable, was utterly hopeless ; they can go two miles to our one when running away.

I have great pleasure in mentioning not only

the readiness of all to obey orders, but also the desire evinced by all to assist me in every way.

The Rajah of Doomraon was again in the field.

Mr. Garstin, the Magistrate, was also out.

Two men Military Train, and one Seikh Sowar were wounded slightly, and one Seikh Horse severely.

Captain Nason had his left shoulder strap cut by a bullet.

I have, &c.
G. CARR, Major,
Commanding Buxar.

No. 17.

Captain Nason, to Major Carr, Commanding Buxar Force.

SIR, *Doomraon, August* 14, 1858.

AGREEABLY to instructions received, I yesterday proceeded with the force as per margin,* in pursuit of the retreating enemy ; after a sharp gallop of three miles through kheets interpersed with nullas, I came up with him, and observed he was moving on the village of Kuseea in compact order, in two divisions of about 400 each, flanked by cavalry, the distance between each division being about 400 yards. On seeing my party approach, he immediately drew up his forces in battle array, with very marshy ground in his front, and the village in his rear ; I moved steadily on between the two masses, my object being if possible to prevent his concentrating his force ; this he at once noticed, and moved the division nearest the village up in double time, but was too late ; when within 300 yards, I directed the Military Train to charge, supported by the Seikh Cavalry, which they did in a most gallant manner

* Military Train, 48 Sabres. 3rd Seikh Cavalry, 100.

under a heavy fire, and cut up in the space of half an hour between 40 and 50 of the enemy, all Sepoys, with the exception of one man, who was found to be a Seikh. These men were well supplied with ammunition, the greatest portion of which was, "Minie:" finding it rather hot work, the enemy retired in a very confused and hurried manner on the village. Our horses, from the heavy ground we were working upon, were completely exhausted; after resting them for a short time, I marched back to camp.

I am happy to say, my casualties were few, notwithstanding the enemy fought with desperation; the Military Train had 2 men wounded (slightly,) and the 3rd Seikh Cavalry, 1 Private (slightly,) and 1 Horse (slightly). I beg before closing this despatch to bring to your notice the under-mentioned Officers:—

Lieutenant Ryall, commanding 3rd Seikh Cavalry, who steadily brought up his men in support of the Train.

To Doctor Corbyn, of the same corps, I am much indebted for his attendance on the wounded under a heavy fire; but more particularly to Lieutenant Bodkin and Adjutant Thompson, Military Train, for the gallant manner in which they led their troops to the charge.

Nothing could surpass the gallantry and soldier-like conduct of the non-commissioned officers and men of both regiments, who appeared to vie with each other in their anxiety to close with the enemy.

I have to offer my thanks to Mr. Garstin, Magistrate of Buxar, who, from his thorough knowledge of the country, rendered me much assistance.

I have, &c.,

HENRY NASON, Captain,
2nd Battalion Military Train, and Commanding Light Cavalry, Buxar Force.

No. 19.

GENERAL ORDER BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

Military Department.

SIR, No. 435 of 1858.

THE Right Honourable the Governor-General is pleased to direct the publication of the following report, from Major A. Hume, commanding troops at Durriabad, of a successful attack on rebel Sepoys and others near Rudowlie, on the 31st August, 1858.

R. J. H. BIRCH, Major-General,
Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, with the Governor-General.

No. 20.

Major Hume to Major Hamilton, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Oude Force, Sultanpore.

Camp Durriabad, September 3, 1858.

SIR, No. 10.

I HAVE the honour to report for the information of Major-General Sir J. H. Grant, K.C.B., Commanding, that in consequence of my receiving information from Major Carnegie, the Deputy Commissioner, of Durriabad, on the 30th ultimo, that the rebels intended attacking Rudowlie, I directed Lieutenant Chamier to march the following morning with the Kuppoortulla Contingent to that place, distance 16 miles from this, which he accordingly did, with the intention of remaining there the day, and returning the next morning to this post.

After arrival at Rudowlie, Lieutenant Chamier being apprised that some Sepoys of the late 17th Native Infantry, with other followers, were plun-

dering a village six miles from thence, he decided upon moving immediately to disperse them, which he did after sharp firing on both sides, killing from 150 to 200 of the rebels, and with a loss on his side of 2 killed and 7 wounded.

I have the pleasure to forward the report from Lieutenant Chamier, for submission to the Major-General, and trust the successful exertions of Lieutenant Chamier will meet his approval.

The list of killed and wounded is also forwarded.

I have, &c.,

ALEX. HUME, Major,
Commanding Troops at Durriabad.

No. 21.

Lieutenant Edward Chamier, Assistant Commissioner, in Political Charge of Kuppoortulla Contingent, to Major Hamilton, Assistant-Adjutant-General, Oude Division.

SIR. *Durriabad, September* 1, 1858.

IN obedienee to orders reeeived from Major Hume, 1st Bengal Fusiliers, commanding at Durriabad, I proeeeded yesterday with a portion of the Kuppoortulla Contingent, strength as per margin,* to punish refraetory Zemindars close to our Tehseel at Rudowlie ; and I am happy to be able to report, for the information of Major-General Sir Hope Grant, K.C.B., a deeisive suecess obtained over the enemy at the village of Gohemiya, distant 6 miles south-east of Rudowlie.

2. We reached Rudowlie at 9 A.M. About 1 P.M. a Zemindar eame and reported that some Sepoys of the late 17th Native Infantry, with

* Two 6-pounder guns; 150 sabres. 1st Infantry, 400 rank and file. 2nd Infantry, 300 rank and file. Attached, Ensign Woodgate, Ensign Roddy. H.M.'s 53rd, Serjeant Sheridan, Serjeant Dynan.

numerous followers, had plundered the village of Gohemiya, and were still there.

3. I directed Ensign Woodgate to gallop up to the village with some cavalry, to prevent their escape by surrounding it. Ensign Roddy always willing to volunteer, I permitted him to proceed with 50 more sabres; the two officers succeeded in drawing a cordon round the village, till I arrived with two guns, infantry following.

4. Our artillery fire kept the enemy occupied. At the very commencement Ensign Roddy received a slight wound in his hand while laying a gun, the bullet lodging in the arm of a Jemadar, who stood behind him. On the infantry coming up, four companies of the 1st Regiment dashed into the village, headed by Ensign Roddy (whose Artillery fire was now no longer required); and Serjeant Sheridan, H.M.'s 53rd Foot. Finding there was more opposition than was anticipated, I sent in a company of the 2nd Regiment under Serjeant Dynan, H.M.'s 53rd Foot. An hour afterwards, Ensign Roddy applied for a gun to breach a house, from which there was yet a heavy fire. Colonel Williamson (of H. H. the Rajah's Service) with a Company, was sent in support of this gun.

5. The result of these arrangements was that after a three hours' contest for every inch of ground, the village was in our possession, and not a man had escaped. At one time, the enemy rushed out, but Ensign Woodgate, eager to participate in the fight, charged a little too soon, and sent them back into the village, to be there shot down.

6. The Contingent came into action after a march of 22 miles, and for the first time in their lives became hotly engaged. They were nobly led by

Ensign Roddy, and the two Serjeants of H. M.'s 53rd Regiment, and to the united fearless bearing, and bull-dog courage of their leaders, this success is mainly to be attributed. Colonel Williamson also gallantly led his company into the thick of the fire. To Colonel Mahtab Khan, commanding 1st Regiment, and especially to Nubbee Buksh, the spirited Commandant of the Artillery, I must record my thanks for their services, and for those of the men under their command.

7. His Highness the Rajah, his brother, and his General, accompanied the force, and by their presence in action, instilled confidence, and stimulated the troops to cheerfully face the heavy fire.

8. The cavalry under Ensign Woodgate, encouraged by the coolness of their Commandant, well preserved their formation, and would doubtless have struck deep, had an opportunity been afforded. Ensign Roddy is one of those who are ever ready to show the way, at the time of the greatest danger.

9. Many rushed out of the village during the engagement, asserting they were ryots; as their appearance confirmed their statements, they were not harmed.

10. The loss of the enemy was between 150 and 200 killed. I rejoice to add ours was only 2 killed and 7 wounded, of which a Return is appended.

11. We returned to Durriabad this morning.

I have, &e.,

E. CHAMIER, Lieutenant,

In Political charge.

No. 22.

LIST of Killed and Wounded, &c. of the Kuppoortulla Contingent, on the 31st August, 1858.

Camp, Durriabad, September 1, 1858.

Artillery—1 European officer (Unattached Ensign Roddy), 1 jemadar, wounded.
1st Regiment of Infantry—1 sepoy killed, 1 jemadar, 1 havildar, wounded.
2nd Regiment of Infantry—1 sepoy killed; 2 sepoys wounded.

Grand total—2 killed; 7 wounded.

T. EDMONSTONE CHARLES, M.D.,
Assistant-Surgeon in temporary Medical Charge of the Kuppoortulla Contingent.

No. 23.

GENERAL ORDER BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

Military Department.

No. 439 of 1858.

WITH reference to General Order by the Governor-General No. 5, dated the 15th February, 1858, the Right Honourable the Governor-General is pleased to direct the publication in General Orders, of his cordial acknowledgment of the services of Lieutenant Prior, Acting Commissary of Ordnance, and of the Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the Ordnance Department, of the Bengal and Madras Presidencies at Saugor, during the defence of the Fort under Brigadier Sage.

R. J. H. BIRCH, Major-General,
Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, with the Governor-General.

No. 24.

GENERAL ORDER BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

Military Department,

No. 440 of 1858.

THE Right Honourable the Governor-General is pleased to direct the publication of the following despatch from Brigadier Douglas, C.B, Commanding the disturbed districts of Behar and Ghazeepore, No. 52, dated 14th August, 1858, submitting a report of Major Carr, Madras Rifles, commanding at Buxar, of a successful attack on the rebels near Bhojpore, on the 8th ultimo.

R. J. H. BIRCH, Major-General,
Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, with the Governor-General.

No. 25.

Brigadier Douglas to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

Dinapore, August 14, 1858.

Sir, No. 52.

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith, to be laid before his Excellency the Commander-in Chief, the report in original of a very successful affair with the rebels in the neighbourhood of Buxar, on the 8th instant.

2. Major Carr, Madras Rifles, commanding at that place, having received intimation that the enemy proposed attacking the out-post of Doomraon, 12 miles further east, moved out from Buxar, and combining with the garrison of the Doomraon post, met the rebels near Bhojpore, anticipating, and entirely repulsing them with considerable loss, while that of our troops was merely nominal.

3. I cannot refrain from bringing prominently to his Excellency's notice my obligations to Major Carr, who so ably planned and executed this surprise, and to the officers, non-commissioned officers and men (especially those mentioned by him by name), by whom he was so worthily supported.

4. No nominal list of the single casualty has yet been received, but it will be forwarded as soon as it arrives.

I have, &c.,
JOHN DOUGLAS, Brigadier,
Commanding in the disturbed districts of
Ghazeepore and Behar.

No. 26.

Major Carr to the Brigade-Major, Behar Field Force, Dinapore.

Buxar, August 9, 1858.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of Brigadier Douglas, that having received information from Captain Broome, commanding Doomraon at 8 P.M. on the 7th, that a body of rebels, amounting to about 900, 400 of whom were sepoys, were said to be advancing on Bhojpore and Doomraon, I proceeded the next morning to look for them with the force as per margin.*

The Seikh cavalry were at Bhojpore shortly after daylight. I got to Bhojpore with the Troop Military Train, and the 2 companies of the 84th (the latter mounted on elephants), about half-past nine; sent the Madras Rifles into Doomraon to assist in protecting that place, as I called on

* 1 troop Military Train (under Captain Inglefield) of 40 sabres; 112 sabres of the 3rd Seikh cavalry (under Lieutenant Ryall); 2 companies of H. M.'s 84th Foot (under Captain Brown); 50 Madras Rifles (under Lieutenant Gray).

Captain Broome, to bring two-thirds of his force, Europeans especially, to my assistance, which he did with part of his own company of Madras rifles.

We heard on the road that the rebels were about a coss beyond new Bhojpore.

We passed that village about one and a half miles, when the patrols of the Seikhs brought in word that the rebels were in a grove, about half a mile a head, and were beginning to move towards the right.

Up to this time I think the rebels had not the slightest idea of our being near them. But here they saw my party, and commenced to retreat. Seeing they were retreating, I sent on all the cavalry with orders to attack, if the rebels were moving, but if they stood, to wait till I came up. The cavalry found them on the move, and taking advantage of a good opportunity, they went at them, and the result was that about 80 rebels were killed, and the others dispersed. Captain Inglefield tells me that he saw himself fully 60 dead bodies.

A party of 40 of the Seikh cavalry sent out from Doomraon to co-operate with us, state that before joining the other Seikhs, they fell in with a body of flying rebels, and that they killed a number of them. But I have not been able to ascertain whether these men were included amongst those actually seen dead.

I followed the route of the cavalry with the 84th, some distance, but finding there was no chance of coming up with the enemy, I gave it up. The greater proportion by far of those killed were Sepoys ; and 30 percussion muskets were taken, besides a great number of swords.

They seemed badly off for caps ; amongst the killed were some mutineer Seikhs.

The Rajah of Doomraon himself came into the field.

Captain Inglefield and his fine troop, and Lieutenant Ryall, with the officers and men of the 3rd Seikh cavalry, took full advantage of the opportunity given them, and acquitted themselves in the most gallant manner. Mr. Garstin, the magistrate, accompanied the party in the pursuit and punishment of the rebels.

I have, &c.

G. CARR, Major,
Commanding the party.

1 Seikh Sowar and 1 horse killed.

JOHN DOUGLAS, Brigadier.

No. 27.

GENERAL ORDER BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

Military Department,
Allahabad, October 1, 1858.

No. 441 of 1858.

THE Right Honourable the Governor-General is pleased to direct the publication of the following letter, from the Adjutant-General of the Army, No. 909, dated 11th September, 1858, forwarding one from Brigadier-General Walpole, C.B., Commanding Rohilcund Division, enclosing a Report from Captain R. Larkins, Commanding at Phillibheet, of a very successful affair with the Rebels at Seerpoorah, in that neighbourhood, in which they were defeated by Major S. J. Browne, of the 2nd Punjab Cavalry, with considerable slaughter, and the loss of their guns and camp.

The Governor-General cordially concurs with his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, in the unqualified approbation his Lordship has expressed of the ability and the daring spirit evinced in this affair by Major Browne. His Lordship also highly approves of the conduct and

gallantry of the other officers, Lieutenant G. G. Cunliffe, Lieutenant F. Craigie, Local Ensign J. Chalmers, Mr. Low, C.S., Joint Magistrate of Phillibheet, and of the whole of the men engaged on this occasion.

No. 28.

The Adjutant-General of the Army, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, with the Governor-General.

Head Quarters, Allahabad,
September 11, 1858.

SIR, No. 909.

I HAVE the honour, by direction of the Commander-in-Chief, to enclose for the information of the Right Honourable the Governor-General, a letter from Brigadier-General R. Walpole, C.B., commanding Rohilcund Division, No. 220, dated the 4th instant, forwarding a report (with enclosures) from Captain R. Larkins, Commanding 17th Punjab Infantry and at Phillibheet, of a very successful affair with the Rebels at Scerpoorah, in that neighbourhood, in which the latter were defeated with considerable slaughter, and with the loss of their guns and camp.

2. His Excellency desires to record his high approval of the spirit and ability evinced in this affair by the Commander, Major S. J. Browne, of the 2nd Punjab Cavalry, whose very severe wound causes much regret to Sir Colin Campbell. His Excellency further recommends to his Lordship's favourable notice the other gallant officers and men engaged upon this occasion.

I have, &c.,
W. MAYHEW, Lieut.-Colonel,
Adjutant-General of the Army.

No. 29.

Brigadier Walpole to Major-General Sir Wm. Mansfield, K.C.B., Chief of the Staff.

Nynee Tal, September 4, 1858.

SIR, No. 220.

I HAVE the honour to forward, for the information of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, the accompanying report and enclosures from Captain Larkins, 17th Punjab Infantry, Commanding the post at Phillibheet, of a very successful affair against a portion of the rebel force at Seerpoorah (on the edge of the jungle) in which the enemy were defeated with the loss of four guns, their camp, and three (3) elephants.

The troops engaged on this occasion were commanded by Captain Browne, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, and behaved remarkably well. Captain Browne, I regret to say, was very severely wounded, and has lost an arm. The attack upon the rebel position appears to have been conducted by this officer with great judgment and gallantry.

I beg to bring to his Excellency's notice Ensign Chalmers, 24th Punjab Pioneers, who led the infantry on this occasion, and whose conduct is highly spoken of. I am glad to have this opportunity of testifying to the indefatigable zeal and intelligence displayed by this officer upon all occasions when his services are required; especially by the assistance he has afforded in constructing temporary barracks for the English troops at Bareilly, in consequence of which they have been quickly and remarkably well housed.

I have, &c.,

R. WALPOLE, Brigadier-General,
Commanding Rohilcund Division.

No. 30.

Captain Larkins to the Adjutant-General of the Army, Army Head Quarters, Allahabad.

Camp Phillibheet, September 1, 1858.

SIR, No. 55.

FOR the information of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, I have the honour to report a most successful attack made on the enemy's position at Seerpoorah, about fourteen miles from Phillibheet, under the command of Captain Browne, Commanding 2nd Punjab Cavalry, in which four guns were captured from the enemy, along with the whole of his ammunition, baggage, cattle, three elephants, &c., and in which the enemy lost about 300 killed, amongst them one of the rebel leaders Allee Khan, Maiwattee, and Nizam Allee Khan was wounded, but escaped.

2. At the request of Mr. Low, Joint Magistrate of Phillibheet, and thinking it very advisable not to allow the rebels to get possession of Nooreah, a large village ten miles from this, on Saturday night the 28th ultimo, I sent Ensign Chalmers with 100 of the 24th Punjab Infantry, of which he is Commandant, and 100 Sabres 2nd Punjab Cavalry, the whole under command of Lieutenant Craigie, to Nooreah, to fortify the village, as Mr. Low was anxious to re-establish a police chowkee there, which he had been obliged to withdraw on the 22nd.

3. On the following morning, Ensign Chalmers commenced; but shortly afterwards, the rebels came down with cavalry, infantry, and artillery to attack him, and, hearing heavy firing in that direction, I concluded that such had been the case. I therefore immediately ordered out a force as per margin,* under command of Captain Browne, 2nd

* 2nd Punjab Cavalry, 150; 17th Do. Infantry, 175; Kumaon Levies, 100.—Total, 425.

Punjab Cavalry, to march to Nooreah to their assistance. They marched at a quarter to twelve o'clock A.M., arriving at Nooreah about half past three o'clock P.M., and found that the enemy had been obliged to retreat to their position at Seerpoorah. Captain Browne, therefore, halted his detachment at Nooreah, and, after reconnoitring the enemy's position, and from information he got from some villagers, he bivouacked at Nooreah for the night, intending to attack the enemy's position in the morning, with what result will be seen from the official reports of Lieutenant Craigie, as to the operations of the 29th, and that of Lieutenant Cunliffe (who assumed command of the detachment after Captain Browne was wounded) of the attack on the enemy's position, on the morning of the 30th.

4. I have further the honour to forward a sketch of the enemy's position, and the plan of attack, which was so ably and successfully carried out by Captain Browne; but in which, I regret to say, he was himself dangerously wounded, not however before he had the satisfaction of seeing the enemy's position carried, their guns, ammunition, camp equipage, &c., captured, and themselves totally routed.

5. Captain Browne speaks highly of the conduct of all engaged, and of the steady advance of all, under the fire of the enemy's guns; but most especially of the steady advance of the skirmishers of the 24th Punjab Infantry, led by Ensign Chalmers.

6. I would here beg to bring Ensign Chalmers, Officiating Commandant, 24th Punjab Infantry, prominently to the notice of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, for his indefatigable zeal and energy at all times, and under all circumstances. Since he arrived at Phillibheet, he has placed the city in a thorough state of defence, and his

thorough knowledge of field engineering in all its branches has been of the greatest service here. As soon as he arrived, he threw up a bridge-head for the protection of the bridge-of-boats, to enable us, in the event of wanting assistance from Bareilly, to keep our communication open with that station, and although the river rose so high, and almost destroyed it, as soon as the water subsided, he set to work, and in less than three days had another bridge-head completed. Besides this, between Sunday and Monday morning last, he had completed the entrenching of Nooreah (though part of the day under fire) and there is now a police force there of 300 men, and the police chowkee re-established. Much praise, I consider, is due to Ensign Chalmers for all that he has done since he has been here, which is my reason for bringing him thus prominently to the notice of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

7. I have further the honour to forward returns of ordnance, and ordnance stores captured, as also a general casualty return of the detachment engaged.

I have, &c.,
ROBERTSON LARKINS, Captain,
Commanding at Phillibheet.

No. 31.

Lieutenant Craigie to Captain S. Browne, Commanding Detachment,

Camp Nooreah, August 29, 1858.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to report, for your information, that agreeably to detachment orders of yesterday's date, I proceeded with the force as per margin* to Nooreah, for the purpose of fortifying

* 100 sabres 2nd Punjab Cavalry; 100 rank and file; 24th Punjab Infantry.

the Tehseel, to enable the police to repel any attacks that might be made upon them by the rebels, who were encamped at Seerpoorah, about three miles off, on the edge of the jungle.

On arriving at Nooreah, I posted a picket of (1) one Duffadar, and (4) four Sowars, to watch the enemy's picket, which was posted about a mile from Nooreah. About half-past nine, the Duffadar of the picket sent in to say, that the enemy were advancing in force, with infantry and cavalry, but that they could not see any guns. I allowed them to advance within three quarters of a mile of Nooreah, when I divided my cavalry into two parties, sending one towards their left, under Ressaidar Hukdad Khan, where they had some cavalry drawn up; and myself taking the remainder of the cavalry, and the whole of the infantry, under Ensign Chalmers (with the exception of a small guard left in Nooreah) also a few footmen and police Sowars, who accompanied Mr. Low, I advanced towards their right, the ground in their front being rice fields, knee-deep in water. The enemy were drawn up on a road running parallel to my front. There must have been about (300) three hundred infantry, (100) one hundred cavalry, and (2) two elephants.

Immediately I got within range, they opened upon me with round shot, from (3) three guns, posted along the road above mentioned, which being rather lower than the fields, were not visible from where I was. I moved off to the left, keeping as well as I could out of range of their shot, and got between them and their camp, where I left the infantry, a portion of the cavalry, and the detachment of police, under Ensign Chalmers, in a mangoe tope full of thick jungle, with orders to watch the guns, keep out of range, if possible, and endeavour to keep the enemy in play until

reinforcements should arrive from Phillibheet: and taking the remainder of the cavalry with me, I went back by the way I had come, to see how Ressaidar Hukdad Khan was getting on.

Ressaidar Hukdad Khan reported that he had come across a body of the enemy's cavalry, about (19) nineteen in number (14) fourteen of whom had charged him in the most determined manner, that the (14) fourteen were all killed, and (5) five horses captured, with a loss on our side of (2) two Sowars killed (1) one Duffadar, and (1) one Sowar wounded, and (1) one horse missing; the Ressaidar himself also was wounded. I cannot speak too highly of the coolness and judgment of Ressaidar Hukdad Khan, on this occasion. I remained on the enemy's left watching their movements, and seeing that they were moving their guns towards where I had left Ensign Chalmers, I proceeded down the road they had been posted on at a trot, but had not gone above a quarter of a mile, when I heard a volley of musketry, and on getting off my horse, and looking with my telescope, I saw the enemy making off helter-skelter towards their own camp. On joining Ensign Chalmers, he reported that for about an hour and a half, the enemy had kept up a fire at intervals from their guns, at the end of which time, they edged towards their standing camp, and got between it and the tope he held; at the same time he received a note from me, directing him, in the event of the enemy passing him, to return direct to Nooreah, which he proceeded to do; on his getting clear of the tope, he found that the enemy had received reinforcements of cavalry, and was drawn up in such a position as to command the road for his return, and that he estimated their numbers at (250) two hundred and fifty infantry (150) one hundred and fifty cavalry, and (3) three

guns, and that as soon as he was clear of the tope, they fired (3) three round shot at him, but without effect, after which their cavalry immediately charged. He faced his men about, and when they were within (120) one hundred and twenty yards, gave them a volley that emptied (5) five saddles; they halted, and hesitated; his infantry and cavalry shouted, and made an attempt to charge, but he restrained them; the joint effect of the volley, and attempt to charge was however such, that the Sowars turned and retired, or rather ran away towards their guns, which were immediately limbered up, and taken back to their standing camp, without giving him any more annoyance. I returned to Nooreah at one o'clock.

Great praise is due to Ensign Chalmers, and the detachments of the 24th Punjab Infantry and 2nd Punjab Cavalry under his command, as also to Mr. Low, and the few police who were with him for their steadiness under fire.

Attached is a casualty return.

I have, &c.,
FRANCIS CRAIGIE, Lieutenant,
2nd Punjab Cavalry,
Commanding Detachment.

No. 33.

Lieutenant Cunliffe to Captain Larkins, commanding at Phillibheet.

SIR, *Phillibheet, August* 31, 1858.

IN consequence of the incapability of Captain Browne to report the occurrences of yesterday himself, I have the honour to report, that agreeably to your orders, the force as per margin,*

* Cavalry.—130 sabres 2nd Punjab Cavalry; Infantry.—150 rank and file, 17th Punjab Infantry; 100 rank and file, Kumaon Levies.

under his command, starting for Nooreah at 1 P.M., to assist Lieutenant Craigie, and arrived there about 4 P.M. Captain Browne, on his arrival, finding that the enemy had retired, before Lieutenant Craigie (whose report of the proceedings in the earlier part of the day I enclose), to their standing camp at Seerpoorah, determined to postpone any attack that might be made until the following morning.

The position of the enemy, the whole of whose force was reported to consist of 500 infantry and 300 cavalry, with two or three guns, was a strong one. They occupied a rising ground, the site of a ruined village called Seerpoorah, about three miles from Nooreah, in rear of a wide and deep jheel, approachable from the front only by a straight and narrow road, entirely destitute of cover of any kind, and knee deep in water and mud. Advance from this side being out of the question, and a reliable native having been found by Mr. Low, C. S., Joint Magistrate of Phillibheet (who accompanied the force,) who said, he could point out a circuitous road through the jungle, which led to the enemy's rear, it was determined, that the attack should take place at daybreak on the following morning. The whole force accordingly, strength as per margin,* was conducted by the guide through the jungle to within sight of the enemy's camp.

The march having been conducted with the strictest silence up to this time, the enemy were apparently unaware of our approach; the ground between us and their camp, a distance of about half a mile, being open, the line of attack was

* Cavalry.—230 sabres, 3rd Punjab Cavalry; Infantry.—150 rank and file, 17th Punjab Native Infantry; 100 rank and file, 24th Punjab Native Infantry; 100 rank and file Khumao Levies.

immediately formed in the following order :—The 17th Punjab Native Infantry, and Kumaon Levies in line, covered by the 24th Punjab Native Infantry, half in skirmishing order, and half as support, a squadron of the 2nd Punjab Cavalry on either flank, and a troop in reserve in the rear. The order having been given to move on, the whole force proceeded at a steady pace to the attack, the enemy being now drawn up to receive us. On arriving at a distance of about 400 yards, two guns commenced playing with round shot and grape upon the advancing line. The skirmishers led by Ensign Chalmers advanced unshaken, at a steady pace, and without firing a shot up to within 30 yards of the guns, when they poured in a rapid fire and charged up the ascent. Being then in command of the infantry, and noticing that at this time a portion of the enemy had already commenced to retire, I rapidly brought up the whole line of reserve, and swept through the enemy's position, the greatest resistance being offered by the rebel artillerymen, who fought most desperately, apparently trying to single out the European officers.

During this time, Captain Browne, who was with the skirmishers, seeing that the squadron on the right, under the command of Lieutenant Craigie, was suffering from the fire of the guns, ordered it to charge in flank, but a swamp intervening, the squadron was obliged to make a detour, which brought it to the enemy's left rear, where a gun hitherto concealed opened on it ; this however was speedily captured, its supporters either killed, or put to flight.

By this time, the flight became general, the fugitives making their way towards the jungle, which stretched away to the left ; they were

vigorously pursued by the cavalry up to its edge, which point however few of them ever reached.

This force was under the personal command of Nizam Alee Khan, who however made himself scarce at a very early stage of the proceedings. A noted chief, however, named Allee Khan, was killed, and three elephants were captured in the pursuit. On returning from the pursuit, it was with sincere regret that I learnt that Captain Brown was so severely wounded, that it was necessary for me to assume command, being the next senior officer. Having formed up again, I returned with the force to Nooreah, bringing in the captured guns, &c., being compelled, however, to halt there that day, on account of the wounded, and I marched back to the station this morning.

By all accounts, the enemy must have lost fully 300 men, besides all their guns, ammunition, camp equipage, &c., and so thoroughly dispersed, that many more have since been killed by the zemindars of the surrounding villages.

At the special request of Captain Browne, I beg to bring to your notice the extremely steady way in which the whole of the infantry advanced under fire of the guns, strictly obeying their orders not to fire a shot till they reached them; the advance of the skirmishers under Ensign Chalmers was the admiration of all concerned.

I have, &c.,
G. G. CUNLIFFE, Lieutenant,
Commanding Field Detachment.

Nominal Roll of European Officers Wounded at the Action of Seerpoorah, 30th August, 1858.

Captain S. J. Browne, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, and Commanding the Force, dangerously wounded, left arm amputated.

Lieutenant J. Stevenson, 24th Regiment, severely wounded on the head.

G. G. CUNLIFFE, Lieutenant,
Commanding Field Detachment.

No. 36.

GENERAL ORDER BY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA.

Military Department.

No. 447 of 1858.

THE Right Honourable the Governor-General is pleased to direct the publication of the following despatch, from Brigadier-General Sir R. Napier, K.C.B., forwarding a report from Captain Ashburner, Commanding Field Detachment, detailing the operations of a force under his command, against certain rebel Thakoors.

His Lordship entirely concurs with the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief, in the commendation bestowed on Captain Ashburner, for the highly satisfactory and creditable manner in which these operations were carried on by him, with the small force under his command.

R. J. H. BIRCH, Major-General,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Military Department, with the Governor-General.

No. 37.

Brigadier-General Sir R. Napier, K.C.B., Commanding Gwalior Division, to the Chief of the Staff, Head Quarters, Allahabad.

Camp Sepree, September 11, 1858.

SIR, No. 204 of 1858.

I HAVE the honour to forward, for the information of his Excellency the Commander-in-

Chief, the accompanying report, dated Camp Mow, 1st September and 4th September, respectively, forwarded by Captain W. Ashburner, Commanding Field Detachment, to Lieutenant-Colonel Liddell, Commanding the 2nd Brigade, Gwalior Division, detailing the operations of a force under the command of Captain W. Ashburner, operating against the rebel Thakoors, Burjoor Sing Bundelah, Jowahir Sing, Davie Sing, Keneawalas, and Thakoor Maidmee Mull, and considering the small force at the disposal of Captain Ashburner, the result of his operations I consider to be highly satisfactory and creditable to that Officer.

I have, &c.,
R. NAPIER, Brigadier-General,
Commanding Gwalior Division.

No. 38.

Captain W. Ashburner, Commanding Field Detachment, to Lieutenant-Colonel Liddell, Commanding the 2nd Brigade.

Camp Mow,
September 1, 1858.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to report, that on the morning of the 2nd instant, having received intimation of two hundred rebels being collected in the town of Sosra, with the intention of plundering it, should the inhabitants not pay a ransom, I immediately ordered out a party, strength as per margin *

The cavalry under Lieutenant Dick I sent on in advance with orders to surround the town, my spies having informed me, that it was situated in the plain, I myself remaining to bring up the infantry as speedily as possible.

* 100 Sabres 3rd Light Cavalry; 50 Bayonets 3rd Europeans; 100 Bayonets 24th Native Infantry.

On arriving near the village of Naroul, lying in our route, and about a mile and a half beyond which Sosra is situated, I sent on an officer with a slight escort, to see if Lieutenant Dick had arrived and surrounded the town as directed; and further ordering him to inform me, if there were any rebels in the town, as the infantry were somewhat fatigued with the march, the roads being heavy, and in some places under water. I thought the news of the rebels being near would inspirit them.

This party, having been fired on by some rebels in Naroul, was obliged to retire, and await my arrival with the infantry, when, throwing out skirmishers, I advanced on the town, the rebels retiring through the ravines in rear, and to the left of the town, which were of great size and depth; through these we followed them, and coming within good range at a nullah, which operated as a slight obstacle to their retreat, being much swollen, the infantry succeeded in disposing of a few of the rebels; crossing the stream, which was running rapidly at the time, we continued to drive the rebels through the ravines until we arrived at Sosra, at which point they re-crossed the stream and made towards Mow Mohoni.

The rebels here had evacuated the town previous to my arrival, and probably formed some of the party whom we had driven across the river at this point.

On arriving at Sosra, I entered it and found it deserted by the inhabitants, the greater portion of whom, as well as the leading men, are I understand in league with the rebels. The cavalry rejoined me after we entered Sosra, having watched the further side of the town, the only one not intersected by the ravines in which horsemen could not possibly act.

As it rained heavily on our setting out on

the expedition, and also at intervals during the day, the troops were all thoroughly wetted; and I therefore thought it advisable to return to camp that night, which I did, arriving about 7 o'clock P.M.

I have, &c.,
W. ASHBURNER, Captain,
Commanding Field Detachment.

No. 39.

Captain W. Ashburner, Commanding Field Detachment, to Brigadier Liddell, Commanding 2nd Brigade, C. I. F. F.

Camp Mow, on the Pohooj River,
SIR, *September* 4, 1858.

I DO myself the honour to report that I this morning marched from Duboh, strength as per margin,* with the intention of attacking the force of rebels, who have for some time past been assembled in force of from 2 to 4,000, at the villages of Mow and Mohoni, situated on either bank of the river Pohooj under the following leaders, viz. :—

Thakoor Burjoor Sing Bundelah, Thakoors Jowahir Sing and Davie Sing Kenawalas, and Thakoor Maidnee Mull.

Continuous and heavy rain since the 31st ultimo prevented my attacking them on the 1st instant, in this position, which they had selected

* 3rd Light Cavalry, 8 European Officers, 7 Native Officers, 125 Non-commissioned Officers, Rank and File; Royal Artillery, 1 Officer, 10 Non-commissioned Officers. Rank and File; Bhopal Artillery, 41 Non-Commissioned Officers, Rank and File; 3rd Europeans, 2 Officers. 88 Non-commissioned Officers, Rank and File; 24th Native Infantry, 4 European Officers, 3 Native Officers, 174 Non-commissioned Officers, Rank and File; Sappers and Miners, 1 European Officer, 1 Native Officer, 34 Non-commissioned Officers Rank and File.

on account of its great natural strength, and being intersected by deep ravines.

On arriving at Mohoni, we found the enemy in possession of the nullahs, from which they opened fire at our advanced guard. We threw out skirmishers, with the usual supports, and having found a good position for the guns, opened upon the enemy with shrapnel, which soon drove them from their position, and allowed of our advance close up to the town of Mohoni, into which, as my force of infantry is but small and inadequate to the usual loss incurred in street fighting, I directed two or three shells to be thrown, which was done, and had the effect of clearing it thoroughly. We then advanced to the opposite side of the town, facing the fort of Mow, where the enemy were observed to be assembled, and had brought a gun to bear upon our approach by the road, and which they opened upon our skirmishers and advance; this gun was soon silenced by ours, and, seeing that the enemy had withdrawn it, and fearing that it might be carried away, I orderd an advance of the whole line, at the same time directing a party of the 3rd Light Cavalry as per margin* to mount.

These men, up to this time, had been dismounted as a support to our guns, to enable me to bring all my infantry into play.

No European cavalry officer being at that moment available, I requested Mr. Veterinary Surgeon Lamb, to accompany and lead it in pursuit of the guns, which he most willingly undertook to do, but Lieutenant and Adjutant Moore, coming up shortly afterwards, I despatched him also with them.

This party soon overtook the enemy, captured

* 2 European Officers, 3 Native Officers, 50 Rank and File.

their two guns, which were at once turned on their former owners, and cut up about 30 of them, Mr. Lamb being slightly wounded in the pursuit.

Owing to the difficult nature of the ground which gave secure cover to the enemy, their loss in killed and wounded was not so severe as I could have wished, but I estimate it in all at from 80 to a 100; their rout and dispersal was however complete, and the only two guns which they had are now in our possession, with all their ammunition, &c.

I beg to bring prominently to your notice the names of Mr. Veterinary Surgeon Lamb, Lieutenant and Adjutant Moore, and Subadar Soojat Khan, 3rd Light Cavalry, for their gallantry in the capture of the enemy's guns in most difficult ground, and trust that Government may deem their services worthy of recognition.

I must not omit to bring to your notice, the zeal and energy of Serjeant Murphy, of the Bhopal Contingent Artillery, who worked his guns most successfully until knocked down by a sun-stroke.

I am happy to say, that we had no casualties from the enemy's fire; a few of the Europeans were knocked down by the sun, but are now doing well.

Enclosed is a list of our casualties, as also of the Artillery and Stores captured from the enemy.

I have, &c.,

W. ASHBURNER, Captain,

Commanding Field Detachment.

No. 43.

GENERAL ORDER BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

Military Department.

No. 449 of 1858.

IN publishing for general information the following letter from the Adjutant-General of the Army, No. 888, dated the 7th September, 1858, forwarding one with enclosure from Major-General Sir J. Hope Grant, K.C.B., reporting the occupation of Sultanpore by the troops under the command of Brigadier Horsford, C.B., and the passage of the Goomtee, under the Major-General's personal directions, the Right Honourable the Governor-General desires to make known his high appreciation of the military skill displayed by Sir Hope Grant, during the series of operations which occupied six weeks, and ended in the passage across the Goomtee. His Lordship also tenders to Brigadier Horsford, C.B., and to all the other officers and men engaged in these operations his warmest acknowledgments for their gallantry and efficient service.

R. J. H. BIRCH, Major-General,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Military Department, with the Governor-General.

No. 44.

Lieutenant-Colonel Mayhew, the Adjutant-General of the Army, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, with the Governor-General.

Head Quarters, Allahabad, 7th September, 1858.

SIR, No. 888.

I HAVE the honour, by desire of the Commander-in-Chief, to inclose in original a letter

dated 30th ultimo, No. 212, with enclosures, from Major-General Sir J. Hope Grant, K.C.B., reporting the occupation of Sultanpore by the troops under Brigadier A. H. Horsford, C.B., and the passage of the Goomtee, under the personal directions of the Major-General.

2. I am directed by his Excellency to beg you will draw the attention of the Right Honourable the Governor-General to the admirable manner in which Sir J. Hope Grant has conducted the operations of the last six weeks; and more particularly those for the passage of the Goomtee, with most imperfect means.

I have, &c.,
W. MAYHEW, Lieutenant-Colonel,
Adjutant-General of the Army.

No. 45.

General Hope Grant to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

Head Quarters, Camp Sultanpore Cantonments, 30th August, 1858.

Sir, No. 212.

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, that under instructions received from the Chief of the Staff, I despatched from Fyzabad the force as per margin,* under the command of Brigadier Horsford, C.B., on the 9th instant, towards Sultanpore, to follow up the rebel forces which had been besieging Maun Sing at Shahgung.

2. Heavy rain had fallen for some days before this force left Fyzabad, which rendered the track (there is no road) to Sultanpore very heavy and

* Detail.—Artillery: Troop Royal Horse Field Artillery. Cavalry: A Wing 7th Hussars; Detachment 7th Hussars. Infantry: 1st Madras Fusiliers; 5th Punjaub Rifles; Detachment Madras Sappers.

deep in places for the guns and the hackeries carrying the Commissariat supplies. There are two considerable nuddces on this route, but by the exertions of Captain Reid, Deputy Commissioner, they were bridged.

3. Brigadier Horsford's despatch, detailing his operations on the 13th instant, when he drove the enemy to the right bank and occupied Sultanpore, I have already had the honour to forward.

4. It was intended that Brigadier Horsford should cross the Goomtee,* and occupy the Cantonments on the right bank ; but the enemy having taken away or destroyed every boat, no bridge could be thrown across the river, and Brigadier Horsford's instructions were not to cross without one. The right bank being in the possession of the enemy for about fifteen miles up and down the river, it was found impracticable to bring boats from a distance.

5. In consequence of the large increase of the rebel force, amounting to about 20,000 men, with 15 guns, opposing the passage of the river, I received further instructions from the Chief of the Staff to reinforce Brigadier Horsford ; and for this purpose I despatched the 2nd battalion of the Rifle Brigade and two 9-pounder guns from Fyzabad, on the 16th instant. By order of the Commander-in-Chief this entailed the following movements of the Oudh force, viz. :—(1st)—The 53rd Regiment from Durriabad to Fyzabad, to replace the Rifles. (2nd)—The 1st Bengal Fusiliers from Nawabgunge to Durriabad ; and (3rd)—A wing of the 88th Regiment from Lucknow to Nawabgunge, Bara Banke.

6. In consequence of the increasing numbers of the enemy, the determined opposition shown to the passage of the river, and the importance attached to our occupying the right bank, I deter-

* The river Goomtee is upwards of 400 feet wide.

mined, without waiting for his Excellency's instructions, to still further reinforce the Sultanpore column, and I accordingly marched from Fyzabad on the 19th instant, with the detail mentioned in the margin.*

7. In many places along the route the track led across cultivation and through marshes, where the gun wheels sunk to the axle. The infantry, too, were obliged to wade through sloughs frequently.

8. I arrived at Sultanpore on the 22nd instant. Brigadier Horsford had taken up a good position, and secured an excellent point for the passage of the river. But no boats could be procured. Three small dinghies were found, and of these Lieutenant Raynsford had constructed a very good raft; he also had platforms for a bridge in a forward state. Three dinghies, which were lying at the Biswee Nuddee, nine miles distant, I had conveyed to the ghat, and three others were found sunk in the river; of these two more rafts were constructed.

9. All the preparations necessary for crossing the force on the rafts, with the exception of the heavy guns and park, were completed on the night of the 24th instant.

10. It being evident that there was no possibility of procuring boats for a bridge until the enemy was driven from the opposite bank, I decided upon crossing without one.

11. The force of the enemy occupied several positions. The main position was at Hassenpore, about four miles from cantonments. In the cantonment there was another large body and eight guns; and two villages in front of the point at which I intended crossing were also occupied.

* DETAIL:—Artillery: Heavy Battery Roval Artillery. Cavalry: Head Quarters and Wing, Her Majesty's 7th Hussars. Infantry: Head Quarters and Wing, Her Majesty's 53rd Regiment; Detachment Madras Sappers and Miners.

Besides the above, there were picquets along the bank of the river, and several batteries, and a regiment watched the Dhera Ghat, where it was said there were some boats.

12. On the 22nd instant I received intelligence that Bene Madho had arrived at the rebel camp, bringing a strong reinforcement, but the numbers were variously reported.

13. The heavy guns being in position to cover the operation and keep down the fire of the enemy, the force commenced passing over on the morning of the 25th.

By 4 P.M. the Madras Fusiliers, the 5th Punjaub Rifles, two 9-pounder guns and a detachment of Hodson's Horse had crossed, and I ordered this force to advance under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Galway, and take and occupy the two villages in my front. On the approach of the column the enemy fled, the villages were occupied, and I thus secured an excellent position ; the river, which here forms a loop, protecting the flanks of the advanced line.

14. There was much difficulty in swimming the horses across the river, and all the force had not got over till late on the 27th.

15. On the 28th I had my arrangements made for attacking the rebels at the cantonments on the following morning at day-break. On that afternoon the enemy came out in strong force and attacked my position. They were easily repulsed and driven back, but as it was late when this was accomplished I did not think it advisable then to follow them up. The following morning I advanced at four o'clock, but found that the cantonment was deserted.

16. The enemy retreated towards the south-west, but it is not ascertained yet what position they intend taking up.

17. This district is now clear of rebels, and, the right bank of the river being free, boats for a bridge will be up in a couple of days.

18. I beg to bring to the notice of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief the efficient co-operation and support I received from Brigadier Horsford, C.B., commanding the Infantry Brigade; Lieutenant-Colonel Sir W. Russell, Bart., who commanded the cavalry and superintended the outpost duty; and Major Yates, R.H.A., who commanded the Artillery. Officers commanding regiments, troops and detachments :—Lieutenant-Colonel Hill, 2nd battalion Rifle Brigade; Lieutenant-Colonel Galway, 1st Madras Fusiliers; Lieutenant-Colonel Payn, Her Majesty's 53rd Regiment; Major Horne, 7th Hussars; Major Vaughan, 5th Punjab Rifles; Major Daly, C.B., Irregular Cavalry; Lieutenant Strange, R.A.; Lieutenant Lyon, R.H.A., were most attentive in superintending the crossing of their men and horses.

The two heavy guns under charge of Lieutenant Warren rendered good service.

Brigadier Horsford speaks most favourably of his staff. Major Mollan, Major of Brigade; Surgeon Fraser, 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade, Senior Surgeon; Lieutenant Ramsbottom, 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade, Orderly Officer, and Captain Græme, Deputy-Assistant Commissary General, who was very efficient in keeping the troops supplied.

I have great satisfaction in bringing to the notice of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief the zeal and unceasing exertions of Lieutenant Scott, Field Engineer, and Lieutenant Raynsford, commanding the Madras Sappers, in preparing the rafts, and crossing over the troops. Every thing had to be made upon the spot, and the material to be collected from houses in the town. These two officers

and the detachment of Madras Sappers (who worked as I never saw native soldiers work before) were employed day and night, with very few hours' interval, during the operation.

From the civil officers attached to this column, St. G. Tucker, Esquire, Captain Reid, and W. Forbes, Esquire, I have received every assistance; and Captain Reid used every exertion to procure boats for a bridge, but for the reasons above stated he was unsuccessful.

All officers, non-commissioned officers and men of this column have performed their various duties cheerfully and well, and deserve my full approval. I have particularly to notice the great assistance rendered by the Punjab Rifles and Major Daly's corps in swimming across the artillery and 7th Hussars' horses.

I beg also to mention my Divisional and Personal Staff, Major Hamilton, Deputy-Assistant-Adjutant-General; Captain the Honourable A. Anson, A.D.C.; also Major Wolseley, who, as Deputy-Assistant-Quartermaster-General, had the superintendence of the arrangements for crossing the river, and who performed them to my perfect satisfaction.

I have, &c.,
J. HOPE GRANT, Major-General,
Commanding Oudh Force.

No. 48.

GENERAL ORDER BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

Military Department,
Allahabad, October 5, 1858.

No. 450 of 1858.

THE Right Honourable the Governor-General is pleased to direct the publication of the following

letter from the Adjutant-General of the Army, No. 1007, dated the 24th ultimo, forwarding a despatch from Brigadier-General Sir R. Napier, K.C.B., commanding Gwalior division, reporting the successful operations of a column, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Robertson, 25th Bombay Native Infantry, which was detached from Powree, in pursuit of the rebels under Maun Sing.

The Governor-General entirely concurs with the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief in the commendation bestowed on Lieutenant-Colonel Robertson and the officers and men under his command. The havildars, whose meritorious conduct has been brought to notice, will be immediately rewarded in the manner proposed.

R. J. H. BIRCH, Major-General,
Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, with the Governor-General.

No. 49.

The Adjutant-General of the Army to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, with the Governor-General.

Head Quarters, Allahabad, September 24, 1858.

SIR, No. 1007.

I AM directed by the Commander-in-Chief to transmit the accompanying copy of letter, No. 201, of the 11th instant, and enclosure, received from Brigadier-General Sir R. Napier, K.C.B., commanding Gwalior Division, reporting the proceedings of a column under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel G. H. Robertson, of the 25th Bombay Native Infantry detached from Powree in pursuit of a rebel force under Maun Sing; and to request that, in submitting the papers to the

Right Honourable the Governor-General, you will have the goodness to express his Excellency's high approval and commendation of the conduct of the commander, and of the troops concerned in these arduous and skilfully managed movements.

2. The Commander-in-Chief further recommends that the havildars mentioned in the concluding paragraph of Lieutenant-Colonel Robertson's despatch, may be rewarded with the 3rd class of the Order of Merit, for their exertions in procuring intelligence of the movements of the enemy.

I have. &c.,
W. MAYHEW, Lieutenant-Colonel,
Adjutant-General of the Army.

No. 50.

Brigadier-General Sir R. Napier, K.C.B., Commanding Gwalior Division, to the Chief of the Staff.

Camp Sepree, September 11, 1858.

SIR, No. 201.

I HAVE the honour to lay before his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief a report from Lieutenant-Colonel Robertson, commanding 25th Bombay Native Infantry, of the pursuit and defeat of the portion of the Powree fugitives that was composed of regular troops.

This body had formed the main strength of the rebel Maun Sing, and gave him a complete superiority over Scindiah's district authorities, so that his depredations were unchecked, and becoming daily more formidable, until they brought on him the visitation of British troops.

Colonel Robertson's column was furnished with 15 days' supplies for Europeans, and with all the carriage that could possibly be taken from the rest

of the force, and with elephants and camels, to mount about 200 men.

After a most arduous pursuit of 10 days, the difficulties of which can only be fully appreciated by those who have seen the country through which it lay, Colonel Robertson's column overtook and nearly annihilated the fugitives at Bijipoor.

In these dense jungles the few scattered villages were either deserted, or in Maun Sing's interests, through fear or affection: for some have been in his jaghir, and others subject for a year to his unchecked raids. Nothing but Colonel Robertson's experience, and his unwearied perseverance, and steady determination, and the high military spirit and energy of his troops enabled him to conduct the expedition to its successful issue. Maun Sing, who is familiar with every path in the jungles, appears to have doubled back about the 1st and 2nd, with 200 men, whilst his vaqueel, Pearee Lall, with a similar number, also turned off at the same time by a separate route; and the two have re-united and appeared again in the jungles north of Powree, with about 400 men, to which he is reduced from 4,000. The local troops of Seindiah ought to be able now to deal with them, if any energy whatever is exerted in the matter. I beg to recommend most earnestly to his Excellency's favour and consideration, Colonel Robertson and the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates under his command; the conduct of all appears to have been most excellent.

Colonel Robertson particularly recommends Captain Bolton, Deputy-Assistant Quartermaster-General; Lieutenant Williams, Deputy-Assistant Commissary-General; also Captain Poore, 8th Hussars; Captain Foster, 95th Regiment; Captain Rice, 25th Bombay Native Infantry; Lieutenant Stewart, 13th Light Infantry, commanding

Meade's Horse; Lieutenant Roome, 10th Bombay Native Infantry; Havildars Ram Lal, 10th Bombay Native Infantry; and Dowlut Sing, 25th Bombay Native Infantry.

I have, &c.,
R. NAPIER, Brigadier-General,
Commanding Gwalior Division.

No. 51.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. H. Robertson, Commanding Pursuing Column, Gwalior Division, to the Assistant Adjutant-General, Gwalior Division.

Camp, near Beejapoor,
September 5, 1858.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to report that the pursuing column under my command, strength as per margin,* marched from Powree on the 27th ultimo, in pursuit of Maun Sing, said to have with him 1,000 cavalry and 3,000 infantry.

2. On the 29th we came up with a small party of Maun's Sing's infantry, some of whom were killed, some taken prisoners, and the rest dispersed in the jungle. From the prisoners I learnt that Maun Sing had told the Gwalior Contingent portion of his infantry to leave him, as he could not supply them with food. We continued closely to follow Maun Sing, coming daily upon the encamping ground vacated by him a few hours before. At a pass among the hills between Sanda and Bijrawun, some of his fires were burning when we arrived on the evening of the 30th. At this ground he

* 1 division 3rd troop Bombay Horse Artillery, 1 division 4-2 Bombay Foot Artillery, 1 squadron 8th Hussars, 250 Meade's Horse, 7 rank and file Royal Engineers, 93 rank and file 86th Regiment, 118 rank and file 95th Regiment, 392 rank and file 10th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry, and 250 rank and file 25th Regiment ditto.

divided his party, sending his wounded and superfluous baggage towards Padone. At 3 miles before reaching Sangye on the 31st, I saw traces on the ground of foot-prints (chiefly men's) turning sharply to our left rear, while the impressions of horses' hoofs continued on to Sangye. Here had evidently been a further division of Maun Sing's force, reported to be now reduced to 500; of these 200 were said to have gone towards Shahabad with Pearee Lall, and 300 with Maun Sing and his uncle Ajit Sing towards Rye. On the evening of the 2nd instant we reached Rye, and there heard that three parties of infantry sepoys, had met at that village from different directions, and had left that morning. On the evening of the 3rd we arrived at Burrumpore. In view to at once closing up with the enemy, who had contrived hitherto to be always just 10 or 12 miles ahead of us, I made arrangements on the line of march for pushing on with a portion of the column as per margin,* and at 2 o'clock next morning (4th instant) marched. At 10 A.M. we arrived at Jagur, marched again 5 P.M., bivouacked when it became dark, turned out at midnight, and reached within a short distance of Beejapoor on the Choupet river, a little before day-break today.

3. The village of Beejapoor lay between us and the enemy, who were encamped on the bank of the river. Day broke, and I sent tho Hussars and irregular cavalry round the village, by the right, to attack the enemy on their left flank, and took the infantry through the village straight at them. They were posted in great numbers on high ground with a smaller portion lower down. There were about 700 or 800 infantry and 150

* 47 of the Hussars, 150 Meade's Horse, 79 of the 86th Regiment, 95 of the 95th Regiment, 100 of the 10th Regiment, and 100 of the 25th Regiment.

cavalry. Their appearance was certainly very imposing for a few minutes, but it was only for a few minutes. Our infantry rushed forward, and shot down and drove before them those who were on the lower ground, while our cavalry charged across the higher ground, using their sabres most effectively, as shown on the 37 bodies which have since been counted on that spot.

4. The action commenced at a quarter-past 5 A.M., and by 7 o'clock we were masters of the field. The enemy were shot and bayoneted along both banks of the river, and while crossing the river, and in the thickly wooded ravines in its neighbourhood, the cavalry got among them wherever the ground admitted of their acting. The slaughter was immense; I am assured by every one who has examined the scene of conflict that I am within the mark in saying that at least 450 mutineers were destroyed. They belonged to the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th regiments of the Gwalior Contingent, the Allijah Bahadoor regiment (Scindia's), 1st regiment of the Kotah Contingent, 40th, 50th, and 52nd Bengal Native Infantry. Of the wounded, I can express no opinion. The enemy attempted to fly in various directions; those small bodies that could not be overtaken by our fatigued soldiers and sepoys, were fired into, and I feel certain that the total killed and wounded greatly exceed the number of our men (571) brought into action. Of Maun Sing I have lost all clue in the last day or two. I do not believe he was present in the fight.

5. The casualties on our side are as follows:—

KILLED.—Lieutenant Fawcett, 95th Regiment.
Private Smith, 8th Hussars.
„ Chota Lal, 10th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry.
„ Ramajee Row, 10th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry.

WOUNDED.—Captain Poore, 8th Hussars, severely.
Lieutenant Hanbury, 8th Hussars, severely.
Troop Serjeant-Major Champion, 8th Hussars, severely.
Private Parker, 8th Hussars, severely.
" Kelly, " "
" Oates, " "
" Willis, 95th Regiment, dangerously.
" O'Keefe, " mortally (since dead).
" Parsons, " severely.
Subadar Ramjee Sindah, 10th Regt. Bombay Native Infantry, severely.
Private Oomrow Khan, 10th Regt. By. N. I.
" Nund Kussoor, "
" Dookal Mooche, "
" Essnak Dadnah, " mortally (since dead).
" Bhownath Aheer. 25th " slightly
Lieutenant Stewart, Meade's Horse, slightly.
" Page, " slightly.
Private Khuruk Sing, " severely.
" Hyat Bux, " slightly.
" Sher Khan, " slightly.
10 horses of Meade's Horse.
5 horses of 8th Hussars.

6. I beg to be permitted to bring to the notice of Brigadier-General Sir Robert Napier, K.C.B., commanding the Gwalior Division, the splendid behaviour of every individual under my command. With one halt only, this column has since the 27th ultimo, made long and harassing marches, averaging 16 miles daily, and that in rainy weather, across ploughed and muddy fields of black soil, and dense forests, where frequently there was no track whatever, through rivers whose rough and stony beds and banks severely shook, and otherwise injured the gun carriages, and over rocky

mountain passes. Great labour has been gone through, great fatigue has been endured, most satisfactory has been the result as experienced this morning.

7. Most of the country we have traversed, was at one time under Maun Sing's charge, and many villages belong to him; I have therefore had peculiar difficulty in obtaining information regarding him. Frequently our march has been delayed for want of a clue to his movements, so that the turning out of the column to proceed in pursuit of him has generally been at uncertain hours. From the day we left Powree I have been under the deepest obligation to Captain Bolton, Assistant-Quartermaster-General, Rajpootana Division. The duty of picking up intelligence I entirely committed to him, and most ably has he performed it. Frequently during the night, when we were only too happy to be allowed to take some rest after the day's fatigues, has Captain Bolton been again and again disturbed either to listen to the reports brought in, or to send out scouts.

8. The Commissariat arrangements have been most carefully attended to by Lieutenant Williams, Sub-Assistant Commissary-General, Rajpootana division. Few who are not behind the scenes can conceive what the difficulties of a commissariat officer's duties are in such a country as we are acting in, more especially while long marches are being daily made, thus affording very little time for procuring supplies from the neighbourhood.

9. I have the honour to submit, for the favourable consideration of the Brigadier-General, in addition to the two officers mentioned above, the names of the following officers who commanded detachments this day in the battle of Beejapoor:—Captain Poore, 8th Hussars; Captain Foster, 95th

Regiment; Captain Rice, 25th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry, who also had with him the detachment of the 86th Regiment, which had no officer; Lieutenant Stewart (13th Regiment Light Infantry), Meade's Horse; Lieutenant Roome, 10th regiment Bombay Native Infantry.

10. In conclusion, I must strongly recommend to the consideration of the Brigadier-General commanding, Havildar Ram Lal, 1st company 10th Regiment, and Havildar Dowlut Sing, Grenadier Company 25th Regiment. The services of these two men have been invaluable. They have acted as spies, and risked their lives in procuring information in a country where Maun Sing's influence is paramount, and where the villages were deserted as we approached them. It is difficult to say how we could have proceeded without the aid of these two havildars.

I have, &c.

G. H. ROBERTSON, Lieutenant-Colonel,
Commanding Pursuing Column,
Gwalior Division.

No. 52.

GENERAL ORDER BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

Military Department.

No. 455 of 1858.

THE Right Honourable the Governor-General is pleased to direct the publication of the following despatch from Brigadier Rowcroft, commanding the Gorruckpore District, transmitting a report from Major Cox, Her Majesty's 13th Light Infantry, of a successful attack made by a detachment under his command, on a body of rebels at

Debrehcah, in the Gorruckpore District, on the 1st September, 1858.

R. J. H. BIRCH, Major-General,
Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, with the Governor-General.

No. 53.

Brigadier Rowcroft to Lieutenant-Colonel Mayhew, Adjutant-General of the Army, Head Quarters, Allahabad,

Camp Bustee, District of Gorruckpore,
SIR, *September* 11, 1858.

I HAVE the honour to forward, for the information of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, copy of a report from Major Cox, 13th Light Infantry, reporting a successful attack made by the detachment under his command, on the rebel force of Mahomed Hoossen, on the 1st September, at Debrehcah, about 12 miles north of Hurryah Bridge.

2. While the detachment was out, I had sent to reinforce my two outposts. When attacked on the 29th August, I considered it advisable to make a return attack on the rebels, as tending to prevent the two outposts to the westward being again soon molested. Major Cox marched from Hurryah Bridge, early on the morning of the 1st September, for Debrehcah, where he met the rebel force, about 50 Sowars, 1,000 infantry, and 3 guns; and immediately boldly and ably attacked them, defeating and pursuing the enemy a considerable distance; the enemy's loss reported to be 90 killed and wounded, some sowars supposed to be of the 12th Irregular Cavalry, and most of them by their appointments, old sepoys of the 1st, 10th, and 38th Regiments Native Infantry. The late

Nazim Mahomed Hoossen is reported to be wounded.

3. The troops are reported to have gone through much fatigue under heavy rain, and over bad swampy roads and country, with great cheerfulness and willing endurance, experiencing, I am happy to say, few or no casualties, and without suffering in health; and I beg to recommend Major Cox, the officers and men of all arms, to the most favourable notice of his Excellency Sir Colin Campbell.

4. The Deputy Magistrate, Shekh Khyrooddeen, accompanied Major Cox, was present in the field, rendering much useful assistance. I had ordered him to collect a number of bildars to proceed with the detachment, to assist the troops and guns, and to destroy Debreheah; and during the day that place and a large serai were burnt, and completely destroyed; the detachment returning to Hurryah the next morning, 2nd September.

5. An attack on Bungaon, 6 miles further north-west, was also contemplated, but I left it to Major Cox, to use his own judgment in doing so according to circumstances, as Mahomed Hoossen immediately removed what property he had into the forest and jungle close by, and all able to take refuge there; there was little chance of successful results attending the movement, and the troops would have had much exposure and fatigue; I therefore consider Major Cox was quite right and prudent in not moving on.

6. I had meditated a return attack on the Rajah of Gonda, and rebels at Raneepore and Lumtee, beyond Belwa, and to have joined Major Cox with more troops on his return to Hurryah; but I heard the Rajah was alarmed, and preparing to retreat into Oudh; the distance was great, I could not follow them, and I could not remain

there, and my attention was recalled to the rebels collecting in the north ; and I very soon received urgent reports from Mr. Wingfield, the Commissioner at Gorruckpore, and from Lieutenant Pullan at Bansee, with 250 Seikh Military Police Battalion, and 200 of the Rajah's Nujeebs, that he, the Rajah, and Mr. Wilson, Assistant Magistrate, were nearly surrounded and besieged. The rebels had attacked them on the 3rd September, on both sides the river Raptee, plundered the town and burnt the treasury, but were repulsed with the loss of some 50 killed.

7. The arrival of the detachment pushed on from this, with 100 men of the 27th Madras Native Infantry, called in from outpost duty; the safety of all and relief of Bansee on the 8th September, I have already reported by service message. The rebels made another attack on the night of the 6th September, when 60 of the Rajah's Nujeebs deserted to the enemy ; I heard it was planned by the rebels to have attacked Bansee, and my two outposts to the westward on the same day.

I have, &c.,
H. ROWCROFT, Brigadier,
Commanding Gorruckpore District.

No. 54.

Major Cox to the Brigade-Major, Bustee.

SIR, *Camp Debreheah, September* 1, 1858.

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of Brigadier Rowcroft, commanding Gorruckpore District, that the rebels who attacked Hurryah on the 29th ultimo, having retreated towards this place, on the arrival of the reinforcements sent

out under my command, I marched here this morning with a column as per margin.*

2. On our approach to Debreheah, the enemy's infantry at once retired, covered by their cavalry, which consisted of about 50 well mounted men. I pushed on in pursuit for 8 miles, during which 25 of them were cut up by our cavalry, and as by this time, both men and horses were much exhausted from marching 16 miles over very bad roads, and across a country in many places under water, as soon as the enemy were quite clear from our front, I took up a position for my camp about a mile in advance of Debreheah.

3. After a few hours, however, the rebels returned in considerably increased numbers, being then about 1,000 infantry with three guns ; they extended for nearly 2 miles in our front, and threatened our flanks ; at the same time, a party of several hundreds took up a position behind some large embankments on our right, from which they kept up a heavy fire upon our advanced pickets.

4. As their numbers here continued to increase, I took down a Company of the 13th Light Infantry, under Captain Rowley, and a mountain train howitzer under Captain Turnour, R.N., about 10 A. M., and joined them to a party of

* Bengal Yeomanry Cavalry.—4 officers and 45 men, under Lieutenant de Hoxar. 6th Madras Light Cavalry.—1 European officer, 1 Native officer, and 46 men, under Captain Vine. Naval Brigade.—2 officers and 20 men, 2 12-pounder howitzers, Mountain Train, under Commander Turnour, R.N. 13th Light Infantry.—4 officers and 175 men, under Captain Rowley. 27th Madras Native Infantry.—1 European officer, 1 Native officer, and 41 men, under Captain Garrard. Seikh Levy.—1 Native officer, and 47 men. Total.—12 European officers, 3 Native officers, and 374 men.

Native Infantry under Captain Garrard, and 30 of the Bengal Yeomanry Cavalry, under Lieutenant de Hoxar; we then charged them with the bayonet, drove them from their position, and again pursued them for a considerable distance; after which they gradually retired from along our front; I then returned to camp with the party.

5. The infantry opposed to us seemed to be all rebel sepoys, and their whole force was of a superior description to any I have yet met in the district. They used minie ammunition, and some of them greased cartridges.

6. The enemy's loss during the day is reported to be 90 killed and wounded. The troops all behaved very gallantly, and their cheerful and willing endurance, having been marching and fighting for 12 hours over a wet country, and wet through from rain, is most praiseworthy.

7. I beg to enclose a list of casualties.

I have, &c.,

J. W. COX, Major, 13th Light Infantry,
Commanding Field Detachment.

List of Casualties of Field Force, under Command of Major J. W. Cox, 13th Light Infantry, in action with the enemy at Debreheah, September 1, 1858.

Killed.

No. 17. Trumpeter George White, 6th Madras Light Cavalry.

Wounded.

No. 494. Trooper Said Jellal, 6th Madras Light Cavalry, sabre cut on left hand.

2 horses, 6th Madras Light Cavalry.

3 horses, Bengal Yeomanry Cavalry.

Missing.

1 Troop Horse, Bengal Yeomanry Cavalry.

Total.

Killed.—1 Trumpeter, 6th Madras Light Cavalry.
Wounded.—1 Trooper, 6th Madras Light Cavalry; 5 Troop Horses.
Missing.—1 Troop Horse, Bengal Yeomanry Cavalry.

J. W. COX, Major,
Commanding Field Detachment.

No. 55.

GENERAL ORDER BY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA.

Military Department,
Allahabad, October 9, 1858.

No 457 of 1858.

THE Right Honourable the Governor-General is pleased to direct the publication of the following letter, from Major-General Whitlock, commanding Saugor Field Division, submitting a communication from Captain H. Finch, 31st Bengal Native Infantry, commanding a detachment, reporting the total defeat of a large body of rebels who attempted to take Gurrakota.

His Lordship offers to Captain Finch, and to those named in the despatch, and generally to the whole detachment employed, his best acknowledgments, for the courage, endurance and gallantry, which they displayed on the present occasion.

R. J. H. BIRCH, Major-General,
Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, with the Governor-General.

No. 56.

General Whitlock to Major-General Sir W. Mansfield, K.C.B, Chief of the Staff.

Head-Quarters, Camp Mahoba, August 30, 1858.

Sir, No. 308.

I HAVE the honour to forward, for the information of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, copies of a letter from Brigadier Wheler, commanding the Saugor District, and a report from Captain Finch, of an encounter with the rebels, who had attempted to take the Fort of Gurrakota. I trust that the conduct of the officer in command, and that of the troo engaged, which appears to have been very gallant and exemplary, will meet with the approbation of his Excellency.

I have, &c.,
G. C. WHITLOCK, Major-General.
Commanding Saugor Field Division.

No. 57.

Brigadier Wheler to the Assistant Adjutant-General, Saugor Field Division.

Saugor, August 22, 1858.

Sir, No. 593.

I HAVE great satisfaction in forwarding copy of a despatch from Captain Finch, 31st Bengal Native Infantry, commanding a detachment of about 200 of his own regiment, and 65 of the 3rd Irregular Cavalry, reporting the total defeat of the large band of rebels, which had the temerity to attempt to take Gurrakota, and which had plundered Shahpore and the neighbouring villages, and mutilated some of the inhabitants and police.

I feel sure that the Major-General will accord his approval of Captain Finch's arrangements, and appreciate the gallantry of the 3rd Irregulars, for it appears to have been essentially a cavalry action.

That 65 men, without an European officer, should charge a large body armed with matchlocks, and aided by some few mutineers, and posted in, as I understand, rather a strong position, is very remarkable and very praiseworthy.

I trust that this gang of rebels will now be broken up, and that the Dumoh rebels who have risen simultaneously will disperse; doubtless the loss in men and arms will be a heavy blow to them, and restore confidence to the police.

Thanks are due to Lieutenant Dickens, who commanded a body of police, for his co-operation.

The name of Ressaidar and Woordee Major Soobhan Khan, has frequently been brought to the notice of Government during the past year; and I beg leave again to bring his gallantry forward, and trust that the Major-General will recommend him for honour and promotion, as well as Ressaidar Amanut Khan, who commanded the 2nd troop on this occasion.

I have, &c.,
F. WHELER, Brigadier,
Commanding Saugor District.

No. 58.

Captain Finch to Major W. Lamb, Assistant-Adjutant-General, Saugor Division.

Camp Gurrahota,
August 20, 1858.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of Brigadier F. Wheler, commanding Saugor Field Force, the total defeat and dispersion of the rebel forces. I acknowledge the receipt of your

letter, directing me to proceed to Gurrakota *viâ* Shahpore without delay, with force as per margin.* On enquiry, I found there was a direct road across-country, by which I could reach Gurrakota in one day, by making a forced march of 20 miles, and knowing that time was of the greatest importance to save the town from being burnt, I resolved to push straight on to Gurakota, and after a march of $10\frac{1}{2}$ hours, I reached that place. Our arrival was utterly unexpected, as the rebels thought we were going to Shahpore, where supplies had been laid in for us. From the direction in which I came, they were unable to retreat to the jungle and Government timber forest, and were obliged to take to the open plain in rear of Hiddernugger to effect their escape. We reached Gurrakota at $3\frac{1}{2}$ P.M., and took them completely by surprise. They fled precipitately, and I lost no time in following them up; but my infantry, being thoroughly knocked up, were unable to come up with them, but this was well-compensated by the admirable conduct of the 3rd Irregular Cavalry, led by Woordee Major Soobhan Khan, who came well up with them in the open plain; and from the appearance of the field which I inspected, I can state, that upwards of 150 were killed on the spot; and I have brought into camp 72 wounded and prisoners. It is reported that Hindur Goshee, the noted rebel, is killed, and several recognized his body. The Poonah Thakoor, whom I mentioned in my demi-official of yesterday, is also killed; and Bunwur Dowa and Dhokul Sing, nephew of Hindur Goshee, and Hindur Goshee's Karder, a sepoy of the 52nd Native Infantry, and one of the Gwalior Contingent, are among the prisoners. Had our men been fresher,

* 31st Regiment Light Infantry.—180 of all ranks; 3rd Irregular Cavalry.—65 Irregular Cavalry; Lieutenant Dickens and his Police; 40 or 50 Nujeebs.

and night not come on, I think that hardly a man would have escaped. I shall send the prisoners into Saugor to-morrow.

I am of opinion that this force is thoroughly dispersed, and will not again become an organized body. I have brought into camp 300 matchlocks and swords, in addition to what the villagers took off the field. I shall halt here to-morrow for information, and if I hear of any rebels in the neighbourhood, I shall attack them again, and if not, shall on the following day, march to Shahpore. Three sowars were slightly wounded, one horse killed and two wounded. In conclusion, I beg to bring to the notice of the Brigadier, the admirable conduct of all concerned, and more especially the cavalry, who pursued them till sunset; to Lieutenant Dickens and his police, and the civil police, my thanks are also due; and to Mr. Deputy Collector Rao Krishn Narain, whose information was most correct and valuable.

I have, &c.,
H. FINCH, Captain,
31st Light Infantry,
Commanding Detachment.

No. 59.

GENERAL ORDER BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

Military Department.

No. 458 of 1858.

IN publishing the following letter from the Secretary to Government, Military Department at Bombay, No. 152, dated 15th September, 1858, enclosing a Report from Major-General Roberts, Commanding Rajpootana Field Force, of the result of an encounter with the Gwalior rebels, on the 14th August last, together with a resolution passed

thereon by the Government of Bombay, the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India notifies his entire concurrence in the expression of the sentiments of that Government, and fully appreciates the eminent services rendered by Major-General Roberts, and the officers and men under his command.

R. J. H. BIRCH, Major-General,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Military Department,
with the Governor-General.

No. 60.

H. L. Anderson, Esquire, Secretary to Government, Bombay, to G. F. Edmonstone, Esquire, Secretary to the Government of India, with the Governor-General, Allahabad.

Bombay Castle,
September 15, 1858.

SIR, No. 152 of 1858.

I AM directed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, to transmit to you for submission to the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India, the accompanying copy of a letter, dated the 3rd instant, No. 3263, from the Adjutant-General of the Army, with its enclosure, from Major-General Roberts, commanding the Rajpootana Field Force, detailing the result of an encounter with the Gwalior rebels on the 14th August last, as also transcript of a resolution passed by this Government, under date the 9th instant.

I have, &c.
H. L. ANDERSON,
Secretary to Government.

No. 61.

The Adjutant-General of the Army, to the Secretary to Government, Dapooree.

Head Quarters, Poona, September 3, 1858.

Sir, No. 3263.

I AM directed by the Commander-in-Chief to request you will submit to the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, the enclosed despatch, dated the 16th ultimo, No. 241 A., from Major-General Roberts, commanding the Rajpootana Field Force, detailing the result of an encounter with the Gwalior rebels, on the 14th idem.

2. His Excellency desires me to express the exceeding pleasure with which he has perused the account of the successful pursuit of these rebels and mutineers, who only escaped a similar catastrophe overtaking them at Sanganeer, on the 8th August last, from the Major-General having no cavalry with him, the rapidity of the insurgents' flight, and the coming on of night.

3. For 340 miles this pursuit has been maintained, under fearful heat in the earlier part of it, and an unexampled deluge of rain, which ceased only shortly before the signal results were achieved, as related in the Major-General's report.

4. The hardships and privations which the troops have undergone have been of no ordinary character, and his lordship in council will, the Commander-in-Chief is assured, peruse with pleasure Major-General Roberts' acknowledgment of their patient endurance.

5. The Commander-in-Chief commends Major General Roberts, and his gallant officers and soldiers, to the protection of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, under the assurance that

their sufferings, endurance and courage, will meet with the acknowledgments they so well deserve.

I have, &c.,
EDWARD GREEN, Colonel,
Adjutant-General.

No. 62.

Major-General H. G. Roberts, Commanding Rajpootana Field Force, to the Adjutant-General of the Army, Poona.

Camp Moee, August 16, 1858.

Sir, No. 241 A of 1858.

I HAVE the gratifying duty to report, that the troops under my command as per margin,* fought a general action with the enemy on the 14th August, and completely defeated him.

2. A guard, as per margin, was detached with baggage and siege guns, in addition to the regular guards from each regiment, and placed under the orders of Lieutenant Vibart, Acting Assistant Commissary of Ordnance.

3. The rebel army was eight miles from us on the 13th, after the troops had marched near 70 miles in three successive days. The long and continued pursuit had taken effect, and their horses and cattle were much done up.

4. On finding our troops approaching, they moved out, and took up a strong position on a rocky ridge of low hills, which forms the right

* 2nd Troop Horse Artillery, of all ranks, 6 guns; left half No. 8 Light Field Battery, 3 guns; left half Royal Engineers and 3rd Company Sappers and Miners; H. M's. 8th Hussars, detachment about 125; 1st Light Cavalry Lancers, about 100; H. M's. 72nd Highlanders, about 270; H. M's. 83rd Regiment, about 562; 12th Regiment N. I., about 336; 13th Regiment N. I., about 330; Guzerat Irregular Horse, about 50; Lieutenant Macaulay's Belooch Horse; 2nd Company's 12th Regiment N. I.—Some Belooch Horse.

bank of the Bunnas, which flowed at the foot of the ridge along the whole front of their position; on our side the river was a perfect level plain. Their guns were placed on their right, and swept the whole of this plain before us.

5. Our troops formed behind a ridge, which concealed them from their view.

6. Supported by the cavalry on their left, the Horse Artillery galloped forward to about 400 yards from their guns, and replied to their fire which had become sharp; and the Battle of the Bunnas commenced.

7. Our infantry now emerged into and across the plain, crossed the river knee-deep accompanied by the three guns No. 8 Light Field Battery, attacked and drove the enemy from the ridge he occupied, taking his four guns.

8. The guns secured, our artillery and cavalry passed the river, and the latter were pushed forward, charged, and cut up vast numbers.

9. The infantry advanced in line, H. M's. 72nd Highlanders being in reserve, killing numbers of the enemy; it was by one concealed amongst the rocks, that I have to deplore the loss of the Sergeant-Major Holland, of the 8th Hussars, who was mortally wounded by a musket-shot.

10. After passing these rocks H. M's. 72nd Highlanders and two guns were detached to the right to drive back a body of infantry, who had been pursued by a small detachment of the Guzerat Irregular Horse, and stood at bay in some jungle; this body retreated, exchanging some shots at long distance.

11. The main body of the enemy consisting of cavalry, and some of the more active of the infantry who had thrown away everything but their muskets, retreated so rapidly across an undulating country, that they were already out of sight.

12. Accordingly the cavalry, who were a good deal scattered, were judiciously collected by my Staff, and ordered to follow in pursuit, 4 guns Horse Artillery accompanying them. The other 2 guns subsequently joined also. They continued on the tracks of the enemy for about seven miles, beyond which artillery horses were unable to proceed.

13. The cavalry under Colonel Naylor, 8th Hussars, who had his horse killed under him by a round shot, early in the day, went forward, killing numbers of the enemy. After about four miles, they came in sight of a large body.

14. As they were so numerous in cavalry Colonel Naylor slowly followed them, and sent back for the Lancers and Beloochees, who, acting independently, had lost the track, and gone over to the left.

15. On their coming up, the whole went forward at the trot, drove in the rear guard, composed of the late Kotah Contingent and 5th Regiment Bengal Irregulars, on the main body.

16. Most of their remaining infantry, and the badly-mounted men, were killed, or threw away their arms, and sought refuge in the jungle-bushes. Three elephants and a number of camels and other baggage-animals were taken.

17. At last, the remains of the infantry, about 100 men, took post in a village, fifteen miles from the field of battle, and their cavalry formed around them. Colonel Naylor, who had little more than 100 Regulars and 80 Beloochees with him, and was now in a country unsuitable for cavalry, desisted and returned towards camp, finding and killing many rebels along the line, who had concealed themselves as he passed before. He did not reach camp till eleven o'clock that night, and his men had not tasted food all day, having been eighteen or nineteen hours in the saddle.

18. I have now to perform the very pleasing duty of reporting the high sense I entertain of the service performed by the troops I had the honour to command on this occasion. Their steadiness under fire must have struck awe into the enemy, who dared not stand long before their imposing advance.

19. My best thanks are due to every officer and soldier for the patient endurance during long and fatiguing pursuit,* in bad weather, which enabled me to bring the enemy to action at last.

I wish to bring to his Excellency's notice, the good service of officers commanding :—Lieutenant Colonel Price, R.A., commanding artillery, R. F. F.

Lieutenant-Colonel Naylor, commanding cavalry in pursuit.

Major Tremenheere, Commanding Engineers: also officers commanding regiments and detachments as follows :—

Lieutenant-Colonel Holmes, 12th Regiment Native Infantry; Lieutenant-Colonel Steele, Her Majesty's 83rd Regiment; Major Lye, 13th Regiment Native Infantry; Major Rocke, Her Majesty's 72nd Highlanders; Captain Petrie, 2nd Troop Horse Artillery; Captain Dennies, 1st Light Cavalry (Lancers); Lieutenant Stevenson, half 8th Light Field Battery; Lieutenant Stock, 1st Lancers, who accompanied Colonel Naylor in pursuit with a troop; Lieutenant Macaulay, Belooch Horse.

20. I received the most able and valuable assistance from my personal staff, Lieutenant Newall, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General; Captain Ballard, C.B., Assistant Quartermaster-General (who accompanied the cavalry in pursuit); Captain Alban, Deputy Judge Advocate-General; Captain Lucas, Deputy Assistant Commissary-General, and my Staff-Surgeon Wyllie, were eager

* 340 miles.

in carrying my orders during the day, and I desire to bring their services to His Excellency's notice.

Captain Heatheote, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, also accompanied the force, and has shown much energy during the pursuit. Lieutenant Macaulay has throughout shown his usual intelligence; his services have been most important to me.

Colonel Price reports, that he has received every assistance from his Brigade-Major, Lieutenant Sterling.

I must not omit to mention the cheerful and ready willingness of the detachment of Guzerat Irregular Horse, under Ressaldar Meer Mahomed Alli, forming my escort; and on the 14th, they killed a number of the enemy equal to their own.

21. The loss of the enemy in killed, I compute at near 1,000 men.

22. Our casualties are few in comparison. Her Majesty's 8th Hussars had one-twelfth wounded of those who were in the battle.

23. I have since the action learnt that the enemy is quite disorganized and scattered; numbers have thrown away their arms; horses and ponies are wandering about the country, riderless. The better-mounted portion remains, but disorganized and disheartened.

Colonel Parke, with Neemuch Force, is somewhere between that place and Oodeypoor, in, as near as I can judge, the direct line of the enemy's flight, and will, I trust, be enabled to give a good account of what may yet hold together.

24. The long pursuit of the enemy by the detached force under Colonel Holmes, and since his rejoining, its continuation by me personally, has sorely distressed and broken down the horses and baggage-animals of the enemy, and has not been without severe effect on my own cattle, which

obliged me to halt for a day after the action (yesterday). The pursuit, however, of what remains as a body, will be renewed in concert with Brigadier Parke, as soon as I ascertain the exact direction the rebels have taken.

The casualty-roll is enclosed; also return of ordnance taken.

A plan of the ground on which the action was fought will be forwarded when prepared, as also that of the action on the 8th instant.

I have, &c.

H. G. ROBERTS, Major-General,
Commanding Rajpootana Field Force.

No. 63.

From the Nominal Roll of Casualties in the Action with the Enemy on the 14th August, 1858.

Serjeant-Major Henry Holland, Her Majesty's 8th Hussars, mortally wounded, since dead.

No. 66.

Resolution by the Honourable Board, dated the 9th September, 1858.

Resolved,—The Right Honourable the Governor in Council fully participates in the feeelings of gratification with which His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has perused the account of the brilliant success obtained by the force under Major-General Roberts, in the general action of the 14th August.

The Right Honourable the Governor in Council considers that Major-General Roberts has rendered a great and important service to the State, by the skill and gallantry with which he conducted the operations against the rebels, and succeeded in bringing them to action, after a most harassing

pursuit, under circumstances of the greatest difficulty. It will afford sincere pleasure to his Lordship in Council, to bring the valuable services of General Roberts, and of the officers mentioned in his despatch, to the favourable notice of the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council.

H. L. ANDERSON, Secretary to Government.

No. 67.

GENERAL ORDER BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

Military Department,

Allahabad, the 14th October, 1858.

No. 469 of 1858.

THE Right Honourable the Governor-General is pleased to direct the publication of the following despatch, from Brigadier Rowcroft, commanding the Goruckpore district, dated 22nd September, 1858, submitting reports of operations against the rebels in the neighbourhood of Bansee.

R. J. H. BIRCH, Major-General, Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, with the Governor-General.

No. 68.

Brigadier Rowcroft to Lieutenant-Colonel Mayhew, Adjutant-General of the Army, Head Quarters, Allahabad.

Camp Bustee, District of Goruckpore, 22nd September, 1858.

SIR, No. 475.

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief,

that on receiving requisitions from Mr. Wingfield, the Commissioner of Goruckpore, and Lieutenant Pullan, commanding a detachment of 250 Seikhs, 2nd Military Police Battalion, for a detachment of troops to be sent up to Bansee, about thirty-two miles north of Bustee, I immediately despatched on the 5th and 6th instant a detachment of troops as per margin,* under the command of Captain Mulcaster, 6th Madras Cavalry. The detachment arrived at Bansee at 9 A.M. on the 8th September, and the garrison relieved. The rebels retreated as our troops approached. They attacked Bansee on the 3rd September, plundered the town, and burnt the treasury, on the south bank of the river Raptee. Lieutenant Pullan and his Seikhs, from an intrenchment near the Rajah's house on the north bank of the river, gallantly repulsed the assaults of the enemy, killing and wounding about 50. The insurgents made another attack on the night of the 6th September, but not a bold one.

2. A detachment of 100 men of the 27th Regiment Madras Native Infantry, under Captain Condy, were called in from outpost duty at Sakreegunge; arrived here on the 7th, marched again on the 8th, and reached Bansee by noon on the 9th September.

3. Brigadier Fischer, lately commanding the 27th regiment Madras Native Infantry, commanding Madras troops in Bengal, being at Goruckpore, I availed myself of his most readily offered services. The Brigadier marched from Goruckpore on the 7th September, with 50 men 13th Light Infantry, and 150 men 27th Madras Native In-

* Bengal Yeomanry Cavalry, 40 sabres, under Lieutenant Percival; 6th Madras Cavalry, 40 sabres, under Captain Mulcaster; Pearl's Naval Brigade, 80 men, with two 12-pounder mountain-train howitzers, under Captain Grant, R.N.: Her Majesty's 13th Light Infantry, 70 men, under Lieutenant Gillett.

fantry, with spare ammunition for the Seikh detachment, and reached Bansee on the 10th September.

4. I beg to inclose copies of reports as per margin,* detailing the operations at Bansee. The rapid pursuit and attack on a body of about 300 rebels, on the south bank of the river, on the evening of the 9th instant, by a party of the Bengal Yeomanry and 6th Madras Cavalry, under Captain Mulcaster, of the latter regiment, and Lieutenant Percival, Bengal Yeomanry Cavalry, was very gallantly and boldly carried out, 40 of the rebels being killed; our loss being only one trooper of the Bengal Yeomanry Cavalry, slightly wounded, two horses killed, two badly wounded (shot since), and one missing of the same regiment.

5. The troops are reported to have gone through much fatigue, over difficult flooded roads and a swampy country, with great zeal and cheerfulness; and I beg to recommend Brigadier Fischer, the officers and men of all arms, to the most favourable notice of the Commander-in-Chief.

6. Brigadier Fischer and detachment returned to Camp Bustee on the 17th and 18th instant, and I have reinforced the post at Bansee with the regimental head-quarters, 8 European officers and 230 men, of the 27th Madras Native Infantry, under the command of Captain Howlett.

I have, &c.,
H. ROWCROFT, Brigadier,
Commanding Goruckpore District.

* Letter dated 9th September, from Captain Mulcaster, 6th Madras Cavalry; letter dated 10th September, from Captain Condy, 27th Madras Native Infantry; letter No. 474, dated 14th September, from Brigadier Fischer, commanding field detachment.

No. 69.

Captain Mulcaster to Captain Morgan, Brigade-Major.

Camp Bansee, North Bank of Raptee River, 9th September, 1858.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of Brigadier Rowcroft, that I received at an early hour this morning intelligence of 200 rebel Sepoys, 100 budmashes, and 50 or 60 Irregular Cavalry, being at the village of Purseeah-ka-Pokra, about three miles from Bansee, on the south bank of the river, on the Doomreahgunj road, and also that there was a body of rebels, consisting of 700 rebel Sepoys, 50 Irregular Cavalry, and 950 budmashes—total, 1,700 rebels, at the village of Mawa or Burgudwah; the former about four miles, and the latter across a deep and difficult nullah to cross, nine miles north-west from this, on the Etawah road.

2. I immediately despatched two cavalry patrols; one of the Bengal Yeomanry Cavalry, under lance-corporals Hely and Ryves, with directions to proceed on the Etawah road, and ascertain, if possible, the enemy's whereabouts, strength, position; and one of six privates Madras Light Cavalry, under Havildar Baboo Row, with directions to cross the river, and proceed on the Doomreahgunj road; the former patrol returned with intelligence that the enemy, 1700 strong, or thereabouts, were at the village of Burgudwah, nine miles north-west from this, and had taken up a position across the nullah, and were erecting earthworks, and fired several shots on the patrol. Havildar Baboo Row, 6th Madras Cavalry, also returned and reported that a body of rebels about 360 strong was at the village of Purseeah-ka-Pokra, and on the patrol nearing, turned out and formed up.

3. Being of opinion that the rebels on the south bank of the river would endeavour to cut off our communication with Bustee, I considered it advisable to attack them at once, and Captain Grant, R.N., commanding detachment Pearl's Naval Brigade, being of the same opinion as myself, I ordered the detachment as per margin,* to cross the river, and expected everything to be across by 4 P.M. or thereabouts, and crossed the Naval Brigade and Her Majesty's 13th Light Infantry the last, so as to expose them as little to the sun as possible.†

4. I directed the detachment as per margin,‡ under Lieutenant Gillett, Her Majesty's 13th Light Infantry, to remain for the protection of the rajah's kote, on the north bank of the Raptee river.

5. At about 12 A.M. my advanced guard had crossed, or was crossing, when Captain Condy, 27th Regiment Madras Native Infantry, arrived; I informed him of my plans, and handed over the command to him. Captain Condy, being of the same opinion as myself regarding the advisability of attacking the rebels, proceeded with the expedition.

6. The detachment left the south bank of the Raptee river at about 4 P.M., and on nearing the village of Purseeah-ka-Pokra, an advanced patrol of cavalry, which had been sent on under lance-corporals Hely and Ryves, Bengal Yeomanry Cavalry, returned, stating that the rebels were in a tope, and shortly after it was reported they were retreating. Captain Condy immediately ordered

* 30 sabres Bengal Yeomanry Cavalry; 30 sabres 6th Madras Light Cavalry; 2 guns; 1 rocket.

† 30 men Pearl's Naval Brigade; 35 men Her Majesty's 13th Light Infantry; 122 Seikhs.

‡ 10 sabres Bengal Yeomanry Cavalry; 10 sabres 6th Madras Light Cavalry; 35 men Her Majesty's 13th Light Infantry; 25 men Pearl's Naval Brigade; 90 Seikhs

me to advance with the cavalry, and endeavour to cut off their retreat. After advancing at the gallop for about four miles from the village of Purseeah-ka-Pokra, I came in sight of the rebels, and advancing, saw them retreating by the road, which at this particular place were in some places three feet deep with water, and full of holes, and the surrounding fields full of water, and almost impassable. I rapidly advanced to the attack, and charged them, and cut up about 40 of the rebels; their dead bodies were lying on the road for about one mile.

We had then come about seven miles from Bansee, and horses being much fatigued,. and as it was late in the afternoon and getting dark, Captain Condy ordered me to return.

7. I am much indebted to Lieutenant Percival, Bengal Yeomanry Cavalry, and Jemadar Syed Fuzul Ally, D troop 6th Madras Light Cavalry, and to all officers and men of the cavalry engaged, for their gallantry on this occasion.

8. I am much satisfied with the conduct of lance-corporals Hely and Ryves, of the Bengal Yeomanry Cavalry, and Havildar Baboo Row, 6th Madras Light Cavalry, who proceeded in command of the patrols, whose information turned out to be perfectly correct.

9. I regret to state that trooper Herklotts, Bengal Yeomanry Cavalry, was wounded slightly, two horses were killed, two horses were wounded, and one horse is missing; a return of which I beg to enclose.

I have, &c.,
SIDNEY MULCASTER, Captain,
6th Madras Light Cavalry.
Commanding Cavalry.

No. 70.

Captain Condy to the Brigade Major, Sarun Field Force, Bustee.

Bansee, 10th September, 1858.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of the brigadier commanding, that I arrived here yesterday about noon, with the detachment 27th regiment M. Native Infantry, under my command. On crossing the river, I found a detachment proceeding on service, by order of Captain Mulcaster, who had received information of some rebels, stated to be about 400 (of whom 200 were Sepoys and 50 cavalry), being within three miles of Bansee, and were entrenching themselves. The troops ordered out by that officer were as per margin,* to which I added 50 Seikhs. The detachment 27th Madras Native Infantry, having but just come off a long march of sixteen miles, and over a very bad road, were too much fatigued to take any part in the affair.

The force had crossed the river Raptee by 4 P.M., and marched on the rebels; we could only proceed very slowly on account of the road, which was in some places upwards of two feet deep in water and mud.

We had proceeded about three miles, when one of the advanced cavalry patrols rode back and reported that the rebels were marching off. I directed the cavalry under Captain Mulcaster to pursue (the Bengal Yeomanry Cavalry leading), and accompanied them. After a gallop of nearly four miles, we came up with the rebels, who were marching off, some on the road and others in the fields, where it was very difficult indeed for the men

* 30 Bengal Yeomanry Cavalry; 30 Madras; 2 guns; 1 rocket; 30 Naval Brigade; 35 13th Light Infantry; 122 Seikhs.

to get at them. However, it resulted in upwards of forty (40) being cut up; it was then approaching dark, and the infantry and guns being far in the rear, I did not consider it advisable to follow them up further.

I sounded the halt and returned to Bansee, reaching it by 9 P.M. The troops immediately crossed, and were in their barracks by 11 P.M.

I am happy to say there are no casualties among the men, beyond one of the Yeomanry Cavalry slightly wounded, but two horses were killed, two so wounded as to render it necessary to shoot them, and one missing:—total, 5 horses.

All did their duty well. The affair was entirely with the cavalry; Bengal Yeomanry Cavalry, under Lieutenant Percival, leading, behaved as they have ever done; the 6th Madras Cavalry, under Jemadar Syed Fuzul Ally, also did their duty well. Captain Mulcaster, in riding well ahead at several of the enemy (his horse falling into a deep nullah and over him) was for a moment surrounded, and in a dangerous position.

I must beg particularly to bring to notice the conduct of the Seikhs; the advance guard (one sub-division under a native officer) doubled in for nearly two (2) miles, endeavouring to keep up with the cavalry, and were well up, but not in time. I conceive they deserve great credit, and expressed myself to that effect to them.

As I only joined from a long march in time to assume command of, and accompany the party going out, I consider that any credit Brigadier Rowcroft may consider due, for the planning of the attack, must be rendered to Captain Mulcaster and Captain Grant, R.N.

I enclose a report from Captain Mulcaster of the 9th instant.

I have, &c.,
G. J. CONDY, Captain,
Commanding at Bansee.

No. 71.

Brigadier T. J. Fischer to the Brigade Major, Camp Doomeeragunj, Bustee, September 14, 1858.

Sir, No. 474.

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of the Brigadier commanding the district, that on my arrival at Bansee, on the morning of the 10th instant, I found that the rebels, to the number of 1,800, who had been threatening Bansee for some time past, had entrenched themselves nine miles from Bansee at the village of Burgudwah, astride the roads leading from Bansee to Biskohur and to Doomeeragunj. A third road led from the front of their position to Jhurao, and thence into the Terai. In fact, their position secured to them the only three communications with Oudh and the Terai. On their south was the Raptee; and an impassable jheel nullah, protected their right flank; on the north were dense unhealthy jungles, and the same impassable jheel nullah effectually protecting their left flank, and circling round their front. Behind the bend of the nullah were thrown up their entrenchments, surrounding three sides of the village of Burgudwah.

2. The Rajah's Kote at Bansee, a square enclosure, was occupied by Lieutenant Pullan, with 230 Seikhs and blocked the road to the eastward.

3. As the object of detaching the force was not simply to drive the rebels from Bansee and Goruckpore district, but to bring them if possible to action, and punish them, I resolved to manœuvre round their right flank and seize their communication with Oudh.

4. Requiring Lieutenant Pullan, who was well acquainted with the country in which I was about to act, to accompany me with a few of his Seikhs,

I substituted in his stead, to hold the post at Bansee, an experienced officer, Captain Condy, of the 27th Madras Native Infantry, with 40 men of his regiment, in lieu of the Seikhs I had withdrawn from the post.

5. Captain Condy was instructed, immediately on hearing my guns, to proceed with 120 Seikhs, and his 40 Madras Native Infantry, to the large village of Pucker, about six miles from Bansee, for the purpose of forestalling the rebels on the road to Jhurao, their only remaining line of retreat.

6. The 11th was occupied in making my arrangements to send boats twelve miles up the Raptee to Toorkowlea, where I intended crossing the river; I have now the honour to report, that on the morning of the 12th instant, I started with the troops noted in the margin,* to carry my plans into operation, and encamped at Toorkowlea, where I found Lieutenant Pullan, whom I had sent with the boats up the Raptee, the north bank of which was in possession of the enemy. Captain Kenny, of the 27th Madras Native Infantry, with two divisions of that regiment, and one division Her Majesty's 13th Light Infantry, each of 40 men, had proceeded by land up the south bank, in support of Lieutenant Pullan.

7. On the evening of the 12th, I received information that a body of rebels, 400 strong, were entrenched at Doomeeragunj, on the south bank of the Raptee, only seven miles distant from Toorkowlea. I resolved to disembarrass my left flank of this party, and on the morning of the 13th, marched for that purpose to Doomeeragunj. The

* Her Majesty's 13th Light Infantry, 110 rank and file Naval Brigade, 58 rank and file; 27th Madras Native Infantry, 190 rank and file; Seikh Police, 40. Total infantry, 398. Bengal Yeomanry Cavalry, 37 sabres; 6th Madras Cavalry, 35 sabres. Total, 72. 2 12-pounder howitzers.

rebels held a strong entrenched position, in front of my line of march from the eastward, having the Raptee to the north on the left. Captain Mulcaster, of the 6th Madras Cavalry, with his troop and the troop of Bengal Yeomanry Cavalry, preceded the march of my column, by half an hour, with instructions to place his cavalry in observation on the west and south of the rebels' entrenchments, without being himself seen by the rebels; unfortunately, he was observed by an advanced picqeut of the rebels, and fired upon, as stated in a report which I enclose.

8. Shortly after, I received a report, that the rebels were in full flight. I immediately ordered Captain Grant, of the Naval Brigade, to take his guns to the front, and join the cavalry in pursuit, and directing my infantry to follow with all expedition, I joined the advanced party of cavalry, but pursuit was hopeless; the nature of the country favoured the rebels, who, leaving the roads, took advantage of the innumerable topes and jheels and wet cultivation, to elude their pursuers. Captain Grant fired a few rounds, but with little effect. Having scattered and driven the rebels some six or eight miles from Doomeeragunj, I relinquished further pursuit, and encamped at the ghaut where I intended to cross the river.

9. Between 1 and 4 o'clock on the morning of the 14th, I threw my whole force across the Raptee, with a view of seizing their line of communication with Biskohur, and of attacking Etawah on that line, where my force would have been within six miles of, and immediately in rear of, the large rebel force at Burgudwah, which place being surrounded by the impassable jheel nuliah, stretching on both flanks, far beyond Etawah, as exhibited in the enclosed sketch, the rebels would have been secured within a *cul-de-sac*.

After crossing the river, I proceeded about two miles, when despite the information of several spies that the road was passable, I was stopped by a large jheel through which the road to Etawah passed. It would have taken me another day to have passed round this jheel. Immediately afterwards certain information having been received, that the whole rebel force both at Etawah and Burgudwah were in wild flight to, and had neared Biskohur, I re-crossed the river, and purposed returning by easy marches to Bustee.

10. The object for which this force was rapidly concentrated at Bustee, from distant parts of the district, has been attained, although unsatisfactorily, by the total dispersion and flight of the rebels, who have been for months past in possession of, and disturbing these parts of Goruckpore. I regret, that the state of the roads, and the absolute impossibility of rapid movements, have foiled my attempts to force the rebels to action.

11. Allow me to express my entire satisfaction at the cheerfulness and zeal with which officers and men of all arms have sustained the harassing and irksome marches exacted of them; and my obligations to Captain Grant, Naval Brigade; to Captain Mulcaster, commanding the cavalry; to Lieutenant Percival, of the Bengal Yeomanry Cavalry; to Captains Howlett and Condy, of the 27th Madras Native Infantry; to Captain Brown, commanding detachment of Her Majesty's 13th Light Infantry; to Captain Drury, my Brigade Major; to the Assistant Magistrate, Mr. Wilson; and to Lieutenant Pullan, of the Seikh Police Battalion.

I have, &c.,
T. J. FISCHER, Brigadier,
Commanding Madras Troops and Field Force,
for the relief of Bansee.

No. 72.

GENERAL ORDER BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

Military Department.

No. 478 of 1858.

THE Right Honourable the Governor-General is pleased to direct the publication of the following letter from the Secretary to Government of Bombay, Secret Department, No. 142, dated 31st August, 1858, received in this department on the 14th instant, transmitting a report from Brigadier Smith, commanding the brigade of the Rajpootana Field Force, attached to the force under Major-General Sir Hugh Rose, K.C.B., of his operations before Gwalior in June last.

The Governor-General entirely concurs in the commendations bestowed by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and the Government of Bombay on the conduct of this gallant brigade. His Lordship offers his best thanks to Brigadier Smith, and to the officers and men under his command.

R. J. H. BIRCH, Major-General,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Military Department, with the Governor-General.

No. 73.

H. L. Anderson, Esq., Secretary to Government, Bombay, to G. F. Edmonstone, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, with the Governor-General.

Bombay Castle, August 31, 1858.

SIR, No. 142 of 1858.

I AM directed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council to forward to you, for sub-

mission to the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India, copy of a letter* from the Adjutant-General of the Army, No. 2524, dated the 30th of last month, enclosing one from Brigadier Smith, commanding the brigade of the Rajpootana Field Force, attached to the force under Major-General Sir H. Rose, in the operations before Gwalior, together with copy of my reply.

2. I am also desired to forward a further communication from the Adjutant-General, No. 2833, dated the 13th instant, submitting a list of the ordnance captured at Gwalior by Brigadier Smith's force.

I have, &c.,
H. L. ANDERSON,
Secretary to Government.

No. 74.

H. L. Anderson, Esq., Secretary to Government, Bombay, Secret Department, to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

Bombay Castle, August 11, 1858.

Sir, No. 2977 of 1858.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 2524, dated the 30th of last month, submitting a despatch from Brigadier Smith, commanding a brigade of the Rajpootana Field Force, reporting his operations before Gwalior.

2. In reply I am desired to state that the Right Honourable the Governor in Council concurs in the opinion expressed by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, relative to the gallantry and endurance exhibited by the European and native troops under the command of Brigadier Smith.

3. The Right Honourable the Governor in

* See London Gazette, October 5, 1858.

Council will reserve the more full expression of his opinion until he receives Sir H. Rose's despatch regarding the operations before Gwalior.

I have, &c.,
H. L. ANDERSON,
Secretary to Government.

No. 75.

GENERAL ORDER BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

Military Department.

No. 479 of 1858.

THE Right Honourable the Governor-General is pleased to direct the publication of the following letter, from the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Secret Department, No. 141, dated 31st August, 1858, received in this Department on the 14th instant, transmitting a Report from Major-General Roberts, Commanding Rajpootana Field Force, detailing his operations against the rebels at Sanganeer, on the 8th August last.

R. J. H. BIRCH, Major-General,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Military Department, with the Governor-General.

No. 76.

H. L. Anderson, Esq., Secretary to Government, Bombay, to G. F. Edmonstone, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India with the Governor-General.

Bombay Castle,
August 31, 1858.

SIR, No. 141 of 1858.

I AM directed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, to transmit to you, for sub-

mission to the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India, the accompanying copy of a communication from the Adjutant-General of the Army, dated the 20th instant, No. 2998, with enclosure, detailing Major-General Roberts, operations against the rebels at Sanganeer, on the 8th of the same month.

I have, &c.,
H. L. ANDERSON,
Secretary to Government.

No. 77.

The Adjutant-General of the Army, to the Secretary to Government Secret Department, Bombay.

Adjutant-General's Office, Head Quarters.
Poonah, August 20, 1858.

SIR, No. 2998.

BY direction of the Commander-in-Chief, I have the honour to transmit for submission to the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, the enclosed letter dated the 9th instant, from Major-General Roberts, Commanding the Rajpootana Field Force, detailing his operations against the rebels at Sanganeer, on the 8th idem.

I have, &.,
EDWARD GREEN, Colonel.
Adjutant-General.

No. 78.

Major-General Roberts, Commanding Rajpootana Field Force, to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

Camp near Sanganeer,
August 9, 1858.

SIR, No. 237 of 1858.

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief,

that from many reports I had gathered, it appeared likely the rebel army would cross the Neemuch and Nusseerabad road. As soon therefore as the heavy rains would admit, and the river became fordable, I moved on as quickly as I could, and reached Bunaira yesterday morning, after a long and very heavy march.

2. I soon found that the rebels had reached and were congregated about this place and Beelwara; as soon therefore as the men had had their breakfasts, and other circumstances would admit, I marched with the troops as per margin.*

3. On nearing Sanganeer, some 35 of the Guzerat Irregular Horse, with some Belooch Horse, under Rissaldar Meer Mahomed Alli, whom Captain Alban, Deputy Judge Advocate General, was good enough to accompany, being in advance, came on a strong picquet of the enemy, being about 100 in number; these retreated, but were followed with all speed, up to the town, through which they passed, and our party halted, finding the enemy in great force beyond it. They had wounded and taken one man, whose uniform showed the buttons of the 44th Bengal Native Infantry.

4. On my approach about 5 P. M., I found, that the body of the enemy, who were west of the city, were crossing to the right bank of the river. From further observations, the enemy appeared in great force, extending from near the river in a semi-circle far to the right, and for upwards of two miles, my front occupying 400 yards.

5. Captain Brown, with three guns of No. 8

* 8th Light Field Battery, 3 guns; 12 Golundauzes; 18th Irregular Horse: ½ Company Native Sappers and Miners; Her Majesty's 83rd Regiment about 500; 13th Regiment Native Infantry, 200; Guzt. Irregular Horse, 50; with a few Belooch Horse.

Light Field Battery, soon brought them into action, and having broken the enemy's right, and caused much confusion amongst them, I crossed the river with the infantry under fire of two of the enemy's guns, which were well directed. Having forced the enemy's right to retire and close to their left, I brought my force on, left thrown forward, and directed a party of Her Majesty's 83rd to storm and occupy the small hamlet of Rowarree, on an eminence on our right. This of course was gallantly done and I then brought forward the artillery, and which, with the Enfields of Her Majesty's 83rd, opened fire again on the enemy's left.

6. I had one 8-inch howitzer with me, and which was close up during the whole march yesterday of near 30 miles, and Lieutenant Vibart, who has shown great energy, brought it into action on high ground on the left of the hamlet, but the enemy retired out of even its reach after the first discharge.

7. In the meantime, the artillery, with a portion of Her Majesty's 83rd under Colonel Steele, and 13th Native Infantry under Major Lye, had driven the enemy's left in, and all were completely out of range, and fast retreating towards Beelwara, and the dark of night coming on. I recalled all and bivouacked for the night on this high ground, a better position than it accidentally afforded can hardly have been conceived.

8. I have the pleasure to report, that not one single casualty occured on our side; the enemy's loss was not great, about 50 or 60 in all killed and wounded.

9. The greater part of the rebels are cavalry, and have belonged to different regiments of the Bengal army; but more arrant cowards I have never seen, and there appears little credit in having

beaten so large a body, averaged at 5,000 men, with the small number of 800 of such men as I had the honour to command.

10. The enemy had 5 guns, but I think only two in action, an 8 and a 6-pounder, with some elephants; and it was obvious, that had I had any cavalry, the whole of the material must have been captured, and numbers destroyed. You are aware I had sent all my available cavalry in pursuit of the enemy from Tonk with Colonel Holmes.

11. I need not inform you of the good conduct of the troops, such being a matter of course. I am indebted to every officer with me for valuable work, and to every man in the ranks for a patient endurance and contempt of fatigue, which enabled me to bring the enemy to action after marching close on 30 miles.

12. My personal staff rendered me all the assistance that any General Officer could desire.

13. The enemy at once left Beelwara, and I have heard of them this morning a good way off, retreating still with all speed towards Bagore, from whence the line of march is at present unknown.

14. I have intelligence from Colonel Holmes, dated 8th; he also was pushing on after the enemy to Beelwara, and would reach to-day, so that the enemy have had a very narrow escape.

15. I cannot conclude this despatch without expressing my grateful thanks to Captain Eden, of the Madras army, Political Agent at Jyepoor, who has accompanied me throughout, and acted on my personal Staff; and it has been through him that I have been enabled to procure supplies, and that which was almost as necessary, good information; he was good enough also to send some very intelligent men with Colonel Holmes.

I have, &c.,
H. G. ROBERTS, Major-General,
Commanding Rajpootana Field Force.

No. 79.

GENERAL ORDER BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

Military Department,
Allahabad, October 18, 1858.

No. 480 of 1858.

THE Right Honourable the Governor-General is pleased to direct the publication of the following report from Major A. Hume, commanding at Durriabad, of a successful attack on a body of rebels on an island near Bhumore Ghat on the Gogra, on the 18th September, 1858.

Kessaida Mirza Ahmed Beg, whose gallant conduct has been brought to notice, will be immediately rewarded.

R. J. H. BIRCH, Major-General,
Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, with the Governor-General.

No. 80.

Major Hume to Major Hamilton, Assistant-Adjutant-General.

Camp Durriabad, September 19, 1858.

SIR, No. 29.

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of Major-General Sir Hope Grant, K.C.B., commanding, that on the 17th instant, I received a communication from Major Carnegie, the Deputy-Commissioner of Durriabad, that the rebels were increasing on the island near Buhmore Ghat, about 11 miles off to the north-west; and that since the troops from this were there on the 15th instant, Ram Sing, who was then in command, had been joined by Outar Sing, Byrung Sing, Gujadhur Sing, &c., and that their united forces amounted to upwards of 2,000. I immediately

decided on dispersing the rebels, and arranged for the troops as per margin,* to move from this at 12 P.M. on the 17th instant, which would enable all to have a rest before advancing on their position. After leaving sufficient for the protection of the camp and the town guards, added to the police corps under command of Captain Bunbury, the troops marched as directed, but in consequence of having to proceed by a longer and more circuitous route than we did on the previous occasion, as we found the rebels fully reckoned upon the troops advancing by the same road as before, and had accordingly made arrangements for us, which, by taking the way we did, were defeated, great difficulty was experienced in obtaining any intelligence from the neighbouring villages, the entire population being apparently friendly to the rebels. I therefore halted the Europeans under a tope, to enable us to ascertain the position of the enemy. At half-past 7 A.M. I formed up the column, having determined upon detaching the 3 guns of the Contingent with 2 companies Bengal Fusiliers, 2 companies of the Rajah's troops, and the regular cavalry belonging to the Rajah. I placed this force under the command of Lieutenant Magniac, Bengal Fusiliers, with directions to proceed up the west bank of the nuddee, to prevent the enemy crossing inland from the island, whence I decided upon moving with the main portion of the troops, 4 companies Europeans, Kuppoorthullah Infantry, and Hodson's Horse, and so compelling the rebels to fight, or run the risk of drowning in the Gogra. The 2 columns moved off simultaneously, that under my command fording the nuddee, and proceeded on to the

* 1st Bengal Fusiliers, 6 companies; Kuppoorthullah's Contingent; artillery, 3 6-pounders; cavalry, 120 sabres; infantry, 600 rank and file; Hodson's Horse, 70 sabres.

island, which is five miles long, and one and a half miles broad, and a greater portion of the ground very heavy. I threw out 2 companies Bengal Fusiliers in skirmishing order, with the troops of the Kuppoorthullah Contingent in the same manner, and advanced to sweep up the island, with Lieutenant Magniac's force on our left, and Hodson's Horse under Lieutenant McGregor (whom I appointed to do duty, and assume command of them), and the Rajah's regular cavalry on our right. After having gone a short distance, the enemy opened a brisk fire on us, from the bank of a very deep nuddee, some 100 yards wide; to this fire we replied most effectively, driving the rebels from their cover, and being brought to a stand by the depth of water the Seikhs being obliged to return, after attempting to cross. Lieutenant McGregor, in a most gallant way, led the irregular cavalry rather lower down, and into the nuddee and across the water, being well over their saddles. Whilst this was being accomplished, Lieutenant Hamilton Maxwell, my detachment staff, who was also second in command, and commanding the 4 companies Bengal Fusiliers, galloped off to bring up the elephants from our rear, where they had been left under a guard with our spare ammunition, &c., before we crossed in the first instance. Lieutenant Maxwell speedily returned with the elephants, and we passed over the men as rapidly as possible; and when all were over, advanced on steadily, driving the enemy before us, and the Enfield rifles doing good execution, turning the rebels out of their rifle-pits, and forcing them to take the open plain, when Lieutenant McGregor charged them with Hodson's Horse most steadily. The rebels had one gun, a brass 5-pounder, with which they kept up a continual fire on our columns, but without doing us any injury. We still continued advancing,

until we had cleared the whole of our front, when I halted the Europeans, placed them under cover in some huts, and allowed his Highness the Rajah of Kuppoorthullah to proceed to our right with his infantry, and work down towards the cavalry, whence they advanced together on the gun, which had fired on us, and which our guns on the opposite side under Lieutenant Magniac, from the great execution done by Ensign Roddy, made it too hot to remain in its original position, so that the rebels tried to carry it off, when Hodson's Horse cut down the gunners, and the gun was ours. The rebels having now received a severe lesson, and all that could escape having done so, I determined upon withdrawing the troops for the day. The Europeans suffered exceedingly, from having to follow up the rebels for 5 miles in a burning sun, from the effects of which they were struck down, added to the heavy ground and deep nuddees we had to ford before we could drive them into a corner, that I was anxious to get the Bengal Fusiliers under a tope, after the steady persevering manner in which they had gone through the severe work of the day; and I had them under shade by half-past 11 A.M., being then nearly 12 hours under arms. The details of the operations of the force under Lieutenant Magniac on the west bank, I have called upon him to furnish a report of, and have the pleasure to state that his arrangements during the five and a half hours he was detached from me, have merited my warmest approval.

2. It is impossible to estimate the loss on the side of the rebels, but the natives have reported to the civil authorities that they numbered from 2,000 to 3,000 men in the first instance, and 450 are killed, missing and drowned, besides wounded. Ram Singh himself was severely wounded, Byrung Singh, one of the rebel leaders, was slain, and

Outar Singh's brother was killed also ; two boat-loads of fugitives, containing 70 each, are reported to have been drowned whilst in their hurry to escape. This information has been supplied me by Mr. Bradford, Assistant-Commissioner, Durriabad.

3. The casualties on our side are, I am very happy to say, comparatively small, being 3 men killed and 17 wounded, and 1 horse killed and 8 wounded ; the nature and severity of the wounds received at once show that the troops were closely engaged.

4. I regret to say that Lieut. C. M. McGregor, late of the 57th Native Infantry, and whom I appointed to command Hodson's Horse, was severely wounded, whilst charging the rebels ; and his horse in three places, which has since had to be destroyed. The gallant manner in which this officer behaved on this, as on the previous occasions when he has been with Hodson's Horse, seemed to gain the entire confidence of the men, and his being wounded was a great loss, inasmuch as there was not another European officer to lead them, as had there been one a good many rebels that escaped would not have done so. No officer could have behaved in a more gallant manner, or set a better example to his men than Lieutenant McGregor did, and the men themselves speak of his bravery on the occasion. I trust that he will soon be able to resume his duties, and that Government will grant him compensation for the loss of his horse. Mirza Ahmed Beg, Ressaidar 14th troop 2nd regiment Hodson's Horse, having behaved most gallantly, and led his men well, after Lieutenant McGregor was wounded, I beg to recommend the Ressaidar for promotion. I have always found him most particular and strict in the performance of his duty.

5. The force under my command remained un-

der the tope until 5 P.M., when they returned to Durriabad arriving at 9 P.M.

6. It now becomes my pleasing duty to acknowledge the assistance so readily afforded me by every one on the 8th instant.

7. To all officers and men engaged throughout the day, who cheerfully bore the great fatigue and necessary exposure to the excessive heat on this trying occasion, my best thanks are specially due, and congratulate them on the result of their labours.

8. To Major Carnegie, the Deputy-Commissioner, Durriabad, who accompanied the force, and remained out during the day, my best thanks are due for his able assistance in obtaining information as to the position and strength of the enemy.

9. To Mr. Bradford, the Assistant-Commissioner, whose absence on this occasion I greatly regretted, in consequence of his having broken his collar-bone from his horse falling when out with the force on the 15th instant, I am under great obligations for the zealous manner in which he has conducted the Intelligence Department, and trust his services may soon be again available.

10. To Lieutenant Hamilton Maxwell, my detachment staff and second in command, whose unwearied and cheerful exertions the whole day, merited my highest approbation, and who has been always on the alert, and ready to aid me in every possible way, my best thanks are offered.

11. To Lieutenant Chamier, in political charge of the Kuppoorthullah Contingent, I feel deeply indebted, and cannot speak too highly of the valuable services rendered me throughout the day by this excellent officer, in the performance of the arduous duties that devolved upon him.

12. To Assistant Surgeon T. E. Charles, M.D., for his uniform kindness and attention to the men suffering from sun-stroke, as well as to the

wounded generally. I beg to express my great appreciation of his able services, particularly as he was suffering from illness himself.

13. The Kuppoorthullah Contingent performed the several duties required of them during the day.

14. His Highness the Rajah, his brother, and his General, accompanied the force, and were at all times ready to lead their men and induce them to press on, though somewhat tired from the long march, after the retreating enemy, and my thanks are due to them.

15. Colonel Williamson, of the Rajah's service, was left with two companies of Seikhs, and 25 Seikh Cavalry, to protect the road; the enemy attempted once to get at the doolies and spare ammunition, but by Colonel Williamson's good disposition, they were sent to the right about.

16. The brass 5-pounder gun captured from the enemy, is now in the Fort of Durriabad, and as his Highness the Rajah was present at the taking of it, I await instructions as to its disposal.

17. I beg to forward a casualty list in detail, showing the number of killed and wounded in the force under my command, on the 18th instant.

I have, &c.,
ALEX. HUME, Major,
Commanding at Durriabad.

No. 81.

Lieutenant L. B. Magniac, 1st E. B. Fusiliers, Commanding Detachment, to Lieutenant Hamilton Maxwell, Staff Officer, Durriabad.

Camp Durriabad, September 19, 1858.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of Major Hume, commanding the force, that

agreeably to his instructions, I proceeded from Bhumarea Ghat, along the west bank of the nullah, which protected the position of the enemy in that direction, with the force as per margin.* After advancing for a short distance, I observed the enemy in large numbers on the opposite bank, who being emboldened by the difficulties their position presented to an attacking party (the nullah here might be perhaps 100 yards broad, and very deep), were making a stand, and keeping up a brisk fire on the main column. As they were within easy range of Ensign Roddy's guns, I ordered them to the front, when that officer opened a well-directed fire, completely enfilading their advanced line of skirmishers, who retired after receiving a few rounds.

I then continued my advance towards a large party of rebels to my left, but on the opposite bank, and who, upon our approach, opened a smart fire of musketry from rifle pits, and behind a line of breastworks.

2. Being anxious to drive them from this, and seeing that the column had not yet crossed the nullah, I ordered one Company of the 1st Bengal Fusiliers out to skirmish along the bank, supported by the other Company, the whole under the command of Lieutenant Butler; the Scikh Infantry remaining with the guns. In this order we advanced until opposite the breastwork; here Ensign Roddy again tried his guns, the infantry from behind good cover, at 250 yards, keeping down the fire on them, which was at first very heavy. Finding after 10 or 12 rounds that the guns made no impression on the earthworks, and observing that you had crossed the nullah, and turned the enemy's flank, I ceased firing, and on

* 1st Bengal Fusiliers—2 Companies. Rajah of Kuppoorthullah's Contingent—3 guns, 6-pounders; 2 Companies Infantry; 20 sabres Regular Cavalry.

your continuing to advance, the enemy suddenly vacated their position. This gave us a good opportunity to punish them, and the guns directed by Ensign Roddy, made beautiful practice, thinning their ranks, and obliging them to retreat rapidly.

3. I followed them up towards a second line of works, where they had one gun (the one subsequently taken.) Here they made but a short stand, endeavouring to take off their gun, which the well-directed fire from Ensign Roddy's 6-pounders prevented their doing far, although they persevered for nearly a mile. The gun was soon after taken in first rate style by the Rajah of Kuppoorthullah's Infantry, assisted by a detachment of Hodson's Horse.

4. The enemy being thus driven, made a precipitate retreat in all directions; a few in their hurry attempting to swim the nullah, were shot; while others that succeeded in crossing a little higher up, were all cut down by the Rajah's regular cavalry, led by Ensigns Roddy and Woodgate.

5. The work being thus complete, the enemy being defeated and scattered, the pursuit naturally fell to the cavalry, and the men being much exhausted, the infantry were therefore halted, and as the sun was exceedingly powerful, I ordered them to retire slowly to a neighbouring tope, where we rested for a short time, and then returned to join the main column.

6. The distance gone over by the men under my immediate command during the advance, could not have been less than 5 miles, and I cannot speak too highly of the cheerful alacrity displayed by every one under me, while exposed to the intense heat of this morning.

7. I beg to particularize the active energy displayed by Lieutenant T. A. Butler, in leading on

the skirmishers, and Ensign Roddy also, who by his well-directed fire, contributed greatly to the success of the day. I particularly noticed Nubbee Buksh, the Native Artillery Commandant of the Rajah of Kuppoorthullah's Contingent, who by his coolness and activity, proved himself a good and valuable soldier.

8. I am happy to say, the casualties were but trifling, being a private of the 1st Bengal Fusiliers slightly wounded, and one mule attached to the guns also wounded; the cause of this I attribute to the heavy and accurate fire kept up by the men from the Enfield Rifles on the rifle pits, held by the enemy, which effectually prevented them firing with any steadiness.

I have, &c.,
LANE B. MAGNIAC, Lieutenant,
1st Bengal Fusiliers,
Commanding Detachment.

No. 83.

From the Nominal Roll of Killed, Wounded, and Missing, of the Force under command of Major A. Hume, in Action with the enemy on the 18th day of September, 1858.

Camp, Durriabad, September 19, 1858.

Lieutenant C. M. McGregor, Hodson's Horse, wounded severely.

No. 85.

GENERAL ORDER BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

Military Department,
Allahabad, October 23, 1858.

No. 492 of 1858.

THE Right Honourable the Governor-General is pleased to direct the publication of the following

letter from the Adjutant-General of the Army, submitting a despatch from Lieutenant-Colonel Turner, C.B., commanding on the Grand Trunk-road, reporting the result of a successful attack against the rebels at Suhejnee near Peroo, on the 27th ultimo.

The Governor-General entirely concurs with the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief, in his appreciation of the conduct of Lieutenant Baker, of the Bengal Police Battalion, on the occasion, and of Mr. Chicken, of the Indian Naval Brigade.

The very efficient manner in which Lieutenant Colonel Turner, C.B., has performed the duties entrusted to him, in the defence of the Grand Trunk-road, has deservedly called for the marked approval of the Commander-in-Chief, in which the Governor-General fully concurs.

The several officers and men who have been particularly brought to notice, will be rewarded immediately.

R. J. H. BIRCH, Major-General,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Military Department,
with the Governor-General.

No. 86.

The Adjutant-General of the Army, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, with the Governor-General.

Head Quarters, Allahabad, October 6, 1858.

SIR, No. 1122.

I AM directed by the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief to forward the enclosed despatch* from Lieutenant-Colonel Turner, C.B., commanding on the Grand Trunk-road, with its enclosures.

* No. 578, 30th September.

2. I have the honour to request, on the part of his lordship, that you will have the goodness to direct the attention of the Right Honourable the Governor-General to the brilliancy of the exploit performed by Lieutenant G. C. Baker, of the Bengal Police Battalion, which is deserving of the highest encomium, on account both of conception and execution. His lordship is of opinion that the Victoria Cross should be awarded to Lieutenant Baker, and to Mr. Chicken, of the Indian Navy, and he will take immediate measures for the execution of his intention in this respect.

3. Lord Clyde would avail himself of this opportunity of testifying to the admirable manner in which Licutenant-Colonel Turner, C.B., commanding on the Grand Trunk-road, has given effect to his instructions. His operations have been characterized alike by vigour and prudence throughout; he has made the very best use of the means placed at his disposal, and the results obtained in consequence are most important, as shown by the manner in which the rebels have been pushed back from the Grand Trunk-road to the close neighbourhood of Jugdespore, at a season when, from the flooded state of the country, military movements are deemed almost impossible.

I have, &c.

W. MAYHEW, Lieutenant-Colonel,
Adjutant-General of the Army.

No. 87.

Lieutenant-Colonel Turner to Major-General Sir W. Mansfield, K.C.B., Chief of the Staff, Head Quarters, Allahabad,

Camp Dawuth, September 30, 1858.

SIR, No. 578.

I HAVE the honour to annex, for the information of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief,

a copy of a despatch, with its enclosures, this day sent to Brigadier Douglas, C.B., commanding, relative to a successful action fought against the rebels, by the cavalry of my force, on the 27th instant.

I have, &c.,
W. W. TURNER, Lieutenant-Colonel,
Commanding Troops Grand Trunk-road.

No. 88.

Lieutenant-Colonel Turner to Major Sir H. Havelock, Bart., Assistant Adjutant-General, with Brigadier Douglas, C.B.

Camp Dawuth, September 30, 1858.

SIR, No. 577.

IN continuation of my report of the 27th instant, I have now the honour to state, for the information of Brigadier Douglas, C.B., commanding disturbed districts, that whilst halted at Khurona for the men to breakfast, the information I had previously received of the enemy being in force at Suhejnee near Peroo was confirmed, and I made immediate arrangements to attack him.

From Khurona a road is marked on the map as leading through Bessadeeh to Nonar, and so into the main road to Peroo, and it was my intention to have marched by this road, and attacked the enemy's left flank and rear. On examination, however, I found it such a bad pathway leading over rice-field ridges, and so deep in mud, that I altered my arrangements, and proceeded as follows:—

Parading the cavalry as per margin,* I called the officers around me and impressed upon them my great anxiety to strike a severe blow upon rebels, who, trusting in their rice-fields, and the

* 2 officers and 54 3rd Seikh Irregular Cavalry; 3 officers and 68 Cavalry Bengal Police Seikh Battalion.

generally impracticable state of the country, have hitherto escaped with but slight chastisement: and well and gallantly have these gentlemen, and the men they commanded, answered my appeal.

At one P.M., therefore, I ordered the cavalry to march by Koosembey, Etumba, &c., and get into their rear with all possible despatch, and in case the enemy gave them a favourable chance to charge well-home, and cut up as many as they could. With the view also that there should be no want of European gentlemen to lead them, I placed at the disposal of Lieutenant Broughton, 3rd Seikh Cavalry, the commanding officer, the services of Lieutenant Nolan, Sasseram Sebundy Levy, Mr. Chicken, Master, Indian Naval Brigade, and George Blake, Esquire, who had volunteered, and were anxious to serve with him.

As the cavalry wheeled from behind the village, I marched with the infantry, as per margin,* by Sippoora to Sheopoor, where I knew that the ground was firm and sandy, and thence direct upon Suhejnee; but on arriving within half a mile, found the place completely deserted. I therefore bivouacked in the village of Meighooan, in its immediate front, and awaited intelligence from the cavalry.

The annexed despatch from Lieutenant Baker, commanding Cavalry Bengal Police Battalion (with the covering letter from Captain Rattray, commanding Bengal Police Battalion, his immediate commanding officer) to whom Lieutenant Broughton, declining the responsibility, had on the field handed over the command, gives in detail the operations preceding, and the results of as gallant a charge as any made during the war. The enemy,

* 3 officers and 71 men of H. M.'s 37th Regiment; 5 officers and 117 Camel Corps; Natives and Europeans: 3 officers and 164 Bengal Police Battalion; 1 officer and 50 men Sebundy Levy.

at the lowest estimate, was 700 strong, well armed, and mostly old Sepoys of the 56th, 47th and 32nd Regiments Native Infantry, of whom a Subadar and 80 were left dead on the field, while the wounded, by native report, are stated to have been from 20 to 30 more. Indeed a spy from Jugdespore, who was present at the muster after they ran in, states that there were 115 of the number missing.

In conclusion, I beg most respectfully and warmly to request, that the Brigadier-General will be pleased to bring to the notice of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, the judgment and gallantry of Lieutenant Baker, who on all former occasions has shown a marked zeal and intelligence, and the officers named by him, particularly Mr. Chicken, Master, Indian Naval Brigade, who was severely wounded; Lieutenant Nolan, of the Sasseram Sebundy Levy; George Blake, Esquire, Volunteer; Ressaldar Mahomed Wuzeer Khan, Cavalry Bengal Police Battalion; Ressaldar Fyzoolah Khan, 3rd Seikh Irregular Cavalry; with Troopers Shabaz Khan, Cavalry Bengal Police Battalion, and Dhull Sing, 3rd Seikh Irregular Cavalry. I do myself the honour also to annex a list and nominal roll of casualties, together with a list of the arms taken.

I have, &c.,

W. W. TURNER, Lieutenant-Colonel,
Commanding Troops Grand Trunk-road.

No. 89.

Captain Rattray to Captain Gordon, Staff Officer Field Force.

Camp Dawuth, September 30, 1858.

SIR. No. 354.

FOR the information of Lieutenant-Colonel Turner, C.B., Commanding Field Force, I do

myself the honour to enclose a detailed account of the action fought at Subejnee between the cavalry of the force, and the rebels on the 27th. I beg permission to bring especially to the notice of the commanding officer, the gallant and excellent conduct displayed by Lieutenant Baker on this occasion, the command having devolved upon him. All the officers concerned are of opinion, that but for him, the charge would not have been effected, which ended in such a happy result.. I have before had occasion to speak of Lieutenant Baker's gallantry, and consider him well worthy of honourable mention.

It is also my pleasing duty to bring forward the name of George Bell Chicken, Master, Indian Navy. This officer volunteered for service with my corps when it started from Dehree, with a determination as he expressed it, to win his medal, and nobly has he earned it; he, as Lieutenant Baker writes, charged into the middle of a considerable number of the enemy, and he succeeded in killing five before he was cut down himself. I consider this officer as well worthy the consideration of Government.

I beg also permission to draw Lieutenant-Colonel Turner's attention to the names of Ressaldar Mahomed Wuzeer Khan, 1st Bengal Police Battalion, and Fyzoollah Khan, 3rd Seikh Cavalry. The former native officer has been in action on many occasions during the last fifteen months, and has invariably distinguished himself. The Government have already promoted him to the 2nd Class Order of British India, and I should be much pleased, if Lieutenant-Colonel Turner could feel himself justified in recommending him for the 1st Class Order of British India, or 3rd Class Order of Merit.

It is also my duty to mention the names of

Duffadar Akbeer Khan, who has been before mentioned in despatches by myself; Lance Duffadar Kala Khan, Trooper Shabaz Khan (who particularly distinguished himself), and Trooper Dhull Sing, 3rd Seikh Cavalry; but for the gallantry of these men, Mr. Chicken must have been killed. I beg to recommend all these men for 3rd Class Order of Merit, as also Troopers Nuttur Sing and Hakim Sing, whose names are especially mentioned by Lieutenant Baker. I deem it of great importance that these men should meet with some reward, not only on account of their individual gallantry, but as an incentive to their comrades to come to the front on future occasions.

I have, &c.,
J. RATTRAY, Captain,
Commanding 1st Bengal Police Battalion.

No. 90.

Lieutenant C. G. Baker, Commandant of Cavalry, 1st Bengal Police Battalion, to Captain Gordon, Field Adjutant, Lieutenant-Colonel Turner's Field Force.

Camp Munjhaen,
September 27, 1858.

SIR, No. 88.

FOR the information of Lieutenant-Colonel Turner, C.B., Commanding Field Force, I have the honour to report the details of a successful attack by the cavalry detachments under my command, upon the rebel force at Suhejnee, near Peroo, which resulted in the total rout of the enemy, whose loss is estimated at from 80 to 90 killed and many wounded, with but a comparatively small list of casualties on our side.

2. In compliance with the orders of the officer

commanding the field force, the detachments of cavalry noted in the margin,* marched at about 1 P.M. yesterday, with the view of intercepting the retreat of the rebel force posted in the village of Suhejnee, distant five miles.

3. On nearing the village above mentioned, I discovered the enemy in possession of it, as well as in occupation of all the neighbouring topes of trees, sugar-cane khêts, &c., from which positions a heavy fire was at once opened. An irregular fire at intervals from the adjacent village of Nonar proved that place to be also held by the mutineer force.

4. Requesting Lieutenant Broughton, with the 3rd Seikh Irregular Cavalry, to take up a position to the north-west of Suhejnee, clear of the enemy's fire, which was now very hot, I halted my troop, and despatched a note to Lieutenant-Colonel Turner, C.B., reporting the position of the enemy and the very difficult nature of the ground for cavalry to act upon, being a succession of muddy rice khêts, intersected by water-courses.

5. The enemy observing us stationary, and seeing no infantry or guns advancing in support, became bold, threw out skirmishers, and emerging from their cover drew up in line, their right resting on Suhejnee, and their left on the village of Russowlee. At this moment the rebel force must have mustered from 900 to 1000 strong in infantry, with 50 cavalry.

* 3rd Seikh Irregular Cavalry.—Ressaldar 1, Duffadars 3, Trumpeter 1, Troopers 49; Total 54.

Under Lieutenant Broughton.—Volunteer doing duty, G. C. Blake, Esq.

1st Bengal Police Cavalry.—Resseldar 1, Jemadars 2, Duffadars 6, Trumpeter 1, Troopers 58; Total 68.

Under Lieutenant C. G. Baker.—Volunteers doing duty; Lieutenant and Adjutant Nolan, 2nd Bengal Police Battalion, and George B. Chicken, Esq., Master Indian Navy.

6. The enemy advanced. Without exchanging a shot I at once retired slowly, followed up steadily by the rebel line for a hundred yards clear of village or jungle, when suddenly wheeling about my divisions into line with a hearty cheer, we charged into and through the centre of the enemy's line, Lieutenant Broughton with his detachment immediately following up the movement, with excellent effect from his position upon the enemy's left. The rebel right wing, of about 300 men, broke at once, but the centre and left, observing the great labour of the horses in crossing the heavy ground, stood, and, receiving the charge with repeated vollies, were cut down or broke only a few yards ahead of the cavalry. From this moment the pursuit was limited to the strongest and best horses of the force, numbering some 60 of all ranks, who, dashing into and swimming a deep and wide nullah, followed the flying enemy through the village of Russowlee and its sugarcane khêts, over two miles of swamp, and five hundred yards into the thick jungles near Peroo, when, both men and horses being completely exhausted, I sounded the halt and assembly, and, collecting my wounded returned to Camp at Munjhaen about 6 P.M.

7. I cannot sufficiently express my thanks to the European officers and gentlemen volunteers, who led the several detachments on this occasion, who, by their courage and example, were the means of sustaining the pursuit over a most difficult country, far beyond my most sanguine hopes.

8. To Lieutenant Broughton, commanding the 3rd Seikh Irregular Cavalry. and G. C. Blake, Esquire, Volunteer, doing duty, my thanks are especially due for so gallantly supporting the charge of my troop, by leading the attack upon the enemy's left.

Mr. G. B. Chicken, Master, Indian Navy, of the Dehree Naval Brigade, and Lieutenant and Adjutant Nolan, of the 2nd Bengal Police Battalion, both Volunteers, doing duty with my troop, rendered me the greatest assistance and service. The former Officer, who, I regret to say, was most severely wounded, performed a very gallant act, in charging into the jungle, and attacking a body of some 20 Sepoys, who were preparing to rally and open fire upon the now scattered pursuers. Surrounded on all sides, but fighting desperately, he would have been cut to pieces, had not Lance Duffadar Kala Khan, Duffadar Ukber Khan, and Trooper Shabaz Khan, of the 1st Bengal Police Cavalry, with Trooper Dhull Sing, of the 3rd Seikh Irregular Cavalry, dashed into the crowd to his rescue, and routed it after killing several of the enemy. All these men, as well as their horses, were wounded. I would also beg especially to bring to the notice of Lientenant Colonel Turner, C.B., the gallant conduct of Ressaldar Mahomed Wazeer Khan, and Troopers Nuttur Sing and Hakim Sing, of the 1st Bengal Police Cavalry. The Ressaldar has been mentioned in despatches by Captain Rattray, on former occasions, as having particularly distinguished himself, and the two troopers were conspicious in their gallantry on this.

9. Lieutenant Broughton particularly mentions Ressalder Fyzoolah Khan of his regiment, for his forward zeal, and I am happy in being able to add my testimony to his report.

10. I trust I may be pardoned for mentioning so many officers and men for distinguished conduct on this occasion; but the success of the charge and pursuit depended so entirely on the conduct of those who rode to the front, that I am naturally grateful to those men, whose brave example and support gave me so effective a victory over a

force composed almost entirely of well-armed mutineer Sepoys.

11. The greater portion of the captured arms and accoutrements of the enemy were by my orders broken up and thrown into wells, as a large number of the troopers were obliged to dismount, to convey the wounded to camp. Annexed is a list* of a few that were brought in. I beg to enclose Casualty Rolls.

I have, &c.,
CHAS. GEO. BAKER, Lieutenant,
Commandant, Cavalry, 1st Bengal
Police Battalion. (Seikhs.)

No. 94.

GENERAL ORDER BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

Allahabad, September 9, 1858.

No. 396 of 1858.

THE Right Honourable the Governor-General is pleased to direct the publication of the following letter from Major-General Whitlock, Commanding Saugor Field Division, submitting a report from Brigadier Carpenter, Commanding 1st Infantry Brigade, of a successful surprise of a body of rebels in the neighbourhood of Kirwee :—

No. 95.

Major-General G. C. Whitlock, Commanding Saugor Field Division, to the Chief of the Staff.

Bandah, August 19, 1858.

SIR, No. 287.

I HAVE the honour to forward, for submission to his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, copy

*1 Enfield Rifle, 24 Percussion Muskets, 1 Flint Musket, 5 Matchlocks, 32 Tulwars.

of a communication from Brigadier Carpenter, Commanding the 1st Infantry Brigade, detailing the successful result of a surprise of a body of rebels in the neighbourhood of Kirwee.

I have, &c.,
G. C. WHITLOCK, Major-General.
Commanding Saugor Field Division.

No. 96.

Brigadier W. Carpenter, Commanding 1st Infantry Brigade, Saugor Field Division, to the Assistant Adjutant-General, Saugor Field Division.

Kirwee, August 14, 1858.

SIR, No. 82.

AUTHENTIC intelligence having reached me shortly before noon yesterday, that a large body of mutineers and rebels, variously estimated at 2 to 4,000 men, were actually descending the Ghats about two or three miles in front of the villages or towns of Nayagaon, Seetapore, Chitrakote, and Kampta, any or either of which places were in danger of immediate attack, I have the honour to report, for the information of the Major-General Commanding the Division, that I lost no time in organizing the Detachment noted in the margin.* and marched at 2 P.M., guided by Syed Akbar Ali, Tehseeldar, and Ghulam Ahya Khan, Thanadar of Kirwee, both of whom have been most zealous in

* 2 Brass Guns carried on elephants; Royal Artillery, 1 Captain, 3 Sergeants, 2 Corporals, 3 Bombardiers, 32 Gunners and one Trumpeter, of whom 2 Sergeants, 1 Bombardier, 9 Gunners were mounted; Madras Engineers, 1 Lieutenant; Her Majesty's 43rd Regiment, 1 Captain, 1 Lieutenant, 1 Ensign, 6 Sergeants, 119 Rank and File; 1st Regiment Native Infantry, 1 Major, 1 Captain, 1 Lieutenant, 1 Ensign, 6 Native Officers, 12 Havildars, 132 Rank and File; Seikh Mounted Police, 1 Jemadar, 2 Duffadars, 18 Sowars.

obtaining for me correct information. I may here observe, I have ascertained from a prisoner, that the rebels came from Dudree, and were under the command of Goomdun Singh, Runmust Singh, and and others of inferior note, who are known to muster nearly 2,500 men; but I am inclined to think the number of the enemy we engaged did not exceed 1,500, of whom about 200 were said to be mutinous sepoys.

2. In less than three hours, my advance guard, preceded by the mounted men of the Royal Artillery, came in sight of the enemy in force, about a mile distant, and apparently in confusion, as if taken by surprise, but they immediately formed up, with their right resting on one of the passes through the hills, and their left protected by a body of cavalry and infantry *en potence*, with another pass close at hand; and, on the left of the cavalry, a labyrinth of deep and almost impenetrable ravines intersected each other, wooded to the very summit; the rear of the main position was a precipitous hill covered with large boulders of rock and thick jungle. The temple of Hoonamaun, a very strong building on the face of the hill, afforded good cover to the enemy, some of whom appeared to be in possession. I halted within about 3 or 400 yards, to enable Captain Palmer, Royal Artillery, to prepare his guns for action; this seemed to give confidence to the enemy, for he immediately cheered with loud shouts of defiance, inviting us to come on, and commenced a desultory fire along his whole line, so that I hoped he intended to make a vigorous stand.

3. As soon as Captain Palmer was ready to open fire, I advanced Her Majesty's 43rd Light Infantry, and the 1st Regiment Native Infantry, in skirmishing order, with supports, and the mounted artillerymen and Seikh horse in reserve.

Captain Palmer's practice with canister and round shot was admirable, and the Enfield rifle told upon the enemy's ranks; but they turned and fled by the time we were within 200 yards of the base of the hill, retiring up its face whilst we plied them with canister, rifle, and musketry, which, in spite of the cover afforded by the rocks in jungle, did considerable execution. The ascent, however, was almost perpendicular, and the men too much exhausted by heat to attempt it, so that it is somewhat difficult to state the enemy's loss, but, from personal observation on the most moderate calculation, it may be fairly estimated at upwards of 100, whilst our own was nearly nil, as the enemy fired too high, and in confusion. Their cavalry retired with even more precipitation, than the infantry, by the difficult pass I have mentioned, and had disappeared before we could reach the gorge.

4. By this time night came on, accompanied by torrents of rain. I therefore left a party of 50 sepoys of the 1st Regiment, under the command of Captain Rishton, at the house of the Thakoorin of Nayagaon, in order to allay the alarm of the people, who were panic-stricken throughout the villages I have named. I myself returned with the remainder of the troops to Kirwee, and arrived about half past one this morning. Captain Rishton, who performed his duty in a very satisfactory manner, came in at 8 A.M. and reported all quiet, and that the enemy had retired to their stronghold in the hills.

The Thakoorin of Nayagaon did good service during the morning, by exhibiting a bold front to the enemy, although she has very few armed men, and only one gun. This lady acted in obedience to my previous instructions, to resist to the uttermost until we came to her support.

5. The conduct of the troops, officers as well as men, deserves my warmest commendations, and

the native soldiers emulated their European comrades, whilst all appeared to regret the enemy did not give them a better opportunity to display their valour.

6 I beg to mention for favourable consideration, the names of Captain Palmer, Commanding Royal Artillery ; Captain Colvile, Commanding Detachment of Her Majesty's 43rd Light Infantry ; and Major Gottreux, Commanding 1st Regiment Native Infantry ; and I am happy to have another opportunity to bear testimony to the zeal and energy of Major Hodson, my Major of Brigade. All these officers deserve and have my cordial thanks.

7. The medical arrangements were well provided for by Assistant-Surgeon Jowett, and those of the Commissariat by Mr. Conductor Lynch, to my entire satisfaction.

8. I deeply lament the loss of three men of the gallant 43rd Light Infantry, by sun-stroke ; the afternoon was very hot, and a great many Europeans fell out during the march, and after the engagement ; but I am inclined to attribute sun-stroke in these cases to the fact that few of us have yet recovered our natural health and strength, impaired by the arduous hot weather campaign, and the long marches to which we have been exposed.

9. Fortunately the cessation of rain for a few days had dried up the country, and enabled me to surprise the rebels ; but our return night march is not to be described. The rain poured down in torrents, and the ravines which are numerous and deep in this neighbourhood, had become rivers. In passing one of them, an incident occurred deserving notice. A mounted artilleryman, Corporal Hughes, got into the deepest part of the stream ; his horse was swept away, and he himself on the eve of drowning, when Staff-Sergeant Glasgow,

of the Royal Artillery, dashed amid the darkness into the foaming flood, at imminent peril of his life, and saved his comrade.

I witnessed this brave action, and have much pleasure in recording it.

10. A Nominal Roll of Officers engaged, and another of Casualties, including those by sun-stroke, accompany this despatch.

I have, &c.,
W. CARPENTER, Brigadier,
Commanding 1st Infantry Brigade
Saugor Field Division.

No. 97.

Nominal Roll of Officers engaged in action with the enemy near Chitrakote, on the 13th August, 1858.

Staff.

Brigadier Carpenter, Commanding.
Major Hodson, Major of Brigade.

Royal Artillery.

Captain Palmer, Commanding.
Assistant-Surgeon Webb.

Madras Engineers.

Lieutenant Wood, Assistant Field Engineer.

Her Majesty's 43rd Light Infantry.

Captain Colvile, Commanding.
Lieutenant Morley.
Ensign Young.

1st Regiment Native Infantry.

Major Gottreux, Commanding.
Captain Rishton, Acting Quartermaster.

Lieutenant Gompertz, Adjutant.
Ensign Flint and
Assistant-Surgeon Jowett.

W. CARPENTER, Brigadier,
Commanding 1st Infantry Brigade,
Saugor Field Division.

No. 99.

GENERAL ORDER BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

Allahabad, September 13, 1858.

No. 402 of 1858.

THE Right Honourable the Governor-General is pleased to direct the publication of the following despatch from Brigadier Douglas, C.B., commanding the disturbed districts of Behar and Ghazeepore, dated 26th August, 1858, reporting his operations against a body of rebels, who had besieged Russoorah, in the Ghazeepore district.

No. 100.

Brigadier J. Douglas, C.B., Commanding Behar and Ghazeepore Districts, to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

SIR, *Bulliah, August* 26, 1858.

I HAVE the honour to state, for the information of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, that having, at Dinapore, during the night of the 14th instant, received urgent despatches, stating that the post at Russoorah, in the Ghazeepore district, was being besieged by a force said to be 2,500 strong, I determined to proceed there to relieve it. I also understood that the intention of the rebels was to cross the Ganges, and join the force under Ummer Singh. On the 15th, two

companies of the 35th arrived in the steamer Jumna, and I went on board, accompanied by Major Sir H. Havelock, and Captain Stevenson; sailed on the morning of the 16th, but, owing to the strength of the current, did not arrive at Bulliah till the afternoon of the 18th. I sent a steamer to Buxar, for a party of the 84th. I had already sent orders for a force of cavalry to cross over; the troops arrived in the course of the 19th. 20th—started with the troops, as per margin,* for Russoorah, no tents or baggage of any kind whatever being taken; halted half way, and bivouacked. 21st—marched to Russoorah. On our arrival there, found that the rebels had left the day before, for Rutsur, having besieged the place for two days. I enclose Lieutenant Freeman's, 63rd Native Infantry, report. At 5 P.M. marched off again for Narach, the rain falling in torrents, and the men constantly up to their middles in water; owing to the flooded state of the country, the guide lost his way, and at 8 P.M. we found ourselves at the village of Gopalpoor, where we bivouacked; the greater part of the villagers had left, and the men were quartered in the houses. 22nd—the country was so inundated, we were obliged to march by Gurwar, to get to Rutsur; halted at Gurwar. Hearing here that the rebels had gone to Bansdee, I sent the cavalry and Seikh Infantry, under Captain McMullin, to Bulliah, with orders to move north, towards the enemy. 23rd—marched to Rutsur, my object being to prevent the rebels crossing the Ganges, or turning westward; heard that they had gone to Saintwar. 24th—very wet day, marched to

* 1 officer, 50 sabres, Military Train; 1 European officer, 72 sabres, 3rd Seikh Cavalry; 7 officers, 194 men, 35th Regiment; 7 officers, 180 men, 84th Regiment; 2 European officers, 300 men, 2nd Punjaub Infantry.

Bansdee, heard that Captain McMullin had come up with the rebels, near Reotee, and had defeated them. I enclose his report. In the evening, a party of about 100 sepoys, attacked a convoy of provisions coming from Bulliah, but were beaten off by the escort; another party passed Bansdee during the night, going westward. 25th—I intended to have marched to Saintwar, but received information that the rebels had broken up into small parties, and were going in different directions, and, seeing how hopeless it was to pursue them any further, I marched to Bulliah, and the troops returned to their quarters. I am happy to say, although the men were constantly wet through, that they have returned in good health; some of the marches were very trying, on account of the alternate heat and wet, and the difficult state of the country for moving in. I beg to thank all for the cheerful manner in which their duty was performed. Sir H. Havelock and Mr. Probyn, Joint Magistrate of Ghazeepore, who accompanied the force, were most active in gaining information.

I have, &c,

JOHN DOUGLAS, Brigadier.

P.S.—The two Madras Troopers reported missing by Lieutenant Freeman, have joined their regiment at Casimabad.

No. 101.

Ensign F. P. W. Freeman, Commanding Detachment 2nd Police Battalion, to Captain Stevenson, Major of Brigade.

SIR, *Camp, Russoorah, August* 21, 1858,

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of the Brigadier Commanding the Behar Field Force, that the rebels came in great numbers from Nugra to Russoorah, on the 18th instant;

their sowars came in sight first at about 8·30 A.M.; they were followed by sepoys, matchlock-men, and rabble. On approaching Russoorah, they divided into two parties; one party went into a thick clump of trees in front of the serai, occupied by the Seikhs; the other party went into the city on the opposite side, and behind some ruined houses, trees, &c., from which they fired occasional shots upon a party of Seikhs, whom I had detached to garrison a mosque which overlooks the serai. On the rebels first appearing, I sent two troopers of the 4th Madras Light Cavalry, with a letter to Lieutenant Steward, of that regiment, who was in command of a troop at Mahomedabad. I afterwards heard that they had been killed by a party of rebels, who had been sent in advance, to intercept my messengers. Owing to the nature of the ground in front of the serai, and to my detachment having been weakened by my having to garrison the mosque, I did not venture to attack the rebels. At about 3 P.M., the serai was set on fire by a villager; he was shot. The bheesties behaved very well; they got upon the roof of the serai, and succeeded in extinguishing the fire. In the evening, a fukeer volunteered to take a letter to Bulliah, done up in a cake; he was caught by the rebels, and the next morning came back with his left arm cut off at the elbow, his right arm gashed, the fingers of his right hand cut nearly through at the top joints, his nose cut off, and shot in three places. I took him into the serai, and made him over to the native doctor, but he died. During the night, the serai was again set fire to in two places; the fire was, however, extinguished before any damage was done. During the whole of the 19th instant the serai was surrounded by the rebels, but no attempt was made to set it on fire. On the 20th instant, at

about 4·30 P.M., the rebels who occupied the patch of jungle in front of the serai, withdrew towards Nugra. Subadar Nehal Singh and about 12 sepoys made a rush from the mosque to where some rebels had been firing from behind a mound of earth, trees, and ruined houses; they say they found about fifty men cooking; they all ran away, leaving a few arms behind, which were seized by the Seikhs. During the night, all the remaining rebels left Russoorah. I wish to bring to the notice of the Brigadier commanding the Behar field force, the untiring vigilance and courage displayed by the whole of the detachment under my command; it is mainly owing to the exertions of the Seikhs in fortifying the mosque with bags of earth, on the 17th instant, that the siege was not attended with a greater loss of life. The thannadars and zemindars, who had retired into the serai, were most patient and persevering in watching the loopholes night and day. To Subadar Nehal Singh, and Havildars Missur Singh and Goojar Singh, I am particularly indebted for the active assistance they rendered me on every occasion.

I have, &c.,

FREDK. P. W. FREEMAN, Ensign
63rd Native Infantry, Commanding
Detachment 2nd Police Battalion.

No. 102.

List of Casualties.

Killed, 18th instant—Tara Singh, sepoy, Seikh Police Battalion.

Wounded, 19th instant—Cher Singh, havildar, Seikh Police Battalion.

Missing—Mahomed Oosman, trooper, 4th Madras Light Cavalry.

Missing—Nusseroodeen, trooper, 4th Madras Light Cavalry.

No. 103.

Captain J. R. McMullin, Commanding Detachment, to Major Sir H. M. Havelock, Bart., Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General.

SIR, *Camp, Bulliah, August* 25, 1858.

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of Brigadier Douglas, C.B., commanding, that I marched from Bulliah, on the morning of the 23rd instant, at 8 A.M., with a detachment as per margin,* for Reotee, distant 17 miles. I halted at Gherowlee for a couple of hours, to enable the Military Train to have their dinner; proceeded again at 2 P.M., and reached Gaighat at 6 P.M., where I found that the rebels in force had occupied a village about a mile and a half this side of Reotee.

A large jheel covered the right of their position, and thick fields of Indian corn extended round the other sides. I ordered out 50 Seikhs as skirmishers, who, on reaching the village itself, were unable to effect an entry. I then advanced with the remainder of the Seikhs, and at their head, stormed the position, cleared it, and followed up the enemy for a quarter of a mile, when, night coming on, I was compelled to halt.

The Military Train could not follow up the advantage we had gained, the lateness of the hour and the very high standing crops completely hiding the hurried retreat of the rebels, They were,

* Her Majesty's 2nd Battalion Military Train, 1 officer and 49 men, under Lieutenant De Vine; 3rd Regiment Seikh Cavalry, 6 officers and 21 men, under Lieutenant Battye; 2nd Regiment Seikh Police Battalion, 6 officers and 252 men, under Captain McMullin.

however, of great assistance in enabling me to bring forward the whole of the Seikhs out on rear guard.

Our loss, I regret to say, was rather heavy, but to be expected, owing to the strong position and large numbers of the enemy, who, I should say, could not have counted less than 500 sepoys, 25 of whom were killed and about 40 wounded ; among the former one native officer.

Several Cabul, Sutlege, and Punjaub medals were found on the bodies of the killed.

Night having completely set in even before the village had been cleared, I bivouacked in a tope on the Reotee side of it for the night. It rained heavily from midnight till 11 A.M. the following day, when, on receipt of intelligence that the enemy had made off across-country in the direction of Huldee and Bulliah, I returned with my wounded (a list of whom is enclosed) to the latter place.

I beg to bring to the notice of the Brigadier, the services rendered by Mr. Probyn, Joint Magistrate, Lieutenant Champain, Engineers, and Mr. Dunne : these officers rode on some miles ahead of the detachment with a few Seikh Sowars, and brought me back intelligence of the enemy having ridden up close to their position.

I have, &c.,

J. R. McMULLIN, Captain Commanding Detachment.

No. 106.

GENERAL ORDER BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

Allahabad, October 28, 1858.

No. 502 of 1858.

THE Right Honourable the Governor-General is pleased to direct the publication of the following

letter from the Adjutant-General of the Army, No. 1106, dated the 5th instant, forwarding one from Brigadier Chute, commanding at Lucknow, submitting reports from Lieutenant-Colonel Pratt and Major Bulwer, of Her Majesty's 23rd Fusiliers, detached with a force from Lucknow, to operate against the rebels collected at and about Selimpore.

No. 107.

The Adjutant-General of the Army to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, with the Governor-General.

Allahabad, October 5, 1858.

SIR, No. 1106.

I HAVE the honour, by direction of the Commander-in-Chief, to forward, for the information of the Right Honourable the Governor-General, a letter in original from Brigadier J. Chute, Commanding at Lucknow, No. 318, of the 26th ultimo, giving cover to reports from Lieutenant-Colonel Pratt and Major Bulwer, of Her Majesty's 23rd Fusiliers, detached with a force from Lucknow, to operate against the rebels collected at and about Selimpore, in considerable numbers: and I am to beg you will be good enough to express to his Lordship the high opinion entertained by his Excellency of the brilliant manner in which these operations were conducted, more particularly that at Selimpore, by Major Bulwer.

2. I am further desired to draw the attention of Lord Canning, to the gallantry displayed by Lieutenant C. F. Chamberlain, of the Oude Police.

I have, &c.,
W. MAYHEW, Lieutenant-Colonel,
Adjutant-General of the Army.

No. 108.

Brigadier J. Chute to the Chief of the Staff.

Lucknow, September 26, 1858.

SIR, No. 318.

I HAVE the honour to forward for the information of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, the accompanying despatch from Major Bulwer, of the 23rd Fusiliers, in command of the force directed by me to operate against the rebels at Selimpore, in compliance with the telegrams received from you, and in answer to my application to this effect.

I am happy to say, that the expedition has been most successful, and been the cause of establishing confidence and tranquillity to considerable extent along the right bank of the Goomtee.

Every credit is due to Major Bulwer, for the zeal and ability which he has evinced in the performance of this most important duty; and I trust you will bring his name to the favourable consideration of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief; as also the names of those officers mentioned in the despatch, who rendered such able assistance, particularly Lieutenant Chamberlain, of the Oude Police, who seems to have shown great dash and judgment.

I further beg to forward a despatch, received from Lieutenant-Colonel Pratt, 23rd Fusiliers, commanding a portion of the troops from Nawabgunge Barrabunker, detailing his movements on the left side of the Goomtee river, in co-operation with the force despatched from Lucknow.

I have, &c.

J. CHUTE, Brigadier,
Commanding at Lucknow.

P.S.—I have since despatched a strong party of Sappers to destroy the fort mentioned by Major Bulwer.

No. 109.

Major Bulwer to the Officiating Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General, Lucknow.

Camp, Goosaingunge, September 25, 1858.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of the Brigadier Commanding at Lucknow, that, in pursuance to his orders, I proceeded on the night of the 22nd instant, with the force named in the margin,* in the direction of Selimpore. It had been ordered, that the whole force should be formed at the Dilkusha at 9-30 P.M., but owing to some mistake, the Native Infantry did not arrive as soon as expected. I was delayed therefore a little at starting, but moved off at about 10-30 P.M. The road some 3 or 4 miles from the Dilkusha is excessively bad, and the mortars delayed the column.

I received information from Mr. Martin, the civil officer, who accompanied me on the road, that Moosahib Ali with 2000 or 3000 men, 4 guns, and 200 Sowars, occupied Selimpore, and was in direct communication with a large force of double that number, on the opposite side of the Goomtee. My intention was to arrive at Selimpore about daybreak, in order to co-operate with the column from Nawabgunge, which was to attack the rebels at Chirria Bagh at the same hour. I found myself, however, owing to delays, at that time at Moonsheegunge, a village about 2 miles from Selimpore, where I heard the firing of the column on the opposite side of the river.

I immediately pushed on with all the available

* Infantry.—180 men, 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers; 120 men 88th Regiment; 400 Native Police.

Cavalry.—800 Sowars.

Guns.—2 9-pounders Royal Artillery; 2 5½-inch mortars Royal Artillery.

cavalry under Lieutenant C. F. Chamberlain, 26th Bombay Native Infantry, and directed him to surround the place; this he accomplished most effectively and rapidly, and, by the time the remainder of the force had come up, the whole entrenched position was watched. Having taken a reconnoissance with Mr. Martin, who was accompanied by the Zemindars of the place, I found, from his information of the locality, that Selimpore was a strong entrenched position, with the river running on the north, and was surrounded with an outer and inner ditch and rampart, and that the only gate was on the south side. My plan of attack was, therefore, to open the guns upon the south and west of the place, and detach cavalry to the two flanks, for the purpose of cutting them off, in case of a retreat. I accordingly ordered the two guns under Lieutenant Cuthbert, and the two mortars under Lieutenant Maitland to open fire, covered by a company of the 23rd, under Captain Monsell; and a company of the 88th, under Captain Radcliffe; and at the same time Lieutenant Chamberlain drew the main body of his cavalry to the right flank, leaving a detachment to guard the left. A large body of the enemy, both infantry and cavalry, were seen flocking out towards the east side, or right flank. I accordingly withdrew the two guns under Lieutenant Cuthbert to that point, ordering a company of infantry to follow in support. In the mean time Lieutenant C. F. Chamberlain, by a charge of cavalry, in which he cut up some of the enemy, caused them to retreat back into the town, and the guns, coming up, opened on their retreat, Lieutenant Chamberlain advancing his cavalry dismounted and following them up. I directed the infantry and skirmishers on the left now to advance. They crossed the ditch with great gallantry, and got into the entrenchment, meeting the enemy, and causing great

slaughter near the gateway, and in the inner ditch. They were now in full retreat, endeavouring to cross the river. The guns were brought down to bear on them in the boats; the cavalry, advancing down to the bank, charged them most gallantly under Lieutenant Hill, cutting up a considerable number; some escaped, but most were killed or drowned. The boats were afterwards destroyed by Mr. Martin.

I cannot speak too highly of the behaviour of all the troops on this occasion, after a march of 20 miles, with the sun getting very hot, and little or no shade to be found; it is difficult to describe the fatigue and labour they underwent, but, notwithstanding all the difficulties, they acted with the greatest vigour and gallantry, and took a very strong position occupied by a force infinitely numerically stronger than themselves. The loss of the enemy on this occasion must be very great; for, besides the slaughter in different parts, there was one spot at the entrance of the fort, where I saw myself between 250 and 300 bodies lying together; I should compute the loss at 700 men killed. Amongst the slaughter, it is credibly ascertained that Koshal, the noted free-booter in this part of the country, was killed; it is also reported that Moosahib Ali has fallen, but as this does not seem certain, I have taken measures to ascertain the truth of it.

The loss on our side was 2 Europeans killed, 1 officer, Lieutenant Moore, 88th Regiment, and 7 men wounded; in the Native Force, 5 men killed, and 19 wounded, and 27 casualties among the horses.

I beg to enclose the return of casualties.

There were 4 guns captured, 5 zumburuks or camel guns, with their camels, and 2 elephants, besides 80 prisoners given over to Mr. Martin. I occupied the town during the night with European

and Native infantry. I had no means of destroying the fort; I therefore left it as it was, and returned on the morning of the 24th to Goosaingunge.

On my return, I sent patrols of cavalry to the right and left flanks; the fort on the right, on the banks of the river, the residence of Moosahib Ali, was found evacuated, 250 of the enemy having left it during the night. After leaving our guns at Selimpore, I occupied this fort temporarily with the Police. The fort on the left was also evacuated. The country is quieted all round, terror having been struck in the district by the great and signal blow inflicted at Selimpore. Confidence has been re-established at Goosaingunge, where the natives are flocking back to the bazaar, rejoiced at the death of Koshal, and at our occupation of the place. I have reason to believe, that the effect of the movement altogether has been most beneficial to our power.

It is now my pleasing duty to bring to the notice of the Brigadier Commanding, the names of those who were engaged, and distinguished themselves. Where all behaved so well, it is difficult to fix upon any particular individual, but I must be allowed to mention the name of Lieutenant Chamberlain, who commanded the Police Force, and whose activity, vigour, and thorough knowledge of the country and its inhabitants, combined with his great soldier-like qualities, rendered me the most valuable service; of his gallantry and dash it is almost useless my speaking. It must be well known. On this occasion it was most conspicuous. I will leave it to him to bring to the public notice, the names of his officers who were all indefatigable. I have previously noticed the gallant charge made by Lieutenant Hill, on the bank of the river; I also wish to bring forward the names of Captain Radcliffe, who commanded the 88th, and led the

assault most gallantly on the fort; of Captain Heigham, who commanded the two companies of the 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers; of Lieutenant Cuthbert, who commanded the two field guns; and Lieutenant Maitland, the two mortars; they all afforded me the greatest assistance. Ensign Wildes, 23rd Fusiliers, my Orderly Officer, was most zealous, active, and useful to me. I must also mention the name of Assistant-Surgeon Morris, 23rd Fusiliers, and Assistant-Surgeon Knipe, 88th Regiment, who performed their duties most zealously, having charge of the whole force, European and Native. As there were many men knocked up by the heat and fatigue, besides the wounded, these duties were most laborious. Mr. Martin, the Civil Officer, who accompanied me, was of the greatest assistance; he was most willing and obliging, in giving his services wherever I required them.

I have, &c.

E. G. BULWER, Major, 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers,
Commanding Force at Goosaingunge.

No. 110.

Numerical Return of Killed and Wounded of the Troops under command of Major Bulwer, 23rd Fusiliers, at Selimpore, on the 23rd September, 1858.

September 24, 1858.

H.M.'s 23rd R. W. Fusiliers—1 rank and file killed; 1 serjeant, 3 rank and file, wounded.

H.M.'s 88th Regiment—1 rank and file killed; 1 officer, 2 rank and file, wounded.

Oude Military Police—5 rank and file, 9 horses, killed; 19 rank and file (includes all ranks, only

the totals having been given), 29 horses, wounded (five of these have since been shot).

Total—7 rank and file, 9 horses killed; 1 officer, 1 serjeant, 24 rank and file, 29 horses wounded.

No. 111.

From the Nominal Roll of Europeans Killed and Wounded of the above Force.

23rd R. W. Fusiliers — Serjeant Wm. Brady wounded slightly.

88th Regiment—Lieutenant — Moore, superficial wound of abdomen from musket ball.

No. 113.

Lieutenant-Colonel Pratt to Colonel Purnell, C.B., Commanding the Troops, Nawabgunge.

Camp Nawabgunge,
September 24, 1858.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to state that, agreeable to instructions received from you, I proceeded from this camp in the direction of Chirria Bagh, with the force named in the margin,* and half-past 12 o'clock A.M., 23rd instant, to act in concert with a force from Lucknow, against a considerable number of rebels in that vicinity, stated to be about 2,000 in number, at each side of the river Goomtee. At half-past 6 A.M. we arrived within a mile

* 2 guns R. Artillery, commanded by Lieutenant Pickering; 4 guns B. H. Artillery, commanded by Major Mackinnon; 53 sabres 2nd Dn. Gds., commanded by Captain Powell; 80 sabres Hodson's Horse, commanded by Lieutenant Mitford; 200 men 23rd R. W. Fs., commanded by Captain Norton; 200 men 88th Regiment, commanded by Major Bourke; 200 men 90th L. I., commanded by Major Tinling.

of the enemy's camp, where I was informed he was drawn up to receive us. I formed contiguous columns at deploying distance, with guns between each, and cavalry on the flanks, and so advanced through corn-fields for about half-a-mile, when we came in sight of the enemy on the borders of an extensive tope of trees. We could see their cavalry on our left, and a large number of infantry on our front and right; I ordered up the guns, and moved on the infantry in line to their support. The guns opened on the enemy's infantry and cavalry, at about 500 yards, with good effect, and soon caused them to retire. One gun and some musketry was fired by the enemy in reply, but without injury to our troops. I followed up the enemy as quickly as possible, and, sending on the guns as far as prudence would permit, continued an effective fire until he was driven into very broken ground full of nullahs, close to the river, and was dispersed in all directions.

The cavalry had but little opportunity of acting with effect, the ground being so broken, but succeeded in cutting up about 30 or 40 of the enemy. By this time it was about 8 o'clock A.M., and the sun became extremely hot; men began to fall out from fatigue, and two or three of the 88th and 90th suffered from coup-de-soleil. I therefore thought it prudent to halt the force in the last tope of trees I met nearest the river, as both men and horses were completely done up; I did so, and let the men have their breakfasts. In the mean time I could hear the guns from the Lucknow force, and saw by the smoke of the guns that they had been brought close to the town of Selimpore, about a mile and a half from where we were, and at the opposite side of the river. About 11 A.M. I took two guns Bengal Artillery, detachment 90th Regiment and cavalry, and proceeded to the river's brink, burnt a large boat in which

some of the enemy had got to the other side, and, having ascertained that none of the enemy remained on our side of the river, and the day becoming excessively hot, we returned to the tope, where the men had their dinners, and, having communicated with the officer in command on the other side of the river, and being informed by him that he required no assistance, or combined movement from us, commenced our march homewards at 7 P.M., and arrived at Nawabgunge at 3 A.M. this morning, having burnt the enemy's huts, as we passed through his encampment.

I cannot speak too highly in praise of the patient suffering with which two night marches, and the fatigues of a hot day, with scarce any rest, were borne by officers and men, or of the cheerful and ready manner in which all my orders were carried out. The distance marched within the above-mentioned period of 27 hours, and proceeding to near Selimpore, operations against the enemy there, and return to camp, could not have been under 34 miles.

My best thanks are due to the under-mentioned Officers for their ready support and attention to my instructions, during the operations detailed above. Major Bourke, 88th Regiment; Major Tinling, 90th Regiment; Major Mackinnon, Bengal Horse Artillery; Captain Powell, 2nd Dragoon Guards; Captain Norton, 23rd R. W. Fusiliers; Lieutenant Pickering, Royal Artillery; Captain Ross, Commissioner; and Lieutenant and Adjutant Gregorie, 23rd R. W. Fusiliers, who acted as my Staff-Officer during the above proceedings.

Underneath is a return of casualties.

I have, &c.,

R. PRATT, Lieutenant-Colonel,

23rd R. W. Fusiliers, Commanding Field Force.

No. 115.

GENERAL ORDER BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

Allahabad, November 11, 1858.

No. 512 of 1858.

THE Right Honourable the Governor-General is pleased to direct the publication of the following letter from the Adjutant General of the Army, No. 1249, dated 23rd October 1858, forwarding a despatch from Brigadier Sir Thomas Seaton, K.C.B., Commanding at Shahjehanpore, reporting the complete rout of the enemy under Khan Bahadoor Khan, in an action near Bun-ke-gaon, on the 8th October 1858.

The Governor-General highly commends the conduct of Sir Thomas Seaton, and offers his best thanks to all the officers and men under his command, for their gallantry on this occasion.

No. 116.

The Adjutant-General of the Army to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Head Quarters, Allahabad,
October 23, 1858.

SIR, No. 1249.

I HAVE the honour, by direction of the Commander-in-Chief, to forward a letter in original from Brigadier Sir T. Seaton, K.C.B., Commanding at Shahjehanpore, dated 11th October, reporting the complete rout of the enemy in an action near Bun-ke-gaon, under Khan Bahadoor Khan; and I am to beg you will bring to the notice of the Right Honourable the Governor-General, the promptitude of Sir Thomas Seaton on this occa-

sion, and the excellent conduct of the officers and men under his command

I have, &c.,
W. MAYHEW, Lieutenant-Colonel,
Adjutant-General of the Army.

No. 117.

Brigadier Sir T. Seaton, K.C.B., Commanding at Shahjehanpore, to the Chief of the Staff.

Shahjehanpore, October 11, 1858.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of Lord Clyde Commander-in-Chief, that, on the 6th instant, information reached me that Khan Bahadoor having advanced to his old position at Rajgurh, on the Oudh frontier, not far from Powaen, and that parties of his cavalry were ravaging that territory, plundering and burning the villages, I directed a squadron of the Mooltanee Regiment of Cavalry, under Lieutenant Prendergast, to proceed at night to Powaen, to communicate with Lieutenant DeKantzow, Commanding the Rohilcund Auxiliary Police Levy there, and acting in concert with him, to reconnoitre the country, and, if possible, to destroy some of their parties.

The squadron reached Powaen in safety, before day-break on the morning of the 7th, and these officers proceeded with their united force to carry out my wishes.

They found, however, that Khan Bahadoor Khan had advanced close to Powaen, and his cavalry, which was very numerous, ready to receive them. As they could effect nothing, Lieutenant Prendergast withdrew into the town of Powaen, which was immediately besieged by Khan Bahadoor's force.

On the news reaching me, I determined to march to the relief of Powaen, but I was afterwards assured that Khan Ali Khan, with his force, had advanced from Pusgaon, that a large body of his infantry was on the banks of the Sookeeta Nullah, (the boundary of this district;) that parties of his cavalry had surrounded the Police force at Gowree, 8 miles distant, had plundered and burnt that village, and were burning Bun-ka-tura, and other villages considerably nearer.

As this move on the part of the rebels seemed to me to be designed either to keep the force at Shahjehanpore in check, whilst Khan Bahadoor laid siege to Powaen, or to make a rush at Shahjehanpore, if I left it to relieve Powaen; and as I knew the latter place could easily hold out for several days, the Rajah and his people being encouraged by the presence of British Officers, and aided by their troops, I determined to march on Khan Ali's position, and subsequently to turn my attention to the relief of Powaen.

Accordingly I marched with the troops as per margin* on the morning of the 8th at two o'clock.

On the road I heard, that the parties who had burned our villages, had fallen back, and that they were at a village three miles from the Sookeeta Nullah, called Bun-ka-gaon.

As we neared their village, we fell in with their picquet, and in about a quarter of an hour afterwards the sound of a cavalry trumpet at some distance on our left, announced the presence of the enemy.

I sent out a party to reconnoitre, and followed

* No. 7 Light Field Battery, one 24-pounder howitzer, five 9-pounders, 71 British, 90 Natives; wing 6th Dragoon Guards, 140 men; Mooltanee Regiment of Cavalry, 373 Natives; 1st Battalion 60th Rifles, 468 men; Detachment of 82nd Regiment, 396 men; 22nd Poonah Infantry, 337 Natives.

shortly myself, when, from a small mound, I observed the enemy drawn up in front of a village, with his guns in the centre of a line of infantry, with cavalry on both flanks.

The action may be very briefly described. The enemy opened upon us with shot and shell, and their cavalry made a movement forwards on both flanks; but a few admirably planted shots from the artillery, under Captain Cookworthy, dispersed their infantry, and silenced their guns. The cavalry on their left were dispersed by two of our guns, and a well-directed fire from the Rifles; and the cavalry on their right was kept in check by the Mooltanee horse, and sent sharply to the right-about by the Light Company 2nd regiment.

I advanced, at first with some caution, towards the front of the rebel position, as it was covered by a jheel, and in the grey of the morning the fort in the village appeared to have been newly repaired, but as no shots were fired from it, I sent three guns and the carabiniers in the direction the enemy's guns had taken, to the left, followed by the 82nd, whilst the 60th Rifles swept round the other side of the village.

On again discovering the rebel guns, and main body of fugitives, I sent the whole of the cavalry and three guns in pursuit.

Two guns were captured, and 300 of the enemy killed. The latter part of the action was entirely confined to artillery and cavalry; the infantry had not a chance, for not only the rebels fled so soon and fast, but the whole front of their position was covered by a succession of jheels and ponds, deep water cuts and holes.

I have never seen a stronger position. All round Bun-ka-gaon is a heavy jungle, with numerous swamps and deep drains, more embarrassing to a

force ignorant of the localities than the enemy, who despaired, and hid themselves in the jungle, where, as I subsequently learned, they abandoned two more guns, unyoking and driving away the bullocks.

But for these difficulties, I should have been enabled to bring to a more satisfactory conclusion, an action that has not been altogether profitless. I have received information from a spy who was in the village, when the first shots were fired, that the enemy numbered a little over (4,000) four thousand, of whom six hundred were Sepoys. They had four guns; Khan Ali commanded in person; and we hear that, after the action, he was mortally wounded by a sepoy; but this requires confirmation. The rebels have retired on Nowrungabad; and Khan Bahadoor, repulsed at Powaen, has retired to that place also.

My thanks are due to the troops for their great exertions, and excellent conduct, on the march and in action, and also to my Staff and to Commanding Officers, Captain Tedlie, Major of Brigade; Lieutenant E. H. Budgen, 82nd Regiment, acting as my Orderly Officer; Captain Cookworthy, Commanding the Artillery; Lieutenant-Colonel Custance, C.B., Commanding Wing 6th Carabiniers; Captain Cureton, Commanding Mooltanee Regiment of Cavalry; Captain Maguire, Commanding 1st Battalion 60th Royal Rifles; and Lieutenant-Colonel Hale, C.B., Commanding 82nd Regiment. Lieutenant-Colonel Clarke, Commissioner of Khyrabad District, Oudh, accompanied the column, and rendered me efficient service.

I have the honour to annex a list of casualties, and return of ordnance and cattle captured.

I have, &c.,
T. SEATON, Brigadier,
Commanding at Shahjehanpore.

No. 120.

GENERAL ORDER BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

Allahabad, 11th November, 1858.

No. 513 of 1858.

THE Right Honourable the Governor-General is pleased to direct the publication of the following letter from Brigadier Pinckney, C.B., Commanding Soraon Field Force, No. 102, dated 22nd October, 1858, forwarding a despatch from Brigadier Horsford, C.B., commanding troops at Sultanpore, reporting the result of an attack on the rebels near Daodpore, on the Lucknow Road, on the 20th October, 1858.

The Governor-General highly appreciates the skill and energy displayed on the occasion by Brigadier Horsford, and the gallantry of the officers and men under his command.

No. 121.

Brigadier Pinckney, C.B., Commanding at Pertabgurh and Sultanpore, to the Chief of the Staff.

Camp Beylah, October 22, 1858.

SIR, No. 102.

I HAVE the honour to forward, for your submission to the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief, a despatch from Brigadier Horsford, commanding troops at Sultanpore, detailing the successful result of a surprise of a large body of rebels at Daodpore, on the Lucknow road. I also beg to forward a casualty return, together with list of guns, horses, ammunition, &c., captured.

I have, &c.,

F. W. PINCKNEY, C.B., Brigadier,
Commanding Soraon Field Force.

122.

Brigadier Horsford to the Major of Brigade, Camp Beylah, Pertabgurh.

Camp Sultanpore, October 21, 1858.

SIR, No 92.

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you, for the information of Brigadier Pinckney, C.B, Commanding the troops at Pertabgurh and Sultanpore, that having received reliable intelligence of the enemy having taken up a strong positiou at Daodpore, a village eleven miles west of my camp, on the Lucknow road, with a force of about 200 cavalry, 6 guns, and 4000 infantry, including the body of mntineer sepoys known as the Nusseerabad Brigade, with their two field battery horsed guns, under the command of General Davhie Deen, and the rebel Nazim Mehndee Hussein, I determined to attack him.

2. Accordingly I marched from my camp at 2 a.m. yesterday, with the force as per margin,* carrying one day's cooked rations, and arrived within three miles of the enemy's position at daylight; here the country became more intricate, with large patches of jungle, and paddy fields on all sides, so that it was necessary to confine the movements of my artillery to the road.

* F. Troop Royal Horse Artillery, 45 men and two 6-pounder guns, under Lieutenant Lyon; "Q" Field Battery, Royal Artillery, 49 men and two 9-pounder guns, Lieutenant Strange.—Total, 94. 7th Hussars, 101 men under Captain Stisted; 1st Regiment Hodson's Horse, 76 men, under Lieutenant Palliser; Oudh Military Police Cavalry, 133 men, under Lieutenant Sadleir, Her Majesty's 61st Regiment.—Total, 310. 32nd Light Infantry, 312 men, under Lieutenant-Colonel Carmichael; 1st Madras Fusiliers, 321 men, under Lieutenant-Colonel Galwey, C.B.; 5th Punjab Rifles, 180 men, under Captain Hoste; Oudh Military Police Infantry, 351 men, under Captain Bunbury; Madras Sappers, 20 men, under Lieutenant Raynsford.—Total, 1,185. Grand total, 1,589.

3. On approaching, within two miles of Daodpore, the jungle became very dense, and it was necessary to proceed with caution, particularly as I had information that the enemy had commenced throwing up batteries to command the road, and which proved to be correct.

4. I advanced with a line of skirmishers on both sides of the road, the artillery; supported by cavalry and infantry, kept on the road. The main body of my cavalry under command of Captain Stisted, 7th Hussars, I had previously detached to the left, with the view of turning the enemy's right. This manœuvre was completely successful, and in combination with my forward movement in front, had the effect of causing an immediate retreat on the part of the enemy, who offered but a feeble opposition to the fire of our skirmishers, who pressed them rapidly through the village of Daodpore and adjoining hamlets.

5. Here I could distinctly perceive the track of their gun-wheels, and was informed that their guns had retired towards the Khandoo Nuddee, and had already got off about two miles. No time was to be lost. I therefore ordered the infantry, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Carmichael, 32nd Light Infantry, to continue their advance; and I instantly started in pursuit with the artillery and that portion of the cavalry which I had retained with the guns.

6. After a steady gallop of four miles, I had the satisfaction of coming up with the enemy retreating in great disorder; the artillery and cavalry keeping up the pursuit in the most vigorous manner, and opening fire as opportunity offered. The enemy was soon compelled to abandon his guns, which, with their horses, ammunition tumbrils, store carts, with quantities of saddlery and artillery harness, fell into our

hands, several of the gunners having been cut down at their guns, while others sought refuge by jumping off their horses, and running into the jungle.

7. I was here joined by the main body of my cavalry, whch had already had an opportunity of inflicting considerable loss on the enemy. I directed them to continue the pursuit for two or three miles further; but, their numbers being small, and the enemy being known to have a strong post at Mosuffur Khana (towards which lay their line of retreat), I was anxious that they should not commit themselves at a distance from support.

My orders were admirably carried out, and several of the enemy slain in the fields through which they were retreating in the most scattered and disorderly manner: three elephants were also captured, on one of which Mehndee Hussein is reported to have been, but was compelled to abandon it, and fly on horseback.

8. Having effected as much as could be accomplished by the force at my disposal, and the heat of the day increasing, I now retired four miles to some topes of trees, where the infantry, by my orders had halted: the troops rested here till 4 P.M., when I commenced my return march to Sultanpore, which the force reached at 9½ P.M., the infantry having marched six and twenty miles, and the cavalry and artillery at least five and thirty. Nothing could exceed the cheerful exertions of the troops of all arms.

9. I am happy to say, my casualties are merely nominal. A return is forwarded herewith, as well as one of the captured ordnance and stores.

10. From information I received on the spot, it is certain the enemy had removed their bullock guns the previous day, doubtless under the impression that their horsed guns could at any time retire

leisurely. The numbers of the enemy killed cannot be far short of one hundred and fifty, and it is remarkable that all were sepoys, armed with percussion muskets, and equipped with cross belts, their cavalry having retreated early in the day.

11. My thanks are due to Lieutenant-Colonel Carmichael for the able manner in which he commanded the infantry; also to the officers commanding corps and detachments, namely,—Lieutenant-Colonel Galwey, C.B., Madras Fusiliers; Captain Stisted, who commanded the cavalry, and gave me every assistance; Lieutenants Strange and Lyon, who managed their guns with both energy and skill; Captain Hoste, commanding detachment 5th Punjab Rifles; Lieutenant Palliser, commanding 1st Regiment Hodson's Horse; Lieutenant Sadleir, commanding Military Police Cavalry; Captain Bunbury, commanding Military Police Infantry, and Lieutenant Raynsford, commanding Madras Sappers.

I wish particularly to bring to notice the unvaried zeal and ability of my Brigade-Major, Lieutenant-Colonel Mollan, 75th Regiment. Lieutenant Sladen, 1st Madras Fusiliers, who acted as my orderly officer, has on this occasion, as on several others, been of great service to me.

My thanks are due to Captain Græme, 5th Bengal European Regiment, Officiating Sub-Assistant Commissary-General; and also to Major Torrens, 23rd Foot; Lieutenant Biddulph, Royal Artillery; Lieutenant Thompson, 67th Bengal Native Infantry, Assistant Commissioners; and to Lieutenant Watson, 46th Bengal Native Infantry, these officers having volunteered their services, and been of great assistance to me.

I am specially thankful to Captain Steel, 17th Bengal Native Infantry, Assistant Commissioner, for the very clear information I have received from him as to the movements of the enemy. This

officer was also of great service to me in the field.

I have, &c.,
A. HORSFORD, Brigadier.
Commanding at Sultanpore,

No. 123.

Brigadier Horsford to the Major of Brigade, Camp Beylah, Pertabgurh.

Camp Sultanpore, October 21, 1858.

SIR, No. 93.

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of Brigadier Pinckney, C.B., commanding troops at Pertabgurh and Sultanpore, that previous to my march yesterday, I had reinforced the troops here, by withdrawing 2 horse artillery guns, and 150 men of the Punjaub Rifles, from Lieutenant-Colonel Payn's Force at Silka, having previously received authority to do so from Major-General Sir Hope Grant, should I deem such a step advisable.

I have, &c.,
A. HORSFORD, Brigadier.

No. 126.

GENERAL ORDER BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

Allahabad, November 11, 1858.

No. 514 of 1858.

IN publishing for general information the following letter from the Secretary to Government of Bombay, No. 171, dated 7th October, 1858, forwarding one from the Adjutant-General of the Army, enclosing a despatch from Major-General Michel, C.B., commanding the Mhow Field Force, reporting the defeat of Tantia Topee, on the 15th September, 1858, the Right Honourable the Go-

vernor-General has much pleasure in recording his acknowledgment of the service rendered by Major-General Michel, and the officers and men under his command on this occasion.

No. 127.

The Secretary to Government, Bombay, to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Bombay Castle, October 7, 1858.

SIR, No. 171.

I AM directed by the Governor in Council to forward to you, for submission to the Governor-General of India, the accompanying copy of a letter from the Adjutant-General of the Army, No. 3611, dated the 21st of last month, enclosing a despatch from Major-General Michel, C.B., commanding the Mhow Field Force, reporting the defeat of Tantia Topee by the force under his command on the 15th idem.

2. The Adjutant-General has been informed in reply, that the Right Honourable the Governor in Council heartily concurs with his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in the opinion which he has expressed of the service rendered by Major-General Michel, C.B., and the gallant force under his command, on this occasion.

3. In forwarding this despatch, I am directed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council to draw the favourable attention of the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India to the important services rendered by Major-General Michel, and at the same time to recommend to his Lordship's protection, the officers prominently mentioned in the despatch.

I have, &c.,

H, L. ANDERSON, Secretary to Government.

No. 128.

The Adjutant-General of the Army to the Secretary to Government.

Poona, September 21, 1858.

SIR, No. 9611.

I AM directed by the Commander-in-Chief to forward for submission to the Governor in Council the accompanying despatch, dated 16th instant, this day received from Major-General Michel, C.B., commanding Mhow Field Force, and to convey at the same time his Excellency's gratification at the complete success which has attended the operations herein reported, and which appear to have been conducted with so much judgment and tact by the Major-General, supported so admirably by the European and native troops of all arms under him.

2. I am also to recommend to the favourable notice and protection of his Lordship in Council, the officers prominently mentioned by Major-General Michel, for the assistance rendered by them, in an engagement which has resulted in another victory over the mutinous army and rebels of Bengal, together with the capture of 27 of their guns, their camp equipage, cattle and material.

I have, &c.,
EDWARD GREEN, Colonel.

No. 129.

Major-General Michel to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

Biowra, September 16, 1858.

SIR, No. 234.

IN continuation of my letter of the 13th instant, to the Quartermaster-General of the Army, I have the honour to forward, for the in-

formation of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, that having received information that the rebels, on the 13th instant, marched towards Rajgurh, and that Brigadier Parke was en route to cover Indore, on the morning of the 14th, the Mhow Field Force under my orders marched towards Rajgurh.

2. About three in the evening I reconnoitred the enemy's positions, who were at both sides the river at Rajgurh, but the heat of the weather was so excessive, and so large a proportion of the infantry were affected by the sun, that I found it impossible to attack the same evening.

3. On the 15th, at half-past two A.M. I marched on Rajgurh, force as per margin.*

4. The enemy had marched away in the night. On crossing the river I found them in a very strong position, on the road to Biowra; on reconnoitring with cavalry, they moved on for 4 or 5 miles. We there had a slight skirmish with their rear guard, wherein the 3rd Cavalry behaved very gallantly, and eventually we found their guns in position on ground, commanding our line of march as per annexed diagram.

5. Our cavalry were compelled to retire, and the artillery of the enemy opened fire on our troops as they arrived on the field.

6. I endeavoured to check their fire, opening our 9-pounders on them, but the range was too great for guns of such calibre as ours. I therefore partially retired the force, whilst the enemy slightly advanced.

7. On the arrival of the European infantry, the whole line advanced, covered by the skirmishers of the rifles and the 92nd.

* 17th Lancers, 80; 3rd L. Cavalry, 180; No. 8 Bengal Lt. Field Battery, 4 guns; European Infantry 92nd and 70th, 600; Native Infantry, 19th and 4th Rifles, 1,100.

8. The enemy, from about 8 heavy guns, kept up a well-sustained fire for some time during the advance, and although they had the exact range, we sustained no loss.

On our approaching their position they commenced to retreat, and crowds of fugitives were seen hurrying to the rear.

9. I did not allow the soldiers to fire a round with their minies, although within range, as it would have checked our speed. Thus the enemy had opportunities of opening his guns again once or twice, after once having commenced his retreat.

10. We proceeded in this order for about 2 or 3 miles, when two of our guns were rapidly brought into action before the skirmishers, and the excellent practice of Lieutenant LeMarchant, commanding the artillery, began to throw them into extreme confusion.

11. Another advance, and another dash forward of the artillery, completed their defeat.

12. Captain Sir W. Gordon, her Majesty's 17th Lancers, commanding the cavalry, had, during the whole action, been proceeding on the extreme right flank, waiting for the moment when he might strike the last blow.

Every minute, guns, material and baggage was falling into our hands, and I now let him loose to complete their rout.

He dashed to the front, and, having dispersed the remaining symptoms of an organized body, pursued for 4 or 5 miles, until horses and men were completely worn out.

13. The loss of the enemy probably did not exceed 2 or 300 men, owing to our want of cavalry, and to the fact of the impossibility of the infantry coming up to their main body.

14. I cannot say too much for the conduct of the troops. The native portion had been without

food for upwards of 36 hours, the Europeans had to contend with a most severe march, under a deadly sun, which in some cases was fatal.

15. Although we sustained no loss, which, considering the amount of magnificent artillery the enemy possessed, and the way in which for some time it was served (nearly every shot plumping into the intervals between the troops), was most extraordinary. Still I consider that I should not do my duty, did I not record that, to the able assistance I received from the officers commanding columns, namely :—Lieutenant-Colonel Lockhart, 92nd Regiment ; and Lieutenant-Colonel Hope, 71st Regiment ; and from the officers commanding corps, namely :—Captain Bethune, 92nd Regiment ; Major Blennerhasset, 71st Regiment ; Sir W. Gordon, 17th Lancers ; Captain Oldfield, 3rd Light Cavalry ; Captain Barrow, 19th Native Infantry ; Major Manson, 4th Rifles ; Lieutenant LeMarchant, Bengal Artillery ; I owe the success that has been achieved.

The officers commanding columns have recorded their approbation of their staff-officers :— Captain St. John, 92nd Regiment, and Captain Parker, 71st Regiment, H. M. Troops, in which I cordially concur.

16. Captain Sir W. Gordon, by his judicious management, and gallant bearing at the head of the cavalry, and Lieutenant LeMarchant, by the manner in which he brought our artillery into action, especially contributed to our success.,

17. The General staff:—Captain Champion, Assistant Adjutant-General ; Lieutenant Holland, Assistant Quartermaster-General ; and Lieutenant Shewell, D. A. C. General (who was with me in the field); as well as my personal staff, Major Elkington, 6th Regiment, A. D. C. ; and Lieutenant Malcolm, Bombay Engineers, whom I attached to my staff, did their duty well.

18. The result of the day's operations has been the entire dispersion of the rebel army, number unknown, but from the best information that could be procured, estimated at about 10,000 men. The capture of 27 guns, with all its material, ammunition, and draught cattle as per annexed return, as well as a quantity of camp equipage, &c., &c.

Also the saving of the large town of Biowra, with its telegraphic station, &c.

19. I cannot close this despatch without soliciting his Excellency to convey to the Government our military thanks for the very valuable advice and energetic aid that this force has received from Captain Hutchinson, Assistant Political Agent to Governor-General. To Lieutenant Cummings, Assistant Bheel Agent, our best thanks are also due. Both gentlemen were present and active in the field.

I have, &c.
J. MICHEL, Major-General,
Commanding Mhow Field Force.

No. 131.

From the Casualty Roll.

Camp Bioura, September 15, 1858.

3rd Light Cavalry—Lieutenant and Adjutant Shaw, died by sun-stroke.

No. 132.

GENERAL ORDER BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

Allahabad, November 12, 1858.

No. 553 of 1858.

IN publishing the following despatch from Brigadier Barker, C.B., commanding troops, Sundeela,

dated 24th October, 1858, reporting the assault and capture of the Fort of Birwah, on the 21st ultimo, the Right Honourable the Governor-General notifies his high approval of the conduct of Brigadier Barker, and his sense of the conspicuous bravery of all concerned in the attack.

No. 133.

Brigadier Barker to the Chief of the Staff.

Camp Sundeela,
October, 24, 1858.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to report that on the 31st instant, I attacked the Fort of Birwah, with the force mentioned in the margin,* and took it by assault after eight hours' firing. Having reconnoitred the fort the previous day, I selected the west front for my principal attack, where the outer defences appeared the weakest, and where I knew the fort itself had but one line of works; a few hundred yards from this side, there was also a village upon a mound, which was said by the natives and by Bahrut Sing, a friendly Zemindar, to command the interior of the fort, which they declared to be visible from it, (this however, I found was not the case). The village was entrenched and occupied by the enemy, and my first object therefore was to drive them from it, having previously sent the cavalry round to the north, on which side the jungle was very extensive, to prevent escape in that direction. I commenced by placing Captain Dowell's guns in a position to enfilade the entrenchments, and fire in rear of the villages. It was immediately abandoned; the

* 2nd Dragoon Guards, 170 sabres; Royal Artillery, 1 18-pounder, 1 8-inch howitzer, 2 8-inch mortars, 2 5½-inch ditto; Bengal Artillery, 8 field guns; 88th Regiment, 300 men; 3rd B.R. B., 300 men. Oude Police.—Cavalry, 300 sabres; infantry 550 men. Punjab Pioneers—20 men.

rifles pushed through with the police infantry on their left, and, passing a tope of large trees, came upon the edge of the dense thorny jungle, which nearly surrounds the fort; the 88th in the meantime, threatening the south-west angle of the outer works, drove the enemy from a part of them, and their guns in these lines were withdrawn.

My chief difficulty now, was to ascertain the nature and exact position of the principal works, so completely was the fort concealed by the jungle, which was almost impenetrable. Captain Pearson's guns were brought into action on the right of the village, upon that portion of the outer defences where the enemy was visible on this side; the mortars were placed close to the village, and in the tope of mangoe trees, whence a continued fire was kept up on the place, but, owing to the impossibility of seeing the object, I fear their fire was somewhat ineffectual.

An 18-pounder and an 8-inch howitzer were brought down to the edge of the jungle, and opened at a distance of 100 yards upon the wall of the fort (a very small portion of one embrasure, whence a gun was occasionally fired, being visible through the jungle). They very soon cleared away the intervening trees and exposed the south-west bastion, which I then determined to breach, knowing that it would give immediate access to the body of the place, the only other accessible sides having double lines of defence. The enemy still kept up a fire from a portion of the outer works, and I therefore directed a party of Rifles under Lieutenant Percival, and Police Infantry under Captain Dawson, to move along the ditch on the west side, where it was inconsiderable, and, mounting the breast work, to clear it of the enemy. This was easily effected and the enemy rapidly driven before them; escaping through the paths

in the jungle, and abandoning the outer works (which were completely turned by this movement) they retired to the inner fort; the 88th, passing to the right, entered the outer works by the main-gate on the east, and now communicated with us on the south side. We found the outer defences on the east and south of great strength, the ditch being newly cut about 20 feet deep and with nearly perpendicular sides. By this time the breach was rapidly improving, and I therefore made my dispositions for the assault of the body of the place.

The 88th were ordered to enter by the main-gate on the east; here I knew there was a double line of works, but I imagined that, when the assault at the breach on the opposite side took place, these would be abandoned. Lieutenant Carnegie, Bengal Engineers, was to blow open the gate. Captain Dawson, with 200 police infantry, was to make his way round the north-west angle, through the jungle, to a gate on the north side, by which the enemy would endeavour to escape; this also was to be blown open, if necessary; and Serjeant Charlton, Royal Artillery, accompanied the party for this purpose.

The breach was to be stormed by a party of the Rifle Brigade, under Captain Alexander, and 100 Police Infantry, the remainder of each regiment being held in reserve. Major Goodenough, Royal Artillery, acting as my Brigade-Major, personally ascertained that it was possible to ascend the breach, with the assistance of ladders, which would also be required to get into the ditch (this upon subsequent measurement was found to be nearly 40 feet wide, and 30 feet deep, having 3 or 4 feet of mud and water at the bottom). The Police Infantry were to carry the ladders through the jungle and place them in the ditch, while 100 of the rifles kept down the

enemy's fire from the loop-holes, &c.; the signal for the general attack, was to be the cheers of the storming party at the breach. The arrangements of each attacking party were admirably made by their respective commanding officers, and the attacks were simultaneous; no loss was sustained in ascending the breach, although most difficult to get up. Ensign Richards, Rifle Brigade, was the first man at the top, closely followed by Major Goodenough, Royal Artillery, and Colour-Serjeant Maloney, of the Rifle Brigade; the enemy attempting to escape by the north gate, were met by Captain Dawson and his Police Infantry, and driven back; at the same time the 88th, under Major Maynard, entered by the main gate on the east, in the most gallant style, the enemy receiving them with a round of grape as they advanced; the gate was blown to atoms by Lieutenant Carnegie, Bengal Engineers, who I regret to say, was severely burnt in the attempt, owing to the fuze burning slowly, and his advancing a second time to ascertain the cause. The second gate (as I expected) was entered without opposition. The place was now in our possession and with comparatively little loss; the enemy concealed themselves in the various buildings inside, and the principal number, with Gholab Sing, had retired to a house in the centre, from which a sharp fire was kept up from the loop-holes and windows. This fire, I am sorry to say, caused us many casualties. Captain Dawson, in a most gallant attempt to get inside, received a severe sabre cut on the right arm. It was now getting dusk, and feeling that my loss had already been very heavy, I determined to blow up what part of the house I could, and let the rest burn, for it was already on fire, as were most of the other buildings; Captain Dowell, Bengal Artillery, and Major Goodenough, Royal

Artillery (this officer, although severely wounded in the right hand, continued to render me most valuable assistance) succeeded in blowing down one side of the house, and exposed the court-yard, but the house was found to consist of a number of small rooms, and as considerable loss would probably have been incurred in forcing an entrance, I determined upon waiting for the fire to do its work, leaving strong parties to guard the doors, &c., by which the enemy could escape. From some prisoners taken, we learnt that Gholab Sing, and about 50 men, had retired to this house upon the assault taking place; and, their retreat being cut off by the north, many of these had been shot down, burnt or buried in the ruins by the explosion, but still a few remained who continued to fire upon any man exposing himself: the house was however well on fire, and I thought it impossible that any could escape. I left the 88th Regiment and the Police Infantry in the Fort, to hold the place and dispose of the rest of the enemy when daylight should appear, and returned to camp with the remainder of the force and wounded. It was then past midnight.

We learnt that, on our approach in the morning the fort was occupied by 700 men, but that during the day the greater number of them had got away into the jungle, Gholab Sing's own men alone remaining; they offered a most determined resistance, and the strength of the place enabled them to inflict great loss; I am sorry to say that Gholab Sing himself and about 10 men who were shut up in the centre building, when I left after midnight, effected their escape during the night, by making a sudden rush to one of the bastions, and scrambling into the ditch, whence they knew a path to the jungle; it is said Gholab Sing was wounded and eventually got off with only three followers.

I most sincerely deplore the heavy losses the force has sustained, but I imagine a fort of such strength has seldom been taken in so short a time; had the assault however been delayed, the enemy would certainly have escaped, and, although our loss immediately after the final assault was comparatively inconsiderable, the failure of daylight favoured the enemy, and any attempt at forcing an entrance into the rooms after dark, would have doubtless still further increased our casualties. Eight guns were captured in the place and the loss of the enemy is estimated from 200 to 250. The fort itself is now being destroyed under the superintendence of Lieutenant Tracy, Royal Artillery.

I beg to bring to the notice of the Commander-in-Chief, the names of the several officers, whom I have to thank for their gallant and valuable assistance. Major Maynard, commanding the 88th Regiment, made all his arrangements in a most perfect manner, and greatly contributed to our success; this officer speaks in the highest terms of Major Mauleverer, of the same regiment, who distinguished himself by the cool and fearless manner in which he behaved. Major Oxenden, commanding Rifle Brigade, deserves the greatest credit for the manner in which he handled his men and disposed them for the assault of the breach. Major Seymour, 2nd Dragoon Guards, commanding the cavalry, made excellent arrangements for preventing the escape of the enemy, and the denseness of the jungle and the failure of daylight, after which I withdrew them, alone prevented the cavalry from taking a more active part in the operations. Major Pearson and Captain Dowell, commanding the Field Batteries, afforded me every assistance, and the latter was most useful in blowing up the house in the in-

terior which the rebels occupied. Major Goodenough, Royal Artillery, proved himself in every way a most excellent officer, and distinguished himself by his gallantry throughout the day, particularly at the assault of the breach. I regret to say he was wounded soon after this took place. Captain Campbell, Royal Artillery, acting as Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, conspicuous for his energy, exerted himself to the utmost and rendered me every possible assistance. To Captain Boileau, divisional commandant, Oudh Police, I am very much indebted for the valuable assistance he afforded me on all occasions. Captain Dawson, commanding Police Infantry, as usual, displayed the greatest courage and discretion in the management of his men. I felt much the loss of his assistance when he received his wound, which I trust, however, will not eventually incapacitate him from duty, nor long deprive the country of his services. Captain Alexander, Rifle Brigade, commanding the storming party, deserves the greatest credit, and Lieutenant Cragg, and Ensign Richards, who accompanied him, displayed the greatest courage ; the latter, as I have stated, was the first at the top of the breach, but, I regret to say, was shortly afterwards severely wounded. Lieutenant Carnegie, Bengal Enginecrs, a most gallant and intelligent officer, whom I have already mentioned as having been severely burnt, rendered every possible assistance and displayed the greatest courage. Lieutenant Graham, commanding the Oudh Police Cavalry, rendered valuable aid to that part of the force. Lieutenants Brown and Tracy, Royal Artillery, commanding respectively the breaching batteries and mortars, the former of whom was slightly wounded, deserve the greatest praise for their conduct. The names of the following officers, in addition to those I have

already spoken of, have been mentioned as particularly deserving praise: Lieutenants Waring, Burke and Moore, and Assistant-Surgeon Knipe, 88th Regiment; and Major Seymour speaks in high terms of the assistance he received from Captains Stapylton and Carnegie, Squadron Leaders; and Lieutenant and Adjutant Calvert, 2nd Dragoon Guards; and particularly, of Lieutenant Graham, commanding Police Cavalry, Surgeon Cape, Oudh Police; Assistant-Surgeon Rowbotham, 2nd Dragoon Guards; Assistant-Surgeon Storey, Rifle Brigade; and Assistant-Surgeon Bird, Bengal Artillery; deserve the greatest praise for their attention to the wounded during the night.

The peculiar nature of the engagement afforded many opportunities for the display of individual courage. Serjeant Charlton, 6th Company, 11th Battalion Royal Artillery, who accompanied Captain Dawson's party to the north gate, particularly distinguished himself by his coolness and courage, and he is most highly spoken of by that officer. The names of the men mentioned in the margin,* have been brought to my notice by their respective commanding officers as having particularly distinguished themselves, and many instances came under my own observation. I am sorry that several of these names should also appear among the wounded.

The conduct of the whole force was admirable. I must not omit to state how much I am indebted to Mr. Kavanagh, Assistant Commissioner, for his assistance. Though last mentioned, his services are far from being the least important;

* 88th Regiment.—Colour Serjeants M. Fahey and Yates; Corporals Connors and Kearnon; Privates Malone, O'Brien, Sullivan, Brett, Kenny, Carney and Gay; Doctor McCann. 3rd Bengal Rifle Brigade—Colour Serjeant Moloney; Private Etteridge.

his knowledge of the country, his energy and constant activity in procuring intelligence, render his services of the greatest value; his well known courage places him ever among the foremost in danger, and he rendered me the greatest aid throughout the engagement. I have derived the greatest benefit from Mr. Kavanagh's assistance, since assuming the command here, and it is at all times most freely given.

I beg to enclose a list of killed and wounded.

I have, &c.,

GEO. R. BARKER, Brigadier,
Commanding Troops, Sundeela.

No. 134.

Numerical Return of Casualties in the Force, under the command of Brigadier Barker, C.B., at the capture of the Fort of Birwa, on the 21st October, 1858.

Royal Arttillery—1 rank and file killed; 2 officers, 1 serjeant, wounded.

Bengal Artillery—1 rank and file killed; 1 rank and file wounded.

Bengal Engineers – 1 European officer wounded.

Her Majesty's 88th Regiment – 6 rank and file killed; 1 officer, 4 serjeants, 43 rank and file, wounded.

3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade—2 rank and file killed; 2 officers, 1 serjeant, 26 rank and file, wounded.

3rd Oude Military Police Infantry – 1 native officer, 1 serjeant, 5 rank and file, killed; 1 European officer, 2 native officers, 2 serjeants, 24 rank and file, wounded.

2nd Oude Police Cavalry – 1 rank and file wounded.

Total – 15 killed; 111 wounded.

J. M. CAMPBELL, Captain, R.A.,
Major of Brigade.

No. 135.

From the Nominal Return of Casualties in the Force, under the Command of Brigadier Barker, C.B., at the capture of the Fort of Birwa, on the 21st October, 1858.

Major Goodenough, Royal Artillery, gun-shot wound, fourth finger, right hand.
Lieutenant Brown, Royal Artillery, slightly wounded.
Captain Alexander, Rifle Brigade, severely wounded.
Ensign Richards, Rifle Brigade, very severely wounded.
Lieutenant Carnegie, Bengal Engineers, wounded severely, and dangerously burnt by explosion.
Lieutenant Moore, 88th Regiment, slightly wounded.
A. Bombardier F. Lawson, Royal Artillery, killed.
Serjeant J. Myers, 88th Regiment, burnt by explosion.
Serjeant D. Hartrett, 88th Regiment, severely wounded, musket ball, right hip.
Serjeant J. De la Bartouche, 88th Regiment, severely wounded, musket ball, left leg.
Serjeant M. Sharry, 88th Regiment, severely wounded, musket ball, left knee.
Colour-Serjeant W. Mansell, 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade, dangerously wounded.

No. 136.

GENERAL ORDER BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

Allahabad, November 13, 1858.

No. 524 of 1858.

THE Right Honourable the Governor-General is pleased to direct the publication of the following

letter from the Adjutant-General of the Army, No. 1202, dated the 16th ultimo, forwarding a despatch from Brigadier Chute, commanding at Lucknow, reporting the defeat on the 6th and 8th October last, of a large body of rebels near Sundeela, by the troops under the command, respectively, of Major Maynard, Her Majesty's 88th Regiment, and Brigadier Barker, C.B.

The ability and vigour which has characterized the operations of Brigadier Barker have deservedly obtained the marked approval of the Commander-in-Chief, in which the Governor-General fully concurs.

The Governor-General has also perused with great satisfaction the report on the conduct of Major Maynard and Lieutenants Green and Chamberlain on this occasion.

No. 137.

The Adjutant-General of the Army, to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Head-Quarters, Allahabad, October, 16, 1858.

SIR, No. 1202.

I HAVE the honour, by direction of the Commander-in-Chief, to forward for the information of the Right Honourable the Governor-General, a letter, in original, from Brigadier J. Chute, commanding at Lucknow, dated 10th instant, with its enclosures, reporting the defeat of a large body of insurgents near Sundeela, by the troops under command of Major Maynard, Her Majesty's 88th Regiment, and subsequently of Brigadier Barker, C.B.

2. The Commander-in-Chief desires to draw the attention of his Lordship to the ability and vigour which have characterized Brigadier Barker's attack and pursuit of the enemy, the results of which have been so signal; and Lord Clyde recom-

mends that officer and Major Maynard to special notice.

3. I am also to request marked attention to the gallantry of Lieutenant Green of the Rifle Brigade, who has been dangerously wounded; and to the active part taken by Lieutenant Chamberlain, of the Oudh Police, in this, as in other operation in which he has been engaged.

I have, &c,
W. MAYHEW, Lieutenant-Colonel,
Adjutant-General of the Army.

No. 138.

Brigadier Chute to the Chief of the Staff.

SIR, *Lucknow, October* 10, 1858.

ON the afternoon of the 4th instant, I received intelligence from the Chief Commissioner, that the Police Force at Sundeela, under Captain Dawson, was threatened to be invested by a large body of rebels, with a request that a small force might be sent with 2 guns to assist him.

Accordingly at 10 o'clock that night, a force under Major Maynard, 88th Regiment, as per margin,* proceeded from Lucknow towards Sundeela.

The following morning a message was received by the Chief Commissioner, that Captain Dawson was in a serious position, his force being completely invested, and the enemy's numbers said to be increased up to 12,000 men.

Fearing, therefore, that the force sent on the previous night would be hardly sufficient, under these circumstances, for carrying out the operations they were intended to, I deemed it advisable to despatch a large additional force.

Brigadier Barker, C.B., having proffered his services, I gladly availed myself of them, and at

* 2 guns No. 12 battery; 2 5½ inch mortars; 88th Regiment, 120 bayonets; Police Infantry, 600; Police Cavalry, 278 sabres.

9 P.M., a column as per margin,* marched for Sundeela, under his command.

I have the honour to enclose the following despatches :—

1st. From Major Maynard, commanding the force sent on the 4th instant, which relieved Sundeela on the 6th instant, and caused the enemy to retire some distance, with a loss of one gun and 150 men killed.

2nd. From Brigadier Barker, C.B., who attacked the rebels, strongly posted about three miles beyond Sundeela, on the 8th instant.

The force under this distinguished officer completely dispersed the main body of the rebels, taking 4 guns, and killing upwards of a thousand of the enemy.

The country round Sundeela is now reported to be completely clear of the rebels, who have retired across the Goomtee.

I beg you will bring to the favourable notice of his Lordship the Commander-in-Chief, the valuable services of Brigadier Barker, C.B., and Major Maynard, 88th Regiment, as also the officers mentioned in their despatches.

I have, &c.,
J. CHUTE, Brigadier,
Commanding at Lucknow.

No. 139.

Major Maynard to the Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General.

Camp, Sundeela,
October 7, 1858.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of Brigadier Chute, commanding troops at

* 2nd Dragoon Guards, 200 sabres; Hodson's Horse, 25 sabres; 88th Regiment, 200 bayonets; 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade, 100 bayonets; 2 guns of No. 12 battery.

Lucknow, that according to instructions, I marched from Lucknow with the force as per margin,* on the night of the 4th instant, and arrived at Mulleabad about 7 the following morning, where I was joined by 460 of the 2nd Oudh Police Cavalry; halted there till half-past 3 o'clock P.M., when I again proceeded towards Ruheemabad, which place we reached about 7 P.M., and there halted for the night.

The following morning, the 6th instant, we marched for Sundeela, and as we approached the city, about 6 A.M., discovered the enemy's cavalry picquets in our front. I threw forward my cavalry in skirmishing order, supported by the infantry and guns in line, showing as strong and extensive a front as possible. In this order we advanced for some distance, driving in the picquets, and, on nearer approaching the city, were assailed by a heavy fire from infantry and artillery, from the northern and western sides ofthe city, and the topes and gardens around, and our left flank threatened by the enemy's cavalry; the latter were charged with success by the 5th, and part of the 2nd Oudh Police Cavalry, who succeeded in capturing one 3-pounder gun, and sabreing a considerable number, while I brought up my guns and mortars to bear upon the gardens and enclosures occupied by the infantry. Perceiving that the enemy's cavalry was again menacing our left in considerable force, I removed my guns and directed my fire upon them, which I kept up for

* Royal Artillery, 2 5½-inch mortars; Bengal Artillery, 2 9-pounder guns; Detachment 88th Regiment, 1 field officer, 1 captain, 2 subalterns, 6 serjeants, 3 drummers, 120 rank and file; 5th Oudh Police Cavalry, 278 sabres, under Lieutenant Drummond; 2nd Oudh Police Cavalry, 460 sabres, under Lieutenant Graham, who joined at Mulleabad; 7th Oudh Police Infantry, 600 bayonets, under Lieutenant Worsley.

some time, and then a second time our cavalry charged them, obliging them to retreat with loss.

After this, the cavalry of the enemy again reformed in our front in very extensive masses, and to all appearance as if they intended to hold their ground, when I ordered our guns and mortars to advance, supported on either flank by the detachment of the 88th Regiment, in extended order; our fire proved most effectual (the Enfield Rifles doing considerable execution) and this time the enemy were driven back in complete disorder, our cavalry in pursuit.

Their infantry, which had hitherto been keeping a heavy fire upon us from the city and neighbouring enclosures, at the same time retreated rapidly in disorder, threatened by the 7th Police Infantry who followed them well up, our guns being brought to bear upon their left flank. The ground was such that cavalry could not pursue.

Owing to the inability further to advance my guns on account of the obstacles presented, such as thick topes and bad ground, and the hard work the Europeans and horses had undergone in the heat of the day, I did not consider it prudent further to follow up the pursuit.

We were engaged from 6 in the morning till 12 noon, previously having had a march of 8 miles.

The enemy's force from the best information may be computed at about 12,000 cavalry and infantry, the cavalry preponderating; their loss may be put down at about 150 killed. I annex a list of casualties.

The conduct of both officers and men is deserving of the greatest praise, and I beg to bring under the notice of the Brigadier, that of Captain Dowell, commanding detachment Bengal Artillery; Lieutenant Chamberlain, Divisional Commandant; Lieutenant Brown, Royal Artillery;

Captain Hall, commanding detachment 88th Regiment.

I have, &c.,
P. MAYNARD, Major,
88th Regiment, commanding Force.

No. 141.

Brigadier Barker to Brigadier Chute.

Camp Sundeela,
October 9, 1858.

SIR,

ON the day of my arrival at Sundeela, information was received that the main body of the rebels, who had been recently investing this place, and had only been driven away the day before, by the advance of Major Maynard's party, was still within 4 miles, at a place called Jamo.

Accordingly at daybreak the following morning, I started with the force, as per margin,* leaving a small force for the protection of the town and camp. I divided the cavalry into two columns, to act upon either flank, so as to cut off the enemy's retreat, when driven from their position. The left column, under command of Major Seymour, 2nd Dragoon Guards, consisted of one squadron 2nd Dragoon Guards, and 300 Police Cavalry; the right column of the same strength was under the command of Captain Stapylton, 2nd Dragoons Guards.

I advanced myself with the infantry and guns, against the enemy's position at Jamo, having the Police Infantry, under Captain Dawson, on the right.

* Her Majesty's 2nd Dragoon Guards, 170 sabres; 4 guns, 12 Light Field Battery; 2 5½-inch mortars, Royal Artillery; Her Majesty's 88th Regiment, 250 bayonets; 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade, 60 bayonets; Police Cavalry, 670 sabres; Police Infantry, 950 bayonets; Hodson's Horse, 25 sabres.

The enemy's position was admirably chosen, the village being situated on high ground, completely commanding the whole plain over which we had to pass, and surrounded with dhauk jungle and numerous jheels. Fire was opened upon us from 4 guns about the village, and from numerous jingalls and matchlocks in the jungle. Our guns were immediately brought into action, the Rifles being thrown out in skirmishing order to the right, and the 88th to the left, leaving one company in support of the guns. The 7th Police Infantry were for the time kept in reserve.

The troops advanced steadily through the jungle, the right being well forward. The party of the Rifle Brigade, under Lieutenant Green, gallantly rushed up the high position in front of the village, and captured a 6-pounder gun; at the same time Captain Dawson, with the 3rd and 6th Police Infantry, passed round the village and completely turned their left flank, by which they were thrown into disorder, and commenced a precipitate retreat. The Oudh Police here captured three guns, and killed a great number of the enemy, who were at first encountered in good formation.

At one time the rebels made a show of turning our left flank, but the advance of the 88th prevented it, and they then dispersed through the jungle in full retreat.

The arrangements of cutting off the retiring enemy were completely successful; each column of cavalry came upon them in their retreat, and killed large numbers of them.

The total loss of the rebels is estimated at upwards of 1,000 killed, but it was impossible to judge accurately, owing to the great extent and very difficult nature of the ground passed over during the pursuit. They have however received a lesson, which will keep the country clear for some time.

I much regret that our casualties were necessarily somewhat heavy, though chiefly among the native troops, but it was impossible to avoid, the troops being rather dispersed, owing to the extremely difficult nature of the country.

Among the wounded (and I am sorry to say he is dangerously so), is Lieutenant Green, of the Rifle Brigade, who was attacked by a number of sepoys, whilst leading his men through a thick piece of jungle; he received 9 severe sabre cuts, before his men could destroy the whole party, some 20 or 30. This officer had behaved so gallantly all through the day, that I most deeply lament this misfortune.

It is my pleasing duty to record my thanks to Lieutenant Chamberlain, Commanding the Oudh Police. I am much indebted to him for his active assistance during the engagement, and I owe to him the suggestion of the plan of attack which was so successful.

To Captain Orr, Assistant Commissioner, I am much indebted for the very valuable and accurate information he obtained, as to the position and intention of the rebels. To Major Maynard, commanding 88th Regiment, Major Seymour and Captain Stapylton, 2nd Dragoon Guards, commanding respectively, the left and right columns of cavalry, and to Lieutenant Green, commanding detachment of Rifle Brigade, great praise is due. Major Seymour speaks highly of the conduct of Captain Carnegy, 2nd Dragoon Guards, the squadron leader; and of Lieutenant Graham, commanding the Police Cavalry with the left column, whose zeal and intelligence rendered him of the greatest assistance; and also of Lieutenant Hawkins serving under him.

Major Seymour also speaks most highly of Lieutenant Green and Ensign Richards, of the Rifle Brigade, who, getting near the cavalry in the

pursuit, most effectually cleared that part of the jungle for them. Major Seymour was with Lieutenant Green when he was wounded, and was himself struck by two sword cuts, but was fortunately not much injured.

Captain Stapylton speaks in praise of Lieutenants Calvert and Ormsby, 2nd Dragoon Guards, and most highly of the dashing conduct of Lieutenant Drummond, of the Police Cavalry, whose tact and discretion in the management of his men, enabled them to render valuable service. Captain Barrow also did good service with this column. This officer speaks highly of Serjeant-Major Ward, and Trumpeter Smith, 2nd Dragoon Guards; the latter, a mere boy, engaged a sepoy and had his horse shot under him.

Of Captain Dawson, commanding the Oudh Police Infantry, it is impossible to speak too highly; his dashing gallantry, and the admirable tact which he at all times displays, render the troops under his command most valuable assistance to an European force.

Captain Dowell, commanding the Artillery, performed good service with his guns at the commencement of the action, but from the nature of the ground it was afterwards impossible to make use of the artillery.

To Lieutenant Biddulph, Royal Artillery, my Brigade Major, I have to offer my best thanks; his energy and intelligence at all times render him a most valuable assistant.

Lieutenant Lawford, Hodson's Horse, with a small detachment of his own regiment and a few Police Cavalry, accompanied the centre column, and did good service, cutting up some 150 of the enemy.

I would also mention Lieutenant Worsley, commanding 7th Police Infantry; but the good services of the officers of the Oudh Police will be

more prominently brought to the notice of Government by Lieutenant Chamberlain, through the Chief Commissioner.

Four guns were captured, but one has not yet been brought in, having been abandoned for the moment during the pursuit, and has not yet been found.

I beg to enclose a list of casualties and a return of captured ordnance.

Several hackeries of ammunition were blown up, and much baggage taken. One elephant was also captured by the Oudh Police.

It is reported that two or three men of rank are amongst the killed, of whom the Moulvie is said to be one.*

The force immediately opposed to us was about 5,000 men with 4 guns; but, some distance in rear, there was a large body of about 2,000 men with 4 more guns. These, however, retired across the Goomtee at the very commencement, and were untouched.

The Assistant Commissioner reports the country perfectly clear up to the Goomtee, with the exception of two or three small forts.

I have, &c.,
GEO. R. BARKER,
Brigadier Commanding at Sundeela.

No. 144.

From the Nominal Return of Casualties of Europeans on the 8th of October, 1858.

Major W. F. Seymour, H.M.'s 2nd Dragoon Guards, slightly wounded, sword cut.

Lieutenant A. Green, H.M.'s 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade, dangerously wounded, several sabre cuts, left arm and right thumb amputated.

* His ring has since been brought in.

No. 145.

GENERAL ORDER BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

Allahabad, November 17, 1858.

No. 530 of 1858.

THE Right Honourable the Governor-General is pleased to direct, that in General Order by the Governor-General, No. 439, dated 1st October, 1858, acknowledging the services of the Ordnance Department of the Bengal and Madras Presidencies at Saugor, during the defence of the fort under Brigadier Sage, the name of Captain T. Nicholl, the Commissary of Ordnance at Saugor, which was inadvertently omitted at the time, shall now be inserted.

No. 146.

GENERAL ORDER BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

Allahabad, November 18, 1858.

No. 535 of 1858.

THE Right Honourable the Governor-General is pleased to direct the publication of the following report from Major Hume, 1st European Bengal Fusiliers, commanding at Durriabad, of the defeat, on the 6th ultimo, of a considerable body of rebels who had occupied Kintoor and threatened a further advance.

The vigour and promptitude displayed by Major Hume throughout his operations has afforded the Governor-General the greatest satisfaction, and his Lordship cordially concurs with his Excellency in appreciation of the same, and of the conduct of Ensign Roddy, and the other officers and men on this occasion.

The thanks of Government will be conveyed to the Rajah of Kuppurthullah, through the Foreign

Department, for the valuable aid afforded by His Highness.

No. 147.

The Adjutant-General of the Army to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Head Quarters, Allahabad, October 16, 1858.

SIR, No. 1203.

I HAVE the honour to forward a letter in original from Major A. Hume, of the 1st European Bengal Fusiliers, commanding at Durriabad, No. 41, of the 7th instant, reporting the defeat of a considerable body of rebels who had occupied Kintoor, and threatened a further advance.

2. The Commander-in-Chief has directed me to request you will bring to the notice of the Right Honourable the Governor-General the vigour and promptitude displayed by Major Hume throughout his operations, and also the excellent service rendered on this occasion by Ensign P. Roddy and others prominently engaged.

3. Lord Clyde would also draw the marked attention of the Governor-General to the valuable aid afforded by the Rajah of Kuppurthullah, and the readiness of his troops, who bore the brunt of the day.

I have, &c.,

W. MAYHEW, Lieutenant-Colonel,
Adjutant-General of the Army.

No. 148.

Major Hume to Major Hamilton, Assistant-Adjutant-General, Oude Force, Sultanpore.

Camp, Durriabad, October 7, 1858.

SIR, No. 41.

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of Major-General Sir J. H. Grant, K.C.B.,

commanding Oude force, that I received intimation from Mr. Bradford, the Assistant-Commissioner, on the 5th instant, of a body of the Madahewa rebels having advanced and occupied Kintoor, distant 10 miles from this north-east, and Buddoo Serai, to the north-west, a mile and a-half from there, pushing on their picquets about a mile and a-half towards us. I sent out a cavalry patrol on the 5th instant, to reconnoitre the enemy's position, and, finding that they were likely to remain there, I determined upon moving to attack them with the force as per margin.* I accordingly marched from this at half-past two o'clock, A.M., for Kintoor, taking the European Infantry on elephants and using bullocks to draw the artillery, thereby easing the horses and enabling all to go fresh into action. I halted a short time before daybreak, and about 6 o'clock the enemy's advanced picquet was distinctly visible, upon which I ordered the cavalry to drive in the same, and ascertain the exact position of the main body of the rebels, directing at the same time the guns of the European Artillery, under Lieutenant Swinton, and Kuppurthullah Contingent under Ensign Roddy, to be immediately horsed, and proceed to the front as quickly as possible, which was accomplished most satisfactorily, having 3 miles to gallop up to them. Ensign Roddy's guns were the first to open on the rebel cavalry, reported to be some of the late 3rd Light Cavalry of Meerut notoriety, under the command of a Havildar Major of the same corps, and who had drawn up his men in good order, sounding the different

* 1st Bengal Fusiliers, 150 rank and file; 2nd Company 3rd battalion Artillery, two 9-pounder guns; Hodson's Horse, 56 sabres; Oude Military Police Cavalry, 200 sabres; Kuppurthullah Contingent: — Artillery, five 8-pounder, three 6-pounder guns; Cavalry, 124 sabres; Infantry, 650 rank and file.

cavalry calls, and apparently with the intention of charging, when Ensign Roddy sent grape into their ranks, the first discharge emptying six saddles, and causing the commandant to retire himself, and a few more rounds threw them into confusion, and they retreated. The only gun that opened on us now received Ensign Roddy's attention; the first round shot knocking over three of the gun bullocks in one yoke, having passed through two, and lodged in the third, and the gun was shortly afterwards captured by Ensign Roddy's guns, when he immediately pursued the retreating enemy for five miles, accompanied by the cavalry, and as he drove the enemy from Kintoor towards Buddu Serai, they were followed up by the cavalry, and intercepted by the European artillery, placed on a commanding eminence, so as to cut off their retreat to the latter place, which was most effectually done. The chief work of the day devolved on the Kuppurthullah Contingent guns, under Ensign Roddy, Hodson's Horse, under Lieutenant Battye, of the 19th Native Infantry, doing duty with the Bengal Fusiliers, and the Kuppurthullah Cavalry, under Lieutenant Woodgate, 11th Native Infantry; these officers, with their respective troops, forming the pursuing force, with 100 men of the Oude Military Police, whilst the European guns under Lieutenant Swinton occupied the left position towards Buddu Serai, and held the enemy in check there.

2. The enemy were estimated at 3,000 infantry and 200 or 300 cavalry, and four guns, originally; but, from getting intelligence the previous night of our intended attack, they removed some of their guns at once, and the only gun which opened on us was captured, a copper 9-pounder, of native manufacture. I was not aware of this gun being taken until the return of Ensign Roddy, when he reported the same, and, concluding that we should

follow in his rear and so take charge whilst he was in pursuit, did not send to inform me of it I immediately started off with Lieutenant Chamier, Assistant Commissioner, Lieutenant Morland, my orderly officer, and 100 sowars of the Oude Police, under Lieutenant Sadlier, to obtain the gun, which we found had been removed by the enemy, and, after following the track of the carriage for about four miles at a sharp gallop, we sighted the cavalry retreating far in advance. We pursued as far as was judicious, and on our return found the gun and bullocks deserted near the spot where we first saw the enemy's cavalry retreating. On my return after this, I placed the troops in topes for the remainder of the day, no opportunity having offered of the infantry being engaged though I believe that the fact of seeing them in the distance on elephants had a wonderful effect on the rebels in causing them to retreat rapidly.

3. Everything passed off most satisfactorily, and the severe chastisement the enemy have received will, I hope, prove beneficial, 450 having been killed, including some natives of rank, added to which we burnt their camp, captured an elephant, 10 camels, and several bullocks, some with the Government brand, and destroyed their ammunition and new gun limbers, which were being made. Their dead were lying quite thick, 50 in one space, and 30 in another, altogether. Mr. Bradford, the Assistant Commissioner, reports that from native information alone the affair was most complete; the casualties on our side are very trifling, being 4 men wounded, 7 horses wounded and 1 killed.

4. My best thanks are due to Lieutenant Chamier, Assistant-Commissioner, Durriabad, and in political charge Kuppurthullah Contingent, for his most valuable assistance on this as also previous occasions; to Lieutenant Sadlier, command-

ing detachment Oude Military Police, who at my solicitation deferred his march from this for a day, and kindly placed his services and that of his cavalry at my disposal; this augmentation to that branch, in which we are deficient, being most acceptable; and the meritorious conduct of Kote Duftadar Phoola Singh, of the Oude Military Police Cavalry, having been brought to my notice by Lieutenant Sadlier, as being severely wounded when engaged with three of the enemy, I have much pleasure in recommending him to favourable consideration; also to Lieutenant Hamilton Maxwell, my detachment staff; as also Lieutenant Morland, my orderly officer, both of whom were most active and energetic in the performance of their respective duties; and to Lieutenant Swinton, commanding the European Artillery; and Ensign Roddy, of the Kuppurthullah Contingent, for their excellent practice and great execution; as also to Lieutenant Woodgate, 11th Native Infantry, commanding the Rajah's Cavalry, and Lieutenant Battye, 19th Native infantry, commanding detachment of Hodson's Horse, both of whom, aided by Unattached Ensign Nuthall, belonging to the Punjab Sappers, who volunteered to do duty with Hodson's Horse, as he was remaining at Durriabad for the day, and who, I am informed, killed three men himself, my thanks are equally due for their exertions in pursuit of the enemy.

5. His Highness the Rajah of Kuppurthullah and his brother accompanied the column, and remained with the same during, and was highly gratified with the favourable result of, the day's labours.

6. The rebel leaders are reported to be four, viz:—

Collector Darakhaie, relative of Mummo Khan, Darogah of the Begum,

Ditto Abid Khan, ditto ditto ditto,

Abson Khan, Major-General,
Mahomed Ameer Khan, eunueh,
all of whom made an early retreat, leaving their troops to follow. Several Seikhs are reported to have been fighting against us, and some of them were killed; one taken prisoner states that the rebels thought the Contingent would attaek them alone, as at Kuthiya, without Europeans, in which ease they purposed standing, but, finding the Europeans make their appearanee, they determined upon not remaining to see them.

7. I beg to enclose a return of killed and wounded.

I have, &c.,
ALEX. HUME, Major,
Commanding at Durriabad.

No. 152.

GENERAL ORDER BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

Allahabad, November, 20, 1858.

No. 536 of 1858.

THE Right Honourable the Governor-General is pleased to direet the publieation of the following letter from Brigadier Rowcroft, commanding Goruekpore district, submitting the report of Captain Howlett, 27th Madras Native Infantry, of two successful aetions with the Rebels near Bansee, on the 28th and 30th September, 1858.

No. 153.

Brigadier Rowcroft to the Adjutant General of the Army.

Camp Bustee, District of Goruckpore, October 7, 1858.

Sir, No. 491.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to you, for submission to the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief, the accompanying report from Captain Howlett, 27th Regiment Madras Native Infantry, commanding the outpost at Bansee, of two successful actions with the enemy, about 1,200 or 1,500 strong, near Chittiah, about 6 miles from Bansee, on the 28th and 30th September, with the detachments under his command, of the 27th Regiment Madras Native Infantry, 2nd Seikh Military Police Battalion, a troop 6th Madras Cavalry, and one of the Bansee Rajah's guns, on the first day; and on the second day with the reinforcement sent up from Bustee of 2 guns and 30 men Pearl's Naval Brigade, 70 men 13th Light Infantry, and half a troop Bengal Yeomanry Cavalry. On the 28th the enemy suffered a loss of about 50 killed and wounded. On the 30th the enemy were driven from a very strong position, but few are reported to be killed in this attack, as, immediately the guns opened, they rapidly retired over a difficult and swampy country, pursued by our troops for a considerable distance, and making for the westward towards Biskohur and the forest.

2. In the first action one of their leaders was killed, and another leader, a Subadar, had his horse shot under him, and in the retreat was murdered by the rebels, accused of having got them into difficulty and trouble.

3. I am happy to say our Casualty List is very light.

4. The good conduct, zeal, and cheerful alacrity of the officers and troops of all arms, in bad wet weather, and over a difficult country, is highly spoken of, and I beg to recommend them and Captain Howlett, commanding the detachment, to the most favourable notice of the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief.

I have, &c.
F. ROWCROFT, Brigadier,
Commanding Goruckpore District.

No. 154.

Captain Howlett to the Brigade-Major, Bustee,

Camp Bheyseyrah, near Bansee.
September 30, 1858.

SIR,

I REPORTED on the evening of the 27th ultimo, my intention of bridging the Parassy Nuddee, in readiness for offensive movements against the rebels, who, to the number of about 2,000, occupied an entrenched position in Chettiah, and the neighbouring villages, three coss north of Bansee.

2. Accordingly, early on the 28th, I took out coolies and materials, with an escort of 120 men of the 27th Madras Native Infantry, under Captain Kenney. On reaching the river's bank my advanced guard was met by a sharp file fire from the rebel picquets, who were soon after supported by their main body. The swell of the ground, and much brushwood afforded them good cover, and the bend of the river upon our right flank exposed us to the fire of their left, where they brought their gun and zumbooruk to bear upon us: there was also some brushwood on our side of the river,

under cover of which I extended my men and returned the fire, sending back to Bansee, for a gun and more troops, and constructing meanwhile a raft with which to force a passage. This was ready in about three hours, during which time a constant interchange of fire had been kept up. I then crossed over with all my force, seizing a village which covered the right flank of the rebels. Here very heavy rain, which had been falling for a considerable time, and the lateness of the hour, induced me to halt, as I could not expect to accomplish more before dark. Next morning the European reinforcements from Bustee arrived, and I marched on Chettiah with the force detailed in the margin.* I found the place evacuated and halted here, in consequence of violent and continued rain, and my information regarding the exact position of the rebels being unsatisfactory.

3. Next morning again I marched westward, and, soon after daylight, came up with the enemy, who held a strong position and seemed inclined to fight, for they had thrown out skirmishers to meet us, but their courage failed as we advanced, and a shell or two from the naval guns decided them. They fled, and we pursued them for fully 4 miles, till they obtained the cover of the jungle; the difficult nature of the ground precluded the efficient use of cavalry.

4. Our attack has had the effect of completely disheartening the rebels, who are clearing quickly out of the district, making, as I believe, for Oude.

5. I have not been able to learn the exact loss of the rebels. On the 20th their loss was cer-

* Naval Brigade, 30 men with 2 12-pounder howitzers; Bengal Yeomanry Cavalry, 25; 6th Madras Light Cavalry, 42; Her Majesty's 13th Light Infantry, 70; 27th Madras Native Infantry, 180; Seikh Police, 100.

tainly upwards of 50 killed and wounded, besides two of their Sirdars ; they also burnt their gun on that occasion ; but on the 30th they got away with less damage.

6. I have the satisfaction, in concluding, of recommending to the Brigadier's notice the praiseworthy zeal and energy alike displayed by officers and men in these two affairs, especially in that of the Parrassy Nuddee, when the men showed great coolness and steadiness under fire. The names of Assistant Apothecary Sansman and a Naique, and Private of the 27th Madras Native Infantry, were particularly brought to my notice.

I think it due also to Lieutenant Pullan, commanding Seikh Detachment, to mention that this officer's local knowledge has enabled him to render me much assistance.

I have, &c.
A. HOWLETT, Captain,
Commanding Field Detachment at Bansee.

No. 156.

GENERAL ORDER BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

Allahabad, November 20, 1858.

No. 537 of 1858.

THE Right Honourable the Governor-General is pleased to direct the publication of the following letter from the Adjutant-General of the Army, No. 1216, dated 18th October, 1858, forwarding one from Brigadier Douglas, C.B., commanding the disturbed districts of Behar and Ghazepore, reporting the result of an expedition sent up the Kurrumnassa River, against the rebel chief, Megha Rao, and his followers,

The Governor-General offers his best thanks to all the officers and men engaged on this occasion, and participates in the deep regret expressed by the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief, at the death of Captains Nason and Douglas.

No. 157.

The Adjutant-General of the Army to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Head Quarters, Allahabad, October 18, 1858.

SIR, No. 1216.

I HAVE the honour, by direction of the Commander-in-Chief, to forward in original for submission to the Right Honourable the Governor-General, a letter dated the 11th instant, from Brigadier J. Douglas, C.B., commanding in the disturbed districts of Behar and Ghazepore, No. 158, and its several inclosures, reporting the results of an expedition sent up the Kurrumnassa River against the rebel chief, Megha Rao, and his followers.

2. I am also to request that you will bring the judicious conduct of Major G. Carr, of the Madras Rifles, who commanded the troops, to the favourable notice of his Lordship, and express his Excellency's deep regret at the loss of those two very distinguished officers, Captain Nason, of the Military Train Corps, and Captain Douglas, of the 4th Madras Light Cavalry, both of whom fell nobly in the discharge of their duty in the action near Keree.

I have, &c.,
W. MAYHEW, Lieutenant-Colonel,
Adjutant-General in the Army.

No. 158.

Brigadier Douglas to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

Camp Koelwar, October 11, 1858.

SIR, No. 158.

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith, for submission to his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, a report from Lieutenant-Colonel Dunsford, C.B., commanding at Buxar, of an expedition despatched by him up the Kurrumnassa River, with the intention of surprising, if possible, Megha Rao, a rebel chief who has been for some time past plundering the Zemaniah portion of the district of Ghazepore.

2. This expedition—though from the circumstances under which it was undertaken, and from defective information, only partially successful, reflects great credit on Major Carr, Madras Rifles, to whom the command was entrusted.

3. The punishment inflicted on the rebels was severe, and will no doubt produce beneficial effect in the district.

4. I am unable to express my grief at the loss to the service of two such good and dashing cavalry officers as Captain Nason, Military Train, and Captain Douglas, 4th Madras Light Cavalry. They were both brave to a fault, and both had greatly distinguished themselves. Both were shot through the body at the head of their respective troops, almost at the same moment. Captain Nason deliberately charged a Sepoy, who stood to receive him with a loaded musket and bayonet; he was so close that his body was blackened by the powder.

Captain Douglas ran the man through, and was almost immediately shot, but, strange to say, he cut down two Sepoys after receiving his death-

wound. I had counted on both these officers, in my present operations, for important commands- and their loss to me at this moment is irre. parable.

Although the great disproportion between the loss in officers and men (of whom several are slightly wounded) may lead at first sight to the inference that the latter did not heartily support their officers, this is by no means the case. Major Carr speaks in the highest terms of the gallant bearing of the soldiers, both of the Military Train and the 4th Madras Cavalry; and my personal observation of their conduct in all cases in the field, fully bears out and corroborates this opinion.

No return of the number of horses wounded has reached me; but this will be obtained and forwarded hereafter.

I have, &c.,
JOHN DOUGLAS, Brigadier,
Commanding in the disturbed Districts
of Behar and Ghazepore.

No. 159.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. F. Dunsford, C.B., commanding at Buxar, to the Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General with Brigadier Douglas, C.B., Dinapore.

Camp Buxar, October 8, 1858.

SIR, No. 46.

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of Brigadier Douglas, C.B., that having learnt from my spies that Megha Rao, a resident of Gohumr (who has lately assembled a number of men about him), was at the head of about 400 Sepoys, levying contributions in the Chowsa district; I determined to take advantage of a great rise in the River Kurrumnassa, to try and effect

his capture. For this purpose I had previously sent up the gun-boat Benares, under her energetic, enterprising commander, Mr. Browne, who reported he could with safety take up about 200 men as far as Dehree. On the evening of the 6th instant, therefore, I detailed the party as per margin,* sending the infantry by steamer and the cavalry around viâ Chowsa, with orders to meet the infantry at a place to be appointed by Major Carr, of the Madras Rifles, whom I had named to command the expedition, and whose report I beg to inclose. The lamented loss of the two gallant cavalry leaders, Captain Nason, Military Train, and Captain Douglas, 4th Madras Cavalry, has greatly dimmed this otherwise most successful expedition, in which all behaved so cheerfully and well. The loss to the enemy of so many Sepoys will no doubt be severely felt, but still greater will be the moral effect of a surprise upon a rebel chief who has hitherto carried on his depredations unmolested. Megha Rao is said to have been of the party, but was probably one of the first to make his escape.

I had been given to understand that Keree, a village not marked in the map, was only about 4 miles from Dehree, whereas Major Carr reported it to be much more, and that, instead of being landed at Dehree, the march was much lengthened by the troops having been disembarked, by mistake, at a short distance south of Soompa.

In conclusion, I would beg to report, that the

* Military Train, 1 troop, commanded by Captain Nason; 4th Madras Cavalry, 1 troop, commanded by Captain Douglas, and afterwards by Lieutenant Galloway; Her Majesty's 84th, 100 bayonets, commanded by Captain Snow; Madras Rifles, 32 bayonets, commanded by Captain Barclay, 68th Regiment Native Infantry; 20th Regiment Punjab Infantry, 53 bayonets, under command of Lieutenant Jarrett; the whole commanded by Major Carr, of the Madras Rifles.

Kurrumnassa has been cleared of all boats, and communication with the Ghazepore side, I hope, effectually cut off.

I have, &c.,
H. F. DUNSFORD, Lieutenant-Colonel
Commanding Buxar.

No. 160.

Major Carr to Lieutenant-Colonel Dunsford, C.B., Commanding Buxar.

Camp Buxar,
Oct. 8, 1858.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to inform you that agreeably to your instructions, I embarked with 100 men of Her Majesty's 84th Foot, under Captain Snow, 32 men of the Madras Rifles under Captain Barclay, of the 68th Regiment Bengal Native Infantry, and 53 men of the 20th Punjab Infantry, under Lieutenant Jarrett, at 11 P.M., of the 6th instant, and proceeded, as previously arranged, up the Kurrumnassa river to Dehree, where I expected to meet a troop of the Military Train under Captain Nason, and a troop of the 4th Madras Light Cavalry, under Captain Douglas, who had command of the cavalry portion of the expedition.

Through faulty information we landed some 3 miles short of Dehree, at 5 A.M. of the 7th instant, and it was consequently some time before I could arrange for the cavalry to join me. On their doing so I requested Captain Douglas to push on to the village of Keree, which, as the head quarters of Megha Rao Sing was the object of the expedition, with directions to surround the village, so as to prevent the escape of the rebels whom I expected to find to the number of two and three hundred, with the usual complement of budmashes, until I came up with the infantry portion of the force.

Keree was reported to me only two koss from Dehree; it was fully nine miles.

Captain Douglas accordingly proceeded, but when he arrived about two miles from Keree, he encountered a body of the enemy of fully 300 Sepoys, who had either come out to meet the force, or were proceeding on a plundering expedition. The rebels took post on a low marshy ground, amongst standing corn, or rather advanced to meet the advance of the cavalry who were three quarters of a mile in advance of the infantry. The cavalry charged and broke the rebels, who, on retiring and fighting deperately, lost a number.

Mr. Garstin, the magistrate, who accompanied the expedition, counted in one place 38 bodies, all of sepoys; in the standing corn, where the first collision took place, a greater number are said to have been killed; five more were killed in the village of Keree; and I think I may say that sixty is below the number of those who were killed.

The enemy were completely broken, but our success was purchased dearly. In almost the first part of the conflict, the gallant Nason fell, shot dead; in a few seconds afterwards, the gallant Douglas received a mortal wound, from which he has since died. Both these invaluable officers were shot in the same place; in the centre of the body.

The horses of the cavalry being completely worn out, they halted; I came up, with the infantry, but the enemy had all disappeared.

I advanced on the village of Keree, with the whole force, fully expecting that the village was occupied. I formed the detachment in regular order, sending the cavalry, divided into two equal portions, on the right and left of the village; the infantry advanced on and into it; the village, which was a very long one, was completely de-

serted; according to instruction it was set fire to, but with only partial success, as the houses were all tiled; however a good deal of it was destroyed.

I remained with the whole force at Keree until 2 P.M.; the object of the expedition being then fully accomplished, I commenced my march back to the steamer, which I reached at 8 P.M. The force of the sun was dreadful, and the brave soldiers of her Majesty's 84th foot suffered very much; a number of them were struck down by the sun, but, by God's blessing on the untiring efforts of Assistant-Surgeon Eteson, of the 20th Punjab Infantry, none died.

Instead of 4 miles to Keree, and 4 back, as you were led to believe, we had to march upwards of 24 miles before we got back to the steamer. The infantry portion of the force arrived back here at 3 A.M. to-day. The cavalry, who, from the time they started from Buxar, to the time of their return, a little more than twenty-four hours, had marched fully fifty miles, and fought an action in dreadfully swampy ground, got back here a short time before us.

I have the honour to bear my testimony to the good conduct and perseverance of all the force, and the cheerful endurance of a very trying day's labour.

I would wish particularly to notice the exertions of Assistant-Surgeon Eteson, who, being the only medical officer with the force. performed the duty of two medical officers, to the satisfaction of all.

Three men of the military train, and one of the 4th Madras Light Cavalry, were slightly wounded; many horses were wounded more or less; and, one belonging to the military train being unable to move, I ordered it to be shot.

I have, &c.,

G. CARR, Major, Commanding Detachment.

No. 162.

From the Nominal Roll of Casualties in the Detached Force under the Command of Major Carr, Madras Rifles, in action near Keree, the 7th October, 1858.

Buxar, October 8, 1858.

Captain James Sholto Douglas, 4th Madras Light Cavalry, mortally wounded, since dead.
Captain Henry Nason, Military Train, killed.

No. 163.

GENERAL ORDER BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

Allahabad, November 20, 1858.

No. 538 of 1858.

THE Right Honourable the Governor-General is pleased to direct the publication of the following letter from Brigadier Chute, Commanding at Lucknow, received by endorsement from the Adjutant-General of the Army, reporting the gallant conduct of Lieutenant Mitford, of Hodson's horse, in an affair with a party of rebels at Bibipore, near Nawabgunge.

The Governor-General entirely concurs in the praise bestowed by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief on Lieutenant Mitford.

No. 164.

Brigadier Chute, to the Chief of the Staff.

Lucknow, October 12, 1858.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to forward to you the accompanying extract of a letter from the Officer Commanding at Sundeela, who has sent 120 Seikhs to occupy Bharut Sing's fort, whilst his men occupy the other.

Colonel Purnell, C.B., reports that on the 10th instant, he sent 100 Sowars under Lieutenant Mitford, of Hodson's horse, to relieve a friendly Zemindar, (at Bibipore, 15 miles from Nawabgunge,) who was being besieged by sepoys. On the approach of the party, the sepoys took refuge in a house, and Lieutenant Mitford, forcing an entrance with 20 dismounted men, killed 11, and made prisoners of nine others, whom he brought back to camp, together with the muskets and accoutrements of the whole party.

I have, &c.,

J. CHUTE, Brigadier, Commanding at Lucknow.

No. 165.

Extract of a Letter from Sundeela, dated 10 A.M., *the* 11*th October.*

"My spies have been for miles round about and there is hardly a rebel to be heard of, except at Birwah, where there are only a few men. The fort at Huttorah, a mile and a half from Birwah, has been evacuated by Zuluck Sing.

"Bahrut Sing (on our side, now at Etawah) wishes to occupy that fort at once; and he also reports that all the Zemindars are willing to come in, if he, (Bahrut Sing) will order them to do so."

No. 166.

GENERAL ORDER BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

Fort William, November 15, 1858.

No. 1546 of 1858.

Erratum.

MAJOR-GENERAL Sir J. E. W. Inglis, K.C.B., formerly Commanding Lucknow Garrison,

having brought to notice that the name of Captain G. Weston, 65th Regiment Native Infantry, was inadvertently omitted in his despatch* of 26th September 1857, the Honourable the President of the Council of the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council, with the concurrence of his Lordship, desires to rectify that omission, and is pleased to direct that that Officer's name be added to the paragraph commencing with the words "the officers who commanded outposts," and inserted after the name of Major Apthorp. 41st Native Infantry.

Order Books to be corrected accordingly.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of FEBRUARY 1, 1859.

Foreign-Office, January 31, 1859.

THE following Despatch has been received by the Earl of Malmesbury from Lord Bloomfield, G.C.B., Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of Prussia.

My Lord, *Berlin, January* 27, 1859.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship, that Her Royal Highness the Princess Frederick William of Prussia was safely delivered of a Son at three o'clock this afternoon.

I have the satisfaction further to inform your Lordship, that Her Royal Highness and the Infant Prince are as well as possible; and that

* Published in Government General Order No. 1543, of the 8th December 1857.

the news of this happy event has spread universal joy throughout this capital.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) BLOOMFIELD.

Palace of Westminster, Lord Great Chamberlain's Office, February 1, 1859.

ALL Peeresses, on announcing their intention of being present on the occasion of the Opening of Parliament, on Thursday the 3rd February, will have places reserved for them in the House of Lords, if the announcement be made at this Office before five o'clock on Wednesday the 2nd instant.

No Strangers can be admitted except by a ticket from the Lord Great Chamberlain.

The doors will be opened at twelve o'clock.

WILLOUGHBY DE ERESBY, G. C.

India Office, January 31, 1859.

THE following address to the Queen, on the occasion of the assumption of the direct Government of India, by Her Majesty, having been transmitted to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India, has accordingly been presented by him to Her Majesty, who has been pleased to receive the same very graciously.

To Her Most Gracious Majesty VICTORIA, by the Grace of God QUEEN of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the Colonies and dependencies thereof, in Europe, Asia, Africa, America, and Australia.

WE, your Majesty's faithful and loyal subjects, forming the Calcutta Trades Association, and

representing a large and influential portion of the European community in Calcutta, are desirous of presenting to your Majesty our heartfelt congratulations at your assumption of the direct Government of India.

The gracious interest which has ever been shewn by your Majesty, in every thing that relates to the prosperity and social advancement of your people, is an assurance that your Majesty's assumption of the Government of these territories will be received with the liveliest feelings of satisfaction, by all classes in your Majesty's eastern dominions.

We fervently pray that your Majesty's Indian reign may be blessed by the speedy restoration of peace, security, and order, and that your Majesty's efforts for the welfare of your East Indian subjects will be successful; that the millions now placed under your Majesty's sovereign dominion, as also future generations, may constantly advance in all that makes men and nations great, flourishing, and happy.

We feel assured that your Majesty's loyal subjects in India, will one and all aid in fulfilling the gracious will and pleasure of your Majesty, as set forth in your Majesty's Royal Proclamation.

T. W. Browne and *Co.*,
and others.

Foreign-Office, January 29, 1859.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of Don Emilio Lynch as Consul at Sydney for the Republic of Chili.

The Queen has also been pleased to approve of Don Antonio Maria de Cea as Vice-Consul at Cardiff for Her Majesty the Queen of Spain.

India Office, January 31, 1859.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to nominate and appoint Sir Charles Edward Trevelyan, K.C.B., to be Governor of the Presidency of Madras.

War-Office, February 1, 1859.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the appointment of Frederick Doveton Orme, Esq., Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires to the Republic of Venezuela, to be an Ordinary Member of the Civil Division of the Third Class, or Companions, of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath.

War-Office, February 1, 1859.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to signify Her intention to confer the Decoration of the Victoria Cross on the undermentioned Officer and Seaman of Her Majesty's Navy, who have been recommended to Her Majesty for that decoration for their gallantry whilst serving in the Naval Brigade in India under the orders of the late Captain William Peel, K.C.B., viz.:—

Naval Brigade.

Lieutenant (now Commander) Thomas James Young, and William Hall, A.B. Lieutenant (now Commander) Young, late Gunnery Officer of Her Majesty's ship "Shannon," and William Hall, "Captain of the Foretop," of that Vessel, were recommended by the late Captain Peel for the Victoria Cross, for their gallant conduct at a 24-Pounder Gun, brought up to the angle of the Shah Nujjiff, at Lucknow, on the 16th of November, 1857. Date of Act of Bravery, 16th November, 1857.

War-Office, Pall-Mall,
1st February, 1859.

Royal Regiment of Artillery, Lieutenant-General Alexander Cavalie Mercer to be Colonel-Commandant, vice General Brough, deceased. Dated 16th January, 1859.

Second Captain William Lambert Yonge, from the Supernumerary List, to be Second Captain, vice Dames, placed upon the Supernumerary List. Dated 7th January, 1859.

Rifle Brigade. The first Christian name of Ensign Smith is *Walter*, not *William*, as stated in the Gazette of the 28th January, 1859.

STAFF.

Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel E. G. Hallewell, upon half-pay Unattached, to be Deputy-Quarter-master-General to the Forces serving in Malta, vice Pocklington, who resigns that appointment. Dated 1st February, 1859.

Commission signed by the Queen.

Forfar and Kincardine Regiment of Militia Artillery.

John Barclay, Esq., to be Paymaster from 21st December, 1858. Dated 6th January, 1859.

TREASURY WARRANT.

WHEREAS by an Act of Parliament passed in the fourth year of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled "An Act for the regulation of the duties of postage," certain scales of weight and rates of postage were fixed and made chargeable and payable upon, for, or in respect of, letters transmitted and forwarded by the post, and various

regulations were made and powers were given to the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, for the purpose of facilitating the transmission of such letters by the post.

And whereas by another Act of Parliament, passed in the eleventh year of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled "An Act for giving further facilities for the transmission of letters by post, and for the regulating the duties of postage thereon, and for other purposes relating to the Post-office," further powers were given to the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, for the purposes aforesaid, and it was amongst other things provided, that the Postmaster-General might, with the consent of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, require the postage (British, colonial, or foreign) of any letters sent by the post to be prepaid, either in money or stamps (as he might think fit), on the same being put into the Post-office, and he might also with such consent, abolish or restrict the prepayment in money, of postage on letters sent by the post, either altogether, or on certain letters, and might require the prepayment thereof to be in stamps, and might refuse to receive or send by the post, any letters tendered contrary to any regulations made under that enactment. And further, that it should be lawful for the Postmaster-General, and any officer of the Post-office, to detain any letters which should be posted or sent by the post, contrary to the regulations of the said now reciting Act, or the said hereinbefore recited Act, or contrary to any regulations made under the authority of the said now reciting Act, or the said hereinbefore recited Act, or contrary to the regulations of any Treasury Warrant, which should be issued under or by virtue of the said now reciting Act, or which had been or should be issued under or

by virtue of the said hereinbefore recited Act, and to open such letters, and either to return them to the senders thereof, or to forward them to the places of their destination, charged in either case with such rates of postage, as the Postmaster-General, with the consent of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, should from time to time direct.

And whereas it is expedient that further regulations should be made with respect to the letters hereinafter mentioned.

Now we, the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, in exercise of the powers vested in us, in and by the said hereinbefore recited Acts, or either of them, and of all other powers enabling us in this behalf, do, by this Warrant, under the hands of two of us, the said Commissioners, by the authority of the statute in that case made and provided order and direct as follows; that is to say:

1. That on every letter sent or tendered, or delivered, in order to be sent by the post, between any places within the United Kingdom, or by the post of any post town in the United Kingdom, addressed to a person or place within such town or its suburbs, the postage thereof, according to the scale of weight, and number, and amount of rates of postage fixed and chargeable upon letters transmitted by the post, between places within the United Kingdom, by the said Act, passed in the fourth year of the reign of Her present Majesty, shall be prepaid in stamps, and that every such letter shall be duly and properly stamped when posted.

2, That if any letter sent or tendered, or delivered, in order to be sent by the post, between any places in the United Kingdom, or by the post, of any post town in the United Kingdom, addressed

to a person or place within such town, or the suburbs thereof, shall be posted without any postage being paid thereon, in stamps, equal to the sum of one penny, every such letter shall be detained and opened, and shall be returned, or given up to the sender thereof, and if any letter sent or tendered as hereinbefore mentioned, shall be posted with a postage paid thereon, in stamps, less in amount than the rate of postage to which such letter would be liable, but equal to the amount of one penny, there shall be charged on every such letter, the amount of the difference between the value of such stamp or stamps, and the full postage to which such letter would have been liable if prepaid, together with a higher and additional rate of postage of one penny.

3. That the Postmaster-General may, if he shall think fit, permit any letters, hereinbefore in the first and second clauses of this Warrant mentioned, to be sent by the post, exempt from the operation of such clauses, or either of them, so long as he shall deem such exemption expedient.

4. That nothing hereinbefore contained shall extend or apply to any letters sent by the post, to or from places beyond the seas, nor shall any thing herein contained in anywise prejudice or affect the privilege granted by the said Act, passed in the fourth year of the reign of Her present Majesty, in favour of petitions and addresses forwarded to Her Majesty by the post, nor the privilege granted by the same Act to members of each House of Parliament, to receive by the post, petitions and addresses to Her Majesty, and petitions addressed to either House of Parliament, not exceeding thirty-two ounces in weight, nor the privilege granted to printed votes or proceedings of Parliament, nor shall any thing in this Warrant contained in anywise prejudice or affect the privilege

which seamen and soldiers, employed in Her Majesty's service, and seamen and soldiers employed in the service of the East India Company, now by law enjoy, of sending and receiving by the post letters not exceeding half an ounce in weight, subject to the regulations and restrictions in respect of the same.

5. That so much of a certain Warrant, under the hands of three of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, bearing date the 22nd day of October, 1847, as relates to letters exceeding four ounces in weight, shall be, and the same is hereby repealed, revoked, and annulled.

6. That the terms and expressions used in this Warrant shall be construed to have the like meaning, in all respects, as they would have had if inserted in the said Act, passed in the fourth year of the reign of Her present Majesty.

7. That it shall be lawful for the Commissioners for the time being of Her Majesty's Treasury, by Warrant, under their hands, duly made, at any time hereafter, to alter, repeal, or revoke, any of the rates of postage hereby fixed, or any of the orders, regulations, conditions, and restrictions hereby made, and to make and establish any new or other rates, orders, regulations, conditions and restrictions, in lieu thereof, and from time to time to appoint at what time the rates which may be payable are to be paid.

8. That this Warrant shall come into operation on the tenth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine.

Whitehall, Treasury Chambers, the twenty-ninth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine.

Henry Whitmore.
H. G. Lennox.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT, 1858.

This Gazette contains a notice signed by the Right Honourable Spencer Horatio Walpole, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, dated the 31st of January, 1858, that the Local Government Act, 1858, has been adopted within the borough of Hanley, in the county of Stafford.

FROM THE

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

LONDON GAZETTE of FEBRUARY 1, 1859.

By the QUEEN.

A PROCLAMATION.

VICTORIA, R.

WHEREAS. in and by the Treaty of Peace, Friendship, and Commerce, agreed upon and concluded between Us and His Majesty the Tycoon of Japan, and signed on the twenty-sixth day of August last, it is (amongst other things) stipulated and agreed, that there shall be perpetual peace and friendship between Us and His said Majesty; that certain Ports and Towns therein mentioned, in the Dominions of His said Majesty, shall be opened to British Subjects at the respective dates therein also mentioned (the earliest of such dates, as to the Ports of Hakodadi, and Kanagawa, and Nagasaki, being the First day of July, in the year of our Lord, One thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine); and it is thereby further stipulated, that the Articles for

the regulation of Trade, which are appended to the said Treaty, shall be considered as forming a part of the same, and shall be equally binding on both the contracting parties to the said Treaty, and on their subjects; AND WHEREAS, until the Ratification of the said Treaty (of which due notice will be given), the existing laws and regulations of Japan remain in full force; and British subjects are thereby interdicted, under severe penalties, from all trade and intercourse with Japan, otherwise than in strict accordance with such laws and regulations; AND WHEREAS We have been given to understand, that divers persons, being British subjects, have despatched, or are preparing to despatch, to Japan certain ships and vessels, which ships and vessels are appointed or intended to proceed to, and to trade, or endeavour to trade with, and to hold intercourse with, Japan, contrary to, and in violation of, the existing laws and regulations of Japan, and before the Ratification of the said Treaty, and otherwise, in contravention of the said Treaty, if the same shall be hereafter ratified; AND WHEREAS all attempts to violate the said laws and regulations before the Ratification of the said Treaty, and all attempts to contravene or violate the stipulations thereof, after its Ratification, will tend seriously to frustrate and will greatly endanger the success of Our attempts to establish and maintain friendly relations, and promote commercial intercourse with His said Majesty the Tycoon of Japan, and His subjects, and will be in derogation of the laws and usage of nations, and will prove highly prejudicial to Our dignity and good faith, no less than to the rights and interests of all Our loving subjects, and will tend to the perpetration of serious crimes and offences, and will be of great public danger and detriment:

WE HAVE THEREFORE thought fit to issue this Our Royal Proclamation, hereby WARNING all Our loving subjects, that all such enterprises and practices hereinbefore mentioned, are and will be carried on and committed in violation of the laws of Japan, and in contravention of the provisions of the said Treaty, if and when the same shall be ratified, and that We will not in any manner whatsoever interfere to prevent the forfeiture of any ships, or vessels, or goods, which may be employed in such enterprises or practices, or the infliction of pecuniary penalties or fines upon any persons engaged therein; and We do hereby further make known to all Our loving subjects, that instructions have been given to the Commanders of Our Ships of War in the ports of Japan, and in the waters near the same, to assist and support by all lawful means, His said Majesty the Tycoon of Japan and His Government, in preventing any violation, evasion, or contravention by British subjects, of the laws of Japan, or of the provisions of the said Treaty, or of the Articles for the Regulation of Trade appended thereto, if and when the same shall be ratified, and to prevent and hinder, by all lawful means, any attempt whatsoever by British subjects to violate or evade, in any manner whatsoever, the laws of Japan, within any of the dominions of His said Majesty the Tycoon of Japan, or to contravene, in any manner whatsoever, any of the provisions of the said Treaty, or of the said Articles, if and when the same shall be ratified.

Given at Our Court, at Buckingham Palace, this second day of February, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, and in the twenty-second year of Our reign.

GOD save the QUEEN.

At the Court at *Buckingham-Palace*, the 5th day of *June*, 1859.

PRESENT,

The QUEEN's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

SHERIFFS appointed by Her Majesty in Council for the year 1859.

Bedfordshire,	Richard Longuet Orlebar, of Hinwick, Esq.
Berkshire,	Charles Philip Duffield, of Marcham Park, near Abingdon, Esq.
Bucks,	Thomas Tyrwhitt Drake, of Shardeloes, Esq.
Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire,	John Dunn Gardner, of Chatteris, Esq.
Cumberland,	Gamel Augustus, Lord Muncaster, of Muncaster Castle.
Cheshire,	Arthur Henry Davenport, of Capesthorne, Esq.
Derbyshire,	The Honorable Edward Keppel Wentworth Coke, of Longford.
Devonshire,	John Henry Hippesley, of Shobrook Park, Esq.
Dorsetshire,	James Fellowes, of Kingston House, Esq.
Durham,	Sir William Aloyzius Claverring, of Greeneroft, Bart.
Essex,	Champion Russell, of Upminster, Esq.
Gloucestershire,	John Coueher Dent, of Sudeley Castle, near Winchcombe, Esq.

Herefordshire,	Richard Yapp, of the Halesend, Cradley, Esq.
Hertfordshire,	Martin Hadsley Gosselin, of the Priory, in Ware, Esq.
Kent,	Sir Richard Tufton, of Hothfield Place, near Maidstone, Bart.
Leicestershire,	William Bosworth, of Charley, Esq.
Lincolnshire,	Charles Thomas Samuel Birch Reynardson, of Holywell, Esq.
Monmouthshire,	Edward Matthew Curre, of Itton Court, Esq.
Norfolk,	Hambleton Francis Custance, of Weston, Esq.
Northamptonshire,	The Honorable Charles Henry Cust, of Arthingworth.
Northumberland,	Henry Silvertop, of Minsteracres, Esq.
Nottinghamshire,	Henry Sherbrooke, of Oxton, Esq.
Oxfordshire,	George Gammie, of Shotover House, Esq.
Rutland,	Edward Henry Cradock Monckton, of Seaton, Esq.
Shropshire,	Charles Orlando Childe Pemberton, of Millichope Park, Esq.
Somersetshire,	Edward Berkeley Napier, of East Pennard, Esq.
Staffordshire,	William Davenport, of Maer, Esq.
County of Southampton,	Robert Vaughan Wynne Williams, of Appuldercombe, in the Isle of Wight, Esq.
Suffolk,	John George Sheppard, of Campsey Ash, Esq.

Surrey,	Sir Walter Rockliff Farquhar, of Polesden, Leatherhead, Bart.
Sussex,	William Henry Blaauw, of Beechlands, Newick, Esq.
Warwickshire,	Sir George Richard Philips, of Weston House, Bart.
Westmoreland,	William Moore, of Grimes Hill, Kirkby, Lonsdale, Esq.
Wiltshire,	John Neilson Gladstone, of Bowden Park, Esq.
Worcestershire,	Walter Charles Hemming, of Spring Grove, Bewdley, Esq.
Yorkshire,	Sir Lionel Milborne Swinnerton Pilkington, of Chevet Park, near Wakefield, Bart.

WALES.

Anglesey,	Henry Owen Williams, of Trearddur, Esq.
Breconshire,	John Maund, of Tymawr, Esq.
Carnarvonshire,	John Lloyd Jones, of Broom Hall, Esq.
Carmarthenshire,	Richard Jennings, of Gellydêg, Esq.
Cardiganshire,	William Price Lewes, of Llysnewydd, near New Castle Emlyn, Esq.
Denbighshire,	Thomas Lloyd Fitzhugh, of Plas Power, Wrexham, Esq.
Flintshire,	Philip William Godsal, of Iscoyd Park, Esq.
Glamorganshire,	Charles Crofts Williams, of Roath Court, Esq.
Montgomeryshire,	Edward Morris, of Berth Lloyd, Esq.

Merionethshire,	Hugh John Reveley, of Brynygwin, Esq.
Pembrokeshire,	William Owen, of Poyston, Esq.
Radnorshire,	James Watt Gibson Watt, of Doldowlod, Esq.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of FEBRUARY 4, 1859.

Buckingham-Palace, February 3, 1859.

THIS day Her Majesty, accompanied by His Royal Highness The Prince Consort, proceeded in state from Buckingham-Palace to the House of Peers, where she arrived soon after two o'clock; and was received, on alighting from her state coach, by the Lord Chancellor, the Lord President, the Lord Privy Seal, Sir Augustus Clifford, Bart., C.B., Deputy Great Chamberlain (in the absence of the Lord Willoughby de Eresby), and the Treasurer of the Household, Garter King of Arms, and the Yeoman Usher of the Black Rod, and proceeded to the State Robing-room in the customary manner.

Her Majesty was there robed, and the procession moved into the House in the usual order; —the sword of state was borne by the Earl of Derby, the cap of maintenance by the Marquess of Winchester, and the crown by the Duke of Brandon.

Her Majesty being seated on the Throne, and His Royal Highness The Prince Consort on a Chair on the left side of the Cloth of Estate, the Great

Officers of State and others standing on the right and left, James Pulman, Esq., Yeoman Usher of the Black Rod, was sent with a message from Her Majesty to the House of Commons, commanding their immediate attendance in the House of Peers. The Commons being come thither accordingly, Her Majesty was pleased to deliver the following most gracious Speech to both Houses of Parliament :

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

In recurring, at the usual season, to the advice of my Parliament, I am happy to think that, in the internal state of the country, there is nothing to excite disquietude, and much to call for satisfaction and thankfulness. Pauperism and crime have considerably diminished during the past year, and a spirit of general contentment prevails.

The blessing of the Almighty on the valour of my troops in India, and on the skill of their commanders, has enabled me to inflict signal chastisement upon those who are still in arms against my authority, whenever they have ventured to encounter my forces ; and I trust that, at no distant period, I may be able to announce to you the complete pacification of that great empire, and to devote my attention to the improvement of its condition, and to the obliteration of all traces of the present unhappy conflict.

On assuming, by your advice, the direct government of that portion of my dominions, I deemed it proper to make known by proclamation the principles by which it was my intention to be guided, and the clemency which I was disposed to show towards those who might have been seduced into revolt, but who might be willing to return to their allegiance. I have directed that a copy of that proclamation should be laid before you.

I receive from all Foreign Powers assurances of their friendly feelings. To cultivate and confirm those feelings, to maintain inviolate the faith of public treaties, and to contribute, as far as my influence can extend, to the preservation of the general peace, are the objects of my unceasing solicitude.

I have concluded, with the sovereigns who were parties to the Treaty of Paris of 1856, a convention relative to the organization of the Principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia. Those Rouman provinces are now proceeding to establish, under its provisions, their new form of government.

A Treaty of Commerce which I have concluded with the Emperor of Russia, and which will be laid before you, is a satisfactory indication of the complete re-establishment of those amicable relations which, until their late unfortunate interruption, had long subsisted between us, to the mutual advantage of our respective dominions.

The measures which, in concert with my Ally the Emperor of the French, I thought it necessary to take upon the coast of China, have resulted in a treaty, by which further effusion of blood has been prevented, and which holds out the prospect of greatly increased intercourse with that extensive and densely peopled empire.

Another treaty into which I have entered with the Emperor of Japan opens a fresh field for commercial enterprise in a populous and highly civilized country, which has hitherto been jealously guarded against the intrusion of foreigners. As soon as the ratifications of these treaties shall have been exchanged, they will be laid before you.

I have great satisfaction in announcing to you

that the Emperor of the French has abolished a system of negro emigration from the East Coast of Africa, against which, as unavoidably tending, however guarded, to the encouragement of the slave trade, my Government has never ceased to address to His Imperial Majesty its most earnest but friendly representations.

This wise act on the part of His Imperial Majesty induces me to hope that negotiations, now in progress at Paris, may tend to the total abandonment of the system, and to the substitution of a duly regulated supply of substantially free labour.

The state of the Republic of Mexico, distracted by civil war, has induced me to carry forbearance to its utmost limits, in regard to wrongs and indignities to which British residents have been subjected at the hands of the two contending parties. They have at length been carried to such an extent that I have been compelled to give instructions to the Commander of my Naval Forces in those seas to demand, and if necessary to enforce, due reparation.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I have directed that the estimates of the ensuing year shall be submitted to you. They have been framed with a due regard to economy, and to the efficiency of the public service.

The universal introduction of steam power into naval warfare will render necessary a temporary increase of expenditure in providing for the reconstruction of the British Navy; but I am persuaded that you will cheerfully vote whatever sums you may find to be requisite for an object of such vital importance as the maintenance of the maritime power of the country.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

Your labours have, in recent sessions, been usefully directed to various measures of legal and social improvement. In the belief that further measures of a similar character may be wisely and beneficially introduced, I have desired that Bills may be submitted to you, without delay, for assimilating and amending the laws relating to bankruptcy and insolvency; for bringing together into one set of statutes, in a classified form, and with such modifications as experience will suggest to you, the laws relating to crimes and offences in England and Ireland; for enabling the owners of land in England to obtain for themselves an indefeasible title to their estates and interests, and for registering such titles with simplicity and security.

Your attention will be called to the state of the laws which regulate the representation of the people in Parliament, and I cannot doubt but that you will give to this great subject a degree of calm and impartial consideration proportioned to the magnitude of the interests involved in the result of your discussions.

These and other propositions for the amendment of the laws which will be brought under your notice as the progress of public business may permit, I commend to the exercise of your deliberate judgment; and I earnestly pray that your counsels may be so guided as to ensure the stability of the throne, the maintenance and improvement of our institutions, and the general welfare and happiness of my people.

India Office, February 2, 1859.

THE following papers have been received by the Secretary of State for India in Council.

No. 1.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

No. 548 of 1858.

THE under-mentioned non-commissioned Officers of the 1st and 2nd European Bengal Fusiliers and Artillery, having distinguished themselves in several actions, having been specially recommended by their Commanding Officers, and being considered by the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief to be eminently deserving of reward, the Right Honourable the Governor-General, concurring in that opinion, is pleased to confer upon them the rank of Ensign Unattached, subject to the approval of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India :—

Color-Serjeant Thomas Hardy, 1st European Bengal Fusiliers.

Quartermaster Serjeant Richard Richardson, 2nd European Bengal Fusiliers.

Staff Serjeant Henry Murray, 3rd Troop 3rd Brigade Horse Artillery.

Quartermaster Thompson, 2nd Company Artillery, Hyderabad Contingent.

No. 2.

No. 549 of 1858.

IN publishing the following despatch from the Secretary to Government, Military Department at Bombay, No. 6498, dated 4th October, 1858, reporting the proceedings of a Field Detachment under Lieutenant Colonel Holmes, of the 12th

Native Infantry, sent from Tonk in pursuit of the rebels, the Right Honourable the Governor-General notifies his entire approval of the energy and endurance of Lieutenant-Colonel Holmes, and the Officers and men under his command on this occasion.

No. 3.

The Secretary to the Bombay Government, to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Bombay Castle, October 4, 1858.

SIR, No. 6498.

I AM directed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, to transmit to you, for submission to the Government of India, the accompanying copies of a letter from the Quartermaster-General, No. 2030, dated 14th ultimo, and its enclosures, reporting the proceedings of a Field Detachment, sent in pursuit under command of Lieutenant Colonel Holmes, 12th Regiment Native Infantry, by General Roberts, from Tonk.

The Right Honourable the Governor in Council considers the march performed by this Detachment, in pursuit of the rebels, from Tonk to Bheelwara, to reflect the highest credit upon the Officers and men who were engaged in it.

I have, &c.,
P. M. MELVILL, Colonel,
Secretary to Government.

No. 4.

The Quartermaster-General of the Army to the Secretary to Government.

Poona, September 14, 1858.

SIR, No. 2030.

I AM directed by the Commander-in-Chief to submit for the favourable notice of the Right

Honourable the Governor in Council copies of letters containing an account of a Field Detachment sent under command of Lieutenant Colonel Holmes, 12th Native Infantry, by General Roberts, from Tonk, on the 8th July, to pursue the rebels, accompanied by a sketch of the route traversed by the force.

I have, &c.,
R. PHAYRE, Lieutenant-Colonel,
Quartermaster-General.

No. 5.

Major-General Roberts, Commanding Rajpootana Field Force, to the Quartermaster-General of the Army.

Camp Koorj,
August 17, 1858.

SIR, No. 655.

I HAVE the honour to forward, for the information of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, a report by Lieutenant Colonel Holmes, 12th Native Infantry, whom I sent on the 8th ultimo, from the further side of Tonk, to pursue the rebels.

2. I trust that the perseveranee which Colonel Holmes displayed, and the patient endurance by the troops, foreed marches for 340 miles, partly during heat so intense that I lost 22 Europeans in three days, by sunstroke alone, when marching in the early morning, and partly during rains, said to be heavier than any which have been known in Rajpootana, will meet with the approval of his Exeellency the Commander-in-Chief.

3. I beg to bring to notice, that these men had already gone 135 miles with me, when we marched to save Jeypore, and that, on rejoining, after one day's halt, they accompanied me during the three

forced marches, which enabled me on the fourth day (August 14th) to close with the rebels on the Bunnass.

I have, &c.,
H. G. ROBERTS, Major-General,
Commanding Rajpootana Field Force.

No. 6.

Lieutenant-Colonel Holmes to the Assistant Adjutant-General, Rajpootana Field Force.

Camp, Moee,
August 16, 1858.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of the Major-General commanding Rajpootana Field Force, the operations of the Light Field Detachment* which he did me the honour to place under my command, in division orders of the 8th ultimo. At 9 P.M. of the 8th ultimo, the column marched on Seelah, (distant about 18 miles,) which I reached about 6 A.M. on the 9th. On the march, the sound of cannonading at Tonk was heard, and, on arrival, reports were brought of the rebel force being in possession of the town of Tonk.

Under instructions from head-quarters, I moved on the morning of the 10th to the ford of the Bunnass river, at Kakray. Here I received in-

* Strength of the Light Field Detachment.—2nd Troop Horse Artillery, Captain Petrie, commanding; Her Majesty's 8th K. R. I. Hussars, Lieutenant-Colonel Naylor, commanding, 8 officers, 139 sabres; 1st Bombay Lancers, Captain Dennis, commanding, 3 European officers, 5 Native officers, 115 sabres; Her Majesty's 72nd Highlanders, Major Rocke, commanding, 10 officers, 13 sergeants, 5 drummers, 199 rank and file; 12th Regiment Native Infantry, Lieutenant-Colonel Holmes, commanding, 8 European officers, 14 Native officers, 31 Havildars, 11 drummers, 422 rank and file; and Belooch Horse, Lieutenant Macauley, commanding, 300 sabres.

formation that the rebels, having knewledge of the approach of the British Force, abandoned Tonk and fled in the direction of Bunneetah, carrying off 4 guns and 4 tumbrils, besides spare ammunition belonging to the Nawab of Tonk.

On the 12th I marched to Ghans (distant 12 miles). Reports of the rebels' movements were conflicting. Some said they were at Bunneetah; others at Allyghur Rampoora; and others again, that their force, said to amount to 20,000 men, were divided between the two places abovenamed.

On the 13th I marched to Soontallah, where, hearing that the enemy were still on my left flank, I halted. In the evening I received intimation that the whole rebel force was at Koostulah and Mahdapore, trying to obtain possession of the latter place.

At midnight I continued my march for Koostulah, (distant about 18 miles); at a village about 4 miles from Koostulah, I heard that the rebels were encamped at Koostulah. Giving time for the ammunition to close up, and directing the baggage to remain at the village (Poochalla), I moved forward with the hope of bringing the enemy into action.

On our cavalry skirmishers approaching Koostulah, parties of horse and foot of the enemy were seen in flight through the ravines up to the hills. In that direction the Belooch Horse pursued, but were not successful in killing more than four men, one said to be a Jemadar of the Kotah Contingent, as also three men of that corps. Several prisoners were made that day, but they were followers of the rebels, and not worth detaining, and they were, after examination, dismissed.

A large body of the enemy it would appear had gone off to Ghodee and Pachowlass, the first thing in the morning or the night before; and, as the

force under my command had made a long march, our baggage and commissariat behind, and bodies of the enemy on the hills to the left of our route, and a column of them said to be on our left rear, I ordered a halt, sending the Belooch Horse to reconnoitre; they came upon one abandoned tumbril.

A large part of my baggage did not come up till late in the evening and some not until the next morning, just as I was about to resume my march.

During the night, numerous camp fires could be seen along the ridge of the hills to our left front and left rear, and at 10 o'clock P.M., I received information from a christian officer (whose name I forget) commanding the Nagur Battalion, in Mehdapore, that his Battalion had gone over to the enemy, and intended, in concert with the rebels on the hills, to attack my camp during the night; this obliged me to wait till daybreak, before I could attempt any further advance.

On the morning of the 14th, I marched to Pachowlass, starting at 7 o'clock, and was obliged to halt there, the Europeans being much exhausted with the heat.

The march to Koostulah forced many of the rebels up the hills, and these I believe were never able to rejoin their main body.

Before me in flight remained the rebel leaders, Tantia Topee, Rao Sahib, the Nawab of Banda, Raheem Ali and others, two Regiments of Sepoys (Scindiah's), some hundreds of Bengal mutineers, 5th and 7th Regiments of Irregular Cavalry, and some 3,000, or 4,000 other horsemen; in all 10,000 or 12,000 men; no accounts that I could obtain made them less.

On the morning of the 15th ultimo, I marched to Goolee, 6 miles, and in the evening to Augora, 6 more. The country becoming very difficult

from jungle, ravines and nullahs, I was obliged to move during daylight.

On the 16th I halted, in consequence of requiring supplies of flour for the troops, and extra carriage, and grain, and grass for the horses, all supplies on the line of march having been eaten up by the enemy.

On the 17th I moved to Pontara, 13 miles distant, through a strong pass, and entered a valley formed by hills on our right, and the Mey river on our left; all this valley to Kutkur is full of ravines and jungle, and would be unsafe for cavalry and artillery to traverse without the protection of infantry.

Information was brought that the enemy was halted on the Mey river in front of Kutkur, unable to pass the river.

At daylight on the 18th I moved on Kutkur (distant about 15 miles); on arrival I heard that the rebels had mostly passed the ford the day before, and the rear guard at daylight, but I am disposed to think that all had passed the day before. On this march one more tumbril was found abandoned, and was made over to the Tonk horsemen accompanying me; and some gun ammunition was strewn along the road.

The ford of the river was deep and it took all that day, and a greater part of the night, to pass the troops and baggage over.

On the 19th, hearing that the rebels were entrenching at Matoonda, determined to make a stand at $2\frac{1}{2}$ P.M. I moved on Nowagaum (distant 6 miles); on arrival, being informed that they had moved to Boondee, I halted for the night, and marched at early dawn to Boondee, on the 20th ultimo.

At Boondee on the 20th, I obtained information that the rebels had marched the day before to Neem Keekera, and that they were moving

through the Keena Pass, and intended marching upon Johaypore.

The road through the Keena Pass was described as difficult in the extreme, and supplies not procurable. I therefore decided on leaving the direct line of pursuit, and, by marching through the Boondee Pass to Johaypore, if I did not meet the enemy there, to move on in pursuit, in the direction of Mundel Gurh, and intercept them between the river Bunnass and the hill country which they were traversing.

On the 21st I marched to Nowagaum and encamped on the banks of the Mey. This river, which on my arrival was ankle deep, rose most rapidly, and, within an hour after, was totally impassable, and it was not until the morning of the 25th, that I was enabled to cross the column over to the village of Manglee.

On the morning of the 26th I commenced my march for Etonda. The advance guard of cavalry and detachment 72nd Highlanders crossed a nullah a short way in my front, and the artillery was about to follow, when the water rose so rapidly that no further progress could be made, and it was with difficulty that I could recross that portion of the force which had already passed over. After doing so, the river to my rear and the nullah to my front rose to so great a height, that I was obliged to halt till the 30th instant.

During the halt it was with the utmost difficulty that I could obtain supplies, and it was only by the construction of rafts, and by the employment of some men of the 12th Regiment Native Infantry (expert swimmers), that I was enabled to procure supplies for the subsistence of the troops, and horses of the artillery and cavalry. During this protracted delay, I was receiving intelligence of the rebels being at Keera, Jellodra, Maunpoora, Hora and Mundelgurh.

On the 31st at 10 A.M. the nullah becoming fordable, I crossed the force over, encamped the cavalry and infantry just across the nullah.

On the 1st August at 3 P.M. I marched to Sarspoora, distant 4 miles, the road exceedingly deep in mud.

On the 2nd August, at 2½ I marched to Tookra, distant 5 miles; the road most difficult for artillery, and it was with the greatest exertions that the Troop Horse Artillery reached the encamping ground, between 7 and 8 o'clock; and part of the baggage, sick, carts, &c., did not arrive till the next morning.

On the 3rd August I was obliged to halt as the road ahead which I had directed to be examined, was pronounced impracticable.

On the 4th August, having discovered another route, I marched to Johaypore, where I received information of the Rebels being at Mundelgurh.

It was my intention to have resumed my march on the 5th, but I was prevented in consequence of the want of carriage with the force, great numbers of camels having died on the march from Indagurh to Boondee, and during the eleven days' detention at Nowagaum and Manglee, as also on the march to Johaypore.

On the morning of the 6th I marched to Kujooru, where information was brought that the rebels were crossing the Bunnass river at the Turbanee ford, and intended to march to Bheelwara.

On the morning of the 7th I marched to Kurhola. The Bunnass river was 4 or 5 miles in front, and said to be impracticable, excepting where the rebels had crossed, and it was not till after many hours' search, and till too late to make any further movement, that the Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, Captain Heathcote, was able to discover one.

At 4 A.M. on the morning of the 8th, I moved on the ford, which was broad and upwards of three feet deep; and the passage of troops and baggage was not effected till nearly 5 o'clock.

About 2 o'clock P.M. I received intimation from the Assistant Quartermaster-General, that the General's camp was at Sanganeer, and that the rebels were encamped at Bheelwara. I immediately made arrangements to march on Bheelwara as soon as the men had dined.

The troops had fallen in for the march at $6\frac{1}{2}$ P.M.; but, not being furnished with proper guides, the march was not commenced till $9\frac{1}{2}$ o'clock. The troops marched all night, and between 2 and 3 o'clock P.M., on the 9th instant, reached Bheelwara, having marched about 35 miles, when I had the gratification of hearing of the successful action that had been fought the evening before.

From the date of my leaving head-quarters camp, it had been my earnest endeavour to pursue as rapidly as possible, but the difficulties of the road were great, and the heat of the weather in the first instance told upon the Europeans, and afterwards the heavy rains impeded the progress of the artillery and baggage, and for eleven days the force was obliged to halt at the villages of Nowagaum and Manglee, in consequence of the flooded state of the Mey river, and a swollen stream in front of Manglee; yet in spite of these difficulties, added to the loss of a large number of our baggage camels, the troops had marched upwards of 240 miles from the date of leaving, till joining the head-quarters-camp; and though I was unable to overtake the rebels, yet they were so constantly kept on the move, that they were prevented from plundering many villages and towns, which, but for the fear of being overtaken, they would have done.

The conduct of the troops was admirable ; they met every difficulty and privation with the utmost cheerfulness ; and, from the commanding officers of the different datachments of the force, I have received the most cordial support.

A native gentleman, Moulvee Mehomed Moheedeem, Vakeel of Jeypore, who accompanied me through the pursuit, rendered me so much good service (in procuring information, carriage, supplies, &c.,) that I beg strongly to recommend him to the Major-General's consideration.

I have, *&c.*,

J. HOLMES, Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel, 12th Regiment Native Infantry, late in command Light Field Detachment.

No. 7.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

Allahabad, November 29, 1858.

No. 550 of 1858.

THE Right Honourable the Governor-General is pleased to direct the publication of the following letter from the Secretary to Government at Bombay, No. 209, dated 5th November, 1858, forwarding a Report from Major-General Michel, C.B., detailing further successful operations against the rebels in Malwa.

The Governor-General offers his thanks to Major-General Michel, and to the offiers and men engaged on this occasion.

No. 8.

The Secretary to the Government, Bombay, to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Bombay, November, 1858.

SIR, No. 209.

I AM directed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council to forward, for submission to the Right Honourable the Governor-General, copy of a letter from the Adjutant-General of the Army, dated the 26th October last, No. 4388, enclosing copy of a despatch from Major-General Michel, C.B., detailing further successful operations against the rebels in Malwa.

2. In forwarding this despatch, I am desired to request that you will draw the favourable attention of his Lordship to the gallant service rendered by Major-General Michel, and by the force under his command, in the action near Mungrowlee.

3. I am also desired to state, it affords great pleasure to the Right Honourable the Governor in Council to recommend to the protection of the Right Honourable the Governor-General, the officers mentioned in Major-General Michel's despatch.

I have, &c.

H. L. ANDERSON.

No. 9.

The Adjutant-General of the Army to the Secretary to the Government, Bombay.

Head-Quarters, Poona, October 20, 1858.

SIR, No. 4388.

I AM directed by the Commander-in-Chief to transmit, for the information of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, the accom-

panying despatch from Major-General Michel, C.B., detailing further successful operations against the rebels in Malwa.

The arrangements made by the Major-General, and the conduct of his troops, European and native, appear to his Excellency to deserve much commendation, as resulting in the defeat of the enemy, with a very trifling loss on our side; and Sir Henry Somerset much regrets that circumstances deprived the Major-General of the valuable services of the main body of his cavalry, who could have rendered the discomfiture of the enemy complete.

I am to convey the expression of his Excellency's hope, that the favourable notice of Government will be accorded to the officers prominently brought to notice by the Major-General.

I have, &c.

EDWARD GREEN, Colonel,
Adjutant-General.

No. 10.

The Major-General Commanding Malwa Division to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

Camp, Mungrowlee, October 10, 1858.

SIR, No. 323.

I HAVE the honour to inform you, for the information of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, that from a report I received during the night of the 8th, whilst at Bhaderpore, I had reason to believe that the rebels had reached, late that night, a village two coss from Mungrowlee; *en route* from Chandairee. I consequently marched with force as per margin, before daylight.*

* Bengal Artillery, 4 guns, 62 men; 17th Lancers, 90 men; 71st Regiment, 210 men; 92nd Highlanders, 300 men; 19th Regiment, 429 men. Total, 991 men.

2. On reaching Mungrowlee, I was informed by scouts well in advance, that the enemy was seen advancing about two miles from Mungrowlee, their number about 5000.

3. We found the advance of the enemy, about 1000 strong, close to the village of Barulpore. A few rounds of shell drove this force back on the main body, who were strongly posted at the elevated village of Shajehan Mhow.* The whole country round the village was covered with high scrubby jungle, in which infantry could not see the enemy until quite close to them; our force then advanced, each regiment affording a quota of skirmishers.

4. The guns were brought up, and the enemy, deserting the village, endeavoured to outflank our left, and from six guns played upon our troops advancing.

5. The jungle was so thick that a column of the enemy, without being perceived, got entirely in the rear of our support; when, luckily perceiving this, I ordered Sir W. Gordon, with a troop of the 17th Lancers, to disperse them.

6. He charged them, dispersed them, and cut up between one and two hundred.

7. I solicit to bring this officer's services prominently to the notice of his Excellency, and the squadron under his command, who did their duty admirably.

8. The enemy stood fairly to their guns, one or two of which were taken by a rush of the 92nd and 71st combined.

9. The 19th Regiment Native Infantry, under their very able and zealous commander, Captain Barrow, emulated the conduct of the British troops.

10. At one period the enemy, in great numbers, were on all sides close to our front, flanks, and

* Leaders.—Tantia Topee. Nawab of Banda.

rear, and yet so dense was the jungle that their fire was utterly ineffective.

11. After their guns, 6 (six), were taken, they dispersed in every direction.

12. Unfortunately, all my cavalry, except 85 of the 17th Lancers, were detached to Brigadier Smith's column, near Chandairee, or hardly a man would have escaped.

13. The heat of the day and the distance the men had already marched, together with the want of cavalry, prevented pursuit beyond the village. I have since learnt that about 2500 of the fugitives crossed the Betwah that night, at a ford about eight miles from Shahjehan Mhow, near the road to Chandairee, the water up to their chins.

14. In my telegram of yesterday's date, the amount of killed was rated by me at about 150. I have since reason to think that I then much understated the number; perhaps double the number would be nearer the truth.

15. As at Rajgurh, so our loss has been trifling, although in this fight the enemy stood their ground for about an hour well, and the principal portion of the killed was in the middle of our column to the rear.

16. My warmest thanks are due to Colonel Lockhart, commanding the Brigade.

17. He records his approbation of the conduct of Colonel Hope, commanding 71st Regiment; Captain Bethune, commanding 92nd; Captain Barrow, commanding 19th Regiment; 2nd Captain Lemarchand, commanding the Bengal Artillery; and to Sir W. Gordon, commanding the 17th Lancers; as also of that of his Brigade Major, Captain Parker, 71st Regiment; and of Ensign D. B. Hope Johnstone, who on this occasion, and at Rajgurh, acted as his A. D. C.

18. My Assistant Adjutant-General, and Acting

Quartermaster-General, Captain Champion, of the 24th Regiment Native Infantry, and St. John, of the 92nd Regiment, together with my Aide-de-camp, Major Elkington, Her Majesty's 6th Royal Regiment, did their duty zealously and well.

19. Since I left the Bhopal territory, Captain Gordon, commanding 17th Regiment Native Infantry, has been attached to me as Political Agent, and I cannot too highly speak of his exertions, both as regards his civil duties and the assistance he gave me in the field.

I have, &c,

J. MICHEL, Major-General,
Commanding Malwa Division.

No. 13.

No. 551 of 1858.—The Right Honourable the Governor-General is pleased to direct the publication of the following letter from Major-General Whitlock, commanding Saugor Field Division, forwarding one from Brigadier Carpenter, reporting the forcing of the Pass of Punghatee, en route to Kothee, and subsequent encounter with enemy on the 6th September, 1858.

No. 14.

Major-General Whitlock to the Adjutant-General of the Bengal Army.

Camp near Chirkaree, September 20, 1858.

SIR, No. 363.

I HAVE the honour to forward, for submission to his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, the copy of a letter received from Brigadier Carpenter, commanding the 1st Brigade of the Division, under my command, reporting the forcing of the Ghat Punghatee, with a field detachment

under his command, and subsequent encounter with the enemy on the 6th September, 1858.

I have much satisfaction in submitting, for the favourable consideration of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, the good conduct of all engaged in this affair.

I have, &c.,
G. C. WHITLOCK, Major-General,
Commanding Saugor Field Division.

No. 15.

Brigadier Carpenter, commanding 1st Infantry Brigade, Saugor Field Division, to the Assistant Adjutant-General, Saugor Field Division.

Camp, Kothee, September 7, 1858.

SIR, No. 96.

I HAD the honour in my communication, No. 89, dated 27th August, 1858, to announce the departure from Kirwee of the troops under my command, now noted in the margin,* on an expedition into the hills, south of Tirohan and Chitrakote, for the purpose of destroying the enemy who were in possession of the towns and villages of Dudree, Tekurrea, Doondha, Entowa, Doondhela, Kurrereeah, Koreri, and Dingrahut; numbering not less than 7,000 men, 500 of them being mutinous Bengal sepoys and sowars, by whom the peace and security of the country around were continually disturbed.

* Horse Artillery 6-pounders drawn by bullocks; 2 cohorn mortars carried on an elephant; 1 brass gun carried on an elephant; detachment Royal Artillery 46, including officers; detachment Her Majesty's 43rd Light Infantry 160, including officers; Head-Quarters 1st Regiment Native Infantry 196, including officers; Seikh Horse 30, Native officers included; Hydrabad Sowars 23, Native officers included; 280 levies of Native Chiefs armed with matchlocks, sword and shield, commanded by their own Sirdars. 10 elephants accompany the force.

2. I reserve for a future despatch, on the termination of this duty, the details of my proceedings, merely observing that our march has been successful, and that the enemy evacuated every place I have named, in succession, as we approached; but on the evening of the 5th instant, when encamped about 6 miles from Entowa, and 15 or 16 from Kothee, I received intelligence that they had rallied to the extent of 4,000 or 5,000 men, and were determined to make a stand at, or near this place; moreover, that they had driven off, fired upon, and wounded one of a party sent by me to repair the difficult pass of Punghatee, where they intended to dispute our further progress.

3. We were under arms at 4 A.M., on the 6th and reached the ghât about 7, when the enemy appeared in large numbers, many Bengal sepoys and some sowars being with them; they had taken the precaution to crown the heights commanding the pass, and presented a somewhat formidable appearance to my gallant little band; however, I led the advanced guard, composed of a party of Her Majesty's 43rd Light Infantry, and of the 1st Regiment Native Infantry, commanded by Ensign Young, of the former regiment, in skirmishing order, to within 200 yards of the gorge, the main body being in reserve, a portion of them protecting the guns. I also sent a similar party to the advanced guard, under Captain Rishton, of the 1st Regiment Native Infantry, directly up the thickly wooded hill on our right, and running parallel to the pass, our left being protected by a deep ravine, also covered with thick jungle, with instructions to crown the summit and sweep the brow of the hill right shoulders forward, so as to join the advanced guard in its ascent, a duty Captain Rishton well performed. Meanwhile, Captain Palmer, of the Royal Artillery, prepared his guns for action, the enemy, during this time,

keeping up a desultory but very harmless fire, which we did not return until all was ready, when I ordered the pass to be forced, Captain Palmer's guns and mortars playing with admirable precision over the heads of the advancing skirmishers. The sound of the guns, bursting of the shells, and the sight of the Europeans, seemed to terrify the enemy; for, before we had proceeded 500 yards, he turned and fled in all directions into the dense and almost impervious jungle, leaving us in possession of a ghât which 500 brave men could easily defend against 10,000!

4. After a short halt at the top of the pass, to bring up the guns, we again moved on, and in about an hour came in sight of another body of the enemy, apparently an outpost, 400 or 500 strong, who moved off on our approach; but as there was a small open space between them and the jungle, to which they rapidly retired, I had an opportunity to cut up several of them, by a dashing charge of the Seikh Horse, under Jemadar Nadan Sing, and Hydrabad Sowars, under Jemadar Novinya Inayut Oolla Begh, headed by Lieutenant and Adjutant Gompertz, of the 1st Regiment Native Infantry, and Lieutenant Wood, of the Engineers; by this time it was noon, I therefore halted to refresh the men, who were much exhausted by their morning's work, but in high spirits and ready to push on, which I determined to do, as I had reason to believe the main body were still in our front; we reached Kothee, at about 6 P.M., and found that the enemy had abandoned their position some hours previously, before we could have surmounted the pass, and evidently in the utmost confusion, judging from the state of their encampment, Radho Govind's tent being amongst the spoils

5. Hitherto my intelligence department, furnished by Mr. Mayne, the Magistrate of Banda, has been most efficient, but now we are in a terra

incognita; the villagers have all fled from dread of the rebels, and I am therefore somewhat at fault, the surrounding country being entirely unknown to any of my guides, nor do I yet know even the direction they have taken, but it is probable, either into the Rewah country or towards Kalinger.

6. The troops throughout this trying day, for they were fourteen hours under arms, exhibited all the best qualities of British soldiers, and if gallant bearing and ardent pursuit could have secured the prize, they would assuredly have won it! I trust the Major-General will approve their conduct, and submit it to the favourable consideration of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, and of the Madras army.

7. It is almost impossible to estimate the casualties on the part of the enemy, in such an affair and in such thick jungle, as I have described, but, from what I heard and saw, I do not think they could have exceeeded 40 or 50; our own loss being blank!

8. A nominal roll of officers accompanies.

I have, &c,
W. CARPENTER, Brigadier,
Commanding 1st Infantry Brigade,
Saugor Field Division.

No. 16.

Nominal Roll of Officers engaged in forcing the Pass of Punghatee, en route to Kothee, in pursuit of the Enemy, and subsequent encounter at the village of the same name, on September 6, 1858.

Staff.

Brigadier Carpenter, Commanding; Major Hodson, Major of Brigade.

Royal Artillery.

Captain Palmer, Commanding; Lieutenant Morgan; Assistant-Surgeon Webb.

Madras Engineers.

Lieutenant Wood, Acting Field Engineer.

Her Majesty's 43rd Light Infantry.

Captain Colvile, Commanding; Lieutenant Morley; Ensign Young.

1st Regiment Native Infantry.

Major Gottreux, Commanding; Captain Rishton, Acting Quartermaster.

Captain Cuming; Lieutenant Gompertz, Adjutant; Ensign Flint.

Commissariat Department.

Mr. Conductor Lynch.

Civil.

J. H. Carne, Esq., Deputy Collector, Zillah Banda.

W. CARPENTER, Brigadier,
Commanding 1st Infantry Brigade,
Saugor Field Division.

No. 17.

No. 552 of 1858.—The Right Honourable the Governor-General is pleased to direct the publication of the following letter from the Adjutant-General of the Army, No. 1474, dated November 18, 1858, forwarding a report of the capture of Rampore Kussiah, by the force under the command of Brigadier Wetherall, C.B., commanding Field Force in South Oude, and to record his high appreciation of the achievement accomplished by Briga-

gier Wetherall, and of the gallantry of the whole of the troops on this occasion.

The Governor-General offers his special thanks to Captain Thelwall, of Her Majesty's 24th Regiment, and to the 9th Punjaub Infantry under his command, which he led with so much intrepidity; and his Lordship desires to record his warm acknowledgment of the services rendered by the whole of the officers named by Brigadier Wetherall, and by the European Native troops engaged.

No. 18.

The Adjutant-General of the Army to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Allahabad, November 18, 1858.

SIR, No. 1474.

I HAVE the honour, by order of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, to forward, for submission to the Governor-General, a despatch from Brigadier E. R. Wetherall, C.B., to the address of the Assistant Adjutant-General of the Lucknow Division, in which that officer mentions the capture of Rampore Kussiah, by the Brigade under his command.

2. His Excellency would bring to special notice the gallantry displayed by the troops on this occasion, and more particularly the conduct of Captain J. B. Thelwall, and the 9th Punjaub Infantry under his command.

3. It is a matter of sincere regret to his Excellency, that the distinguished commander of the Belooch Battalion, Lieutenant-Colonel R. Farquhar, has been so severely wounded as to deprive his Excellency of his services for some time to come.

I have, &c.,
W. MAYHEW, Lieutenant-Colonel,
Adjutant-General of the Army.

No. 19.

Brigadier Wetherall to the Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Lucknow Division, Camp Etayah.

Camp, Rampore Kussiah, November 6, 1858.

SIR,

AT 2 o'clock P.M., on the 1st November, I received an order from the Chief of the Staff, to advance from my position at Deerea, through Lallgunge, to drive the enemy from Kurriya Bazar and the neighbouring posts.

2. I marched at 4 P.M. the same day, as there was a difficult ravine at Baboogunge, about 4 miles distant, that I was anxious to cross with the siege train, and heavy baggage during the night. I had previously prepared a passage across it. The force bivouacked on both banks of the ravine. By daylight every thing had crossed, and the force moved on to Lallgunge.

3. I there received the information that Kurriya Bazar had been evacuated, the enemy having retired on Rampore Kussiah, and entrenched camp on the river Sae, and that the Fort of Kythola, about 2 miles to the right of my line of march, was occupied by the enemy.

4. After two hours' halt to refresh the troops, I advanced to Kacpore, a village situated at the junction of the roads leading to Rampore Kussiah, and Kythola, and where the road is traversed by a large swamp that extended laterally some miles across my front; there were but two passages across it, both being impassable for guns or baggage; by halting in this position, I could attack Kythola, threaten Rampore Kussiah; and a passage across the swamp could be made during the night.

5. Upon summoning Kythola, it was found to be evacuated, the garrison having also retired

upon Rampore Kussiah, abandoning the entrenchments and a few stand of arms.

6. Owing to the exertions of Lieutenant Scratchley, commanding the Royal Engineers with this force, assisted by the Delhi Pioneers, the causeway was reported practicable the following morning at 8 a.m., the 3rd November.

7. At 8·30 a.m., the force crossed and advanced upon Rampore Kussiah.

8. Upon approaching that place, the country became very close and intricate, being covered with large clumps of trees, low brushwood and standing Indian-corn, rendering it impossible to see more than a few yards, either to the front or flanks. Great caution had, therefore, to be observed in the advance; the enemy, however, did not make use of the advantages of ground thus offered to him.

9. The force arrived in front of Rampore Kussiah about 10 a.m. Upon reconnoitring the place, I found it to consist of an elaborate system of entrenchments of great extent, constructed on both banks of the river Sae, with the old fort as a citadel.

10. The works immediately in my front consisted of a line of six bastions, connected by curtains constructed across a neck of land formed by a deep bend of the river to the northward. The length of this work was about 700 yards in a direct line. This work was flanked on its right, and taken in reverse, by the works on the opposite bank of the river.

11. The north and east sides, and the south-west angle of the works, were surrounded by a dense jungle of prickly thorn; on the south and north-west sides the ground was comparatively clear, but broken and wooded, and every available spot covered with Indian corn, rendering it impossible to see more than the crest of the parapet.

12. The works were surrounded by a ditch, that I had been informed was 15 feet broad and 25 feet deep, which was subsequently found to be nearly correct. The ditch was covered in front by an abattis of prickly thorn.

13. The interior of all the works was a dense jungle, the only open spaces being the parapets and the terreplein, so that, on making a lodgment, the assailants were exposed to the fire of the defenders, protected by this cover.

14. There were 17 guns and 5 mortars in the place (two of these were upwards of eight inches in diameter). The garrison consisted of between 4,000 and 5,000 men, about 2,000 being mutinous sepoys, principally of the 17th, 28th, and 52nd Regiments, who could be plainly discerned on the parapets, dressed in red, and some in the same coloured linen uniform, with red turbans, as worn by the Punjaub Infantry. They were all armed with the musket and bayonet.

15. Having received information that the left, or last extremity of the advanced entrenchment, rested on the jungle, and that the work had not been continued down to the river, I determined to make the attack on that flank.

16. The force under my command was formed in position behind the village and fort of Agaiya, about 1,500 yards from the place, concealed from the view of the enemy by the village and the shape of the ground, which here rose to a gentle eminence, sloping down to the northwards, in the direction of the river Sae.

17. The heavy battery, Royal Artillery, consisting of two 8-inch howitzers, and two 8-inch mortars, under the command of Major Le Messurier, C.B., was formed on the crest of this eminence, protected on its left by the fort of Agaiya, in which a company of the 79th Highlanders was placed. A company of the same regiment under

Captain Curric was directed to skirmish in the broken ground, in front of the battery, as sharpshooters, to keep down the fire of the enemy from the entrenchments; this it did very effectually. The 4th Company Royal Engineers was also posted with the heavy battery. On the right I placed the right wing of the 9th Punjaub Infantry, under Captain Thelwall, H.M.'s 24th Regiment, who commands that corps, with instructions to force his way through the jungle, and endeavour to turn the left of the entrenchment.

18. The 1st Punjaub Cavalry, under Major Hughes, was divided into two bodies, and one placed on each flank, to endeavour to discover any fords across the river, to prevent the passage of them by the enemy, and to complete the investment on this side.

19. The strength of my force did not allow of any bodies of troops being detached across the river, to invest the northern front.

20. The remainder of the force was held in reserve under Colonel Taylor, C.B., commanding 79th Highlanders.

21. These dispositions had just been completed, when I received a quill despatch, by a spy, from Major-General Sir J. Hope Grant, commanding the Division, then encamped at Etayah, offering his co-operation the following morning, the 4th November, at daylight. Anxious as I was for the assistance of the Major-General, and conscious that, with the force under his command, under his able direction, the result of the action must be more satisfactory than it would be without that co-operation, yet, as my force was then engaged with the enemy, and the artillery already suffering from the fire of the place, I considered that I could not withdraw without dishonour to Her

Majesty's arms ; I therefore resolved to continue the attack. My intention was to carry the out works, and there wait for the Major-General's arrival, to attack the interior defences.

22. After the fire of the heavy battery had continued for some time, I directed the skirmishers to advance nearer to the works. Captain Thelwall, with the wing of the regiment under his command, forced his way through the jungle, strongly opposed by the enemy, to within 60 yards of the entrenchment, where he was met with discharges of grape ; finding that his position was becoming untenable, and that he must either advance or retreat, he, with the prompt and daring resolution of a true soldier, determined to storm, the bastion from which the guns were playing upon him. A passage was found across the ditch near its extremity ; the men with great gallantry dashed across, and, entering by an embrasure effected a lodgment ; they captured two guns, one of which was immediately turned by them upon the enemy, who, advancing with 1,500 men, endeavoured to retake the bastion. Captain Thelwall, though opposed to fearful odds, and exposed to a crushing fire from the works on the north bank of the river, losing men and officers fast, still held his ground, until the supports sent to his assistance came up. They consisted of two companies 79th Highlanders, under Captain Miller, and four companies of the first Belooch Battalion, under Lieutenant-Colonel Farquhar, C.B. The troops now assembled in the work repulsed two attempts of the enemy to retake it. I would beg to draw the attention of the Major-General to the gallantry of these troops led by the officers I have named.

These operations were covered by an increased fire of artillery and skirmishers, along the front.

23. I much regret to say that Lieutenant-Colonel Farquhar had hardly entered the works when he was struck by a ball in the left knee; he has since suffered amputation of the limb. I was thus deprived of the services of an old, gallant, and experienced officer, at a most critical time.

The command of the troops in the works then devolved again upon Captain Thelwall, under whose leading the capture of the outer works was completed.

24. I cannot speak too highly of the conduct of this officer and of his regiment. I am indebted to it for the success I have described, which ultimately led to the capture of the place. I trust the Major-General will do me the favour of bringing Captain Thelwall's name to the most prominent notice of the Commander-in-Chief, together with the officers and soldiers he has named in his report herewith enclosed.

25. Lieutenant Scratchley, commanding Royal Engineers, volunteered to accompany the supports, for the purpose of rendering assistance, should it have been necessary to retrench themselves. I would also wish his name brought to the notice of the Commander-in-Chief.

26. The enemy, having failed in his repeated efforts to retake the outworks, was observed about 2 o'clock to be retiring from the position on the north bank of the river.

27. I directed Major Hughes, with all the cavalry that could be collected, to cross the ford on the right of the enemy's position and pursue. The nature of the ground, cut up with ravines, and covered with wood, precluded any horse artillery being sent, as guns, used under such circumstances, would have been an encumbrance, instead of a help to him.

28. I then directed the troops in the works to

advance. Just as we were entering the principal work, or citadel, a large mine was exploded, it is supposed by a Ghazee, burying in its debris the leading files of the Belooch battalion; had the explosion occurred a few minutes later, my loss must have been most severe.

29. It was subsequently discovered that this mine was the principal powder magazine of the place, said to have contained 8,000 lbs. of powder.

30. The enemy then evacuated the whole of the works, abandoning all his guns, together with large quantities of ammunition, stores, and provisions.

31. Major Hughes pursued the enemy for five miles, and pressed him hard, cutting up a great many men. The regimental colour of the 52nd Regiment was captured by Lance Duffadar Wallee Mahomed Khan, who slew its bearer.

32. I much regret that the 1st Punjaub Cavalry has been deprived of the services of Assistant-Surgeon Clement Smith, who was severely wounded in the pursuit, heading a small party of cavalry, in the endeavour to reach his regiment, to give assistance to the wounded.

33. The entrenchments and fort of Rampore Kussiah are most extensive and complete. The enceinte is 3 miles in circumference, enclosing an area of 190 acres, situated in almost unapproachable ground; on the west side, there are three lines of entrenchments, each covered by a ditch; most of the parapets of the whole work are 20 feet thick.

34. The place was found to contain a foundry for cannon and shells, with mould ready prepared for use, a quantity of gun metal, a laboratory for making fuzes, and a carriage manufactory fitted with English circular saws, and other tools; in fact, from the solidity and completeness of the place, it must have been a long time in prepara-

tion, and an arsenal for the rebels and mutineers. I trust its capture will inflict a heavy blow upon them.

35. Seventeen guns and five mortars, 22 pieces of ordnance in all, were captured in the place.

36. From the nature of the ground, both inside and outside the works, which affords every facility for concealing both killed and wounded men, and the high crops outside, it is impossible to arrive at a correct estimate of the loss of the enemy. Many killed are constantly being found in the jungle and other places, and many were seen to be carried off in all directions on ponies and the country bedsteads. I consider that the loss of the enemy was not less than 300 killed; the wounded cannot be computed.

37. My loss was severe; it amounts to two English officers, severely wounded, four native officers, and 73 of all ranks; total, 79 killed and wounded; but I trust that, considering the nature and extent of the works, and the importance of the capture, it will be considered unavoidable.

38. I cannot close this Report without expressing the greatest admiration of the gallantry and good conduct of the troops under my command. I trust I may be permitted to mention how much I am indebted to the Officers commanding corps, and to the Staff Officers of this Force, for the cordial support they have at all times afforded me.

Colonel Taylor, C.B., commanding 79th Highlanders; Lieutenant-Colonel Farquhar, C.B., commanding Belooch Battalion; Major Middleton, C.B., R.H.A., Senior Artillery Officer of this force, are entitled to my warmest acknowledgments.

Major LeMessurier, C.B., who commanded the heavy battery, worked his guns with surprising rapidity and accuracy, under an annoying fire

from the place. I am also indebted to him for the zeal and ability displayed in getting his guns across a most difficult country, without roads, during these operations.

Of Major Hughes and his excellent regiment, I cannot speak too highly ; its conduct under this officer's good leading, has been admirable.

Captain Thelwall, commanding 9th Punjaub Infantry, and Lieutenant Scratchley, commanding Royal Engineers, I have already brought to the Major-General's notice.

After the fall of Lieutenant-Colonel Farquhar, the command of the Belooch battalion devolved upon Lieutenant Nicholetts, who is highly spoken of by Captain Thelwall in his report.

Captain Briggs, Officiating Assistant-Commissary General, has been unremitting and successful in his exertions to supply this force, under circumstances of great difficulty.

Mr. Power, Civil Service, and Captain Bunbury, Assistant-Commissioner, attached to this Force, have been most active in procuring intelligence, and in affording every assistance to me. They both accompanied me throughout the action.

The officers of my Staff, Lieutenant Acton, 53rd Regiment, Major of Brigade ; Captain O'Brien, 20th Regiment, Deputy Assistant-Quartermaster General ; and Ensign Duff, 79th Highlanders, Orderly Officer, have displayed indefatigable zeal and ability in the discharge of their duties, on this and on every occasion.

I beg to enclose a state of this force, on the morning of the 3rd November, together with a return of casualties, a return of captured ordnance, and a sketch of Rampore Kussiah, with a report on the works, for the information of the Commander-in-Chief. I have, &c.,

E. R. WETHERALL, Brigadier,
Commanding Field Force in South Oude.

No. 24.

Report upon the Fort and Entrenchments of Kussiah Rampore, Oude.

November 7, 1858.

THE fort and entrenchments of Kussiah Rampore are situated on a bend or loop of the River Sae.

The fort being at the top or north-west of this loop, surrounded by the southern entrenchments, which close the loop to the south, and by the northern entrenchments, which enclose it on all sides.

They occupy an extent of ground equal to 200 acres, and are $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles in length.

The interior of these entrenchments is a dense, impenetrable bamboo and thorn jungle, through which a number of covered ways, similar to parellels, afford communication.

On the outside the jungle grows close up to the works, and in most places 500 or 600 yards or more to the front. Paths lead through it into the fort, but they are of no use, except to the defenders.

Besides this, a very close and impenetrable abattis of cut-thorn jungle, is to be found close upon the counterscarp of the ditch of the work, following it in all its sinuosities.

This ditch varies from 12 to 18 feet in depth (in one or two places nearly 23 feet), and 8 to 20 feet in width, and surrounds the whole of the works, except in a few places where a formidable abattis supplies its place.

The profile of all the entrenchments is good; the command varying from 10 to 20 feet, the thickness of parapet from 10 to 18 feet, and well able to resist the heaviest ordnance from the nature of the soil, which is principally clay.

In some parts the profile consists of two lines of parapet, separated from each other by a ditch; in others two ditches are to be found.

The interior fort or entrenchment, is of the nature generally found in this country, a rectangle with circular bastions at the angles, connected by straight curtains, which also have bastions.

This fort has a very great command over the works surrounding it, and the country around.

It also affords a good defence against an attempt to take it from the south, especially across the ford.

The trace of the entrenchments is very irregular, consisting of circular bastions, connected by irregular curtains, every bastion having four or more embrasures for guns.

In front of each bastion, a low line of parapet for musketry is to be found, and this generally flanks the entrances (mentioned before) into the fort.

The trace on the whole is good. It has a few weak points on the river, where the entrenchments close upon it.

But these could be strengthened at the very last moment.

In fact, if a European force had possession of such works, it could defy any attack, except that of a regular blockade to starvation.

The date of the construction of the different parts of the works, is of course difficult to ascertain. I should think that all the works, with the exception of the fort, and western entrenchments, have been built since the first outbreak of the mutiny.

The ditch surrounding them is, however, very old. It has been deepened in a great many places. The works have also been considerably strengthened and repaired since the rains; and in some

parts there are signs showing that more works were contemplated.

P. H. SCRATCHLEY,
Lieutenant Royal Engineers,
Commanding Engineers,
Brigadier Wetherall's Force.

No. 25.

Allahabad, November 30, 1858.

No. 554 of 1858.—In continuation of General Order by the Governor-General, No. 441, dated 1st October 1858, publishing the report of a successful affair with the rebels at Seerpoorah, the Right Honourable the Governor-General is pleased to publish for general information, the following letter from Captain Larkins, late commanding at Phillibheet, No. 73, dated October 28, 1858, forwarding one from Lieutenant Cunliffe, correcting an omission in his report of that engagement, by bringing to notice the name of Assistant-Surgeon Maxwell, whose exertions were most conspicuous in his attention to the wounded on that occasion. The Governor-General offers his acknowledgments to Assistant-Surgeon Maxwell.

No. 26.

Captain R. Larkins, Commanding 17th Punjaub Infantry, to the Assistant Adjutant-General, Rohilcund Division, Bareilly.

Camp, Phillibheet, October 28, 1858.

No. 73.

Sir,

IN continuation of my report of the engagement at Seerpoorah, on August 30, 1858, dated Phillibheet, September 1, 1858, I have the honour to request you will do me the favour of soliciting Brigadier-General Walpole, C. B., commanding

Rohilcund Division, to forward, for the information of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, the accompanying letter from Lieutenant Cunliffe, who, upon Major Brown's being wounded, assumed command of the force that day engaged, with a view to correcting an omission in his report upon that engagement, as also in order to do justice to a most deserving officer, Assistant-Surgeon T. Maxwell, whose exertions on the occasion above alluded to, were most conspicuous, and deserving of the highest approbation.

I have, &c.,
ROBERTSON LARKINS, Captain,
Late Commanding at Phillibheet.

No. 27.

Lieutenant Cunliffe to Captain Larkins, Commanding at Phillibheet.

Phillibheet, October 27, 1858.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to request that you will have the goodness to correct an omission in my report of the action of Seerpoorah, on August 29, of the name of an officer whose exertions on that day were most conspicuous, viz., Assistant-Surgeon T. Maxwell, 2nd Punjaub Cavalry, who, with that zeal which he has shown on every occasion, tended the whole of the wounded of the force in such a manner as merits the greatest approbation.

I have, &c.,
G. G. CUNLIFFE, Lieutenant,
2nd in Command Kumaon Levies,
Commanding Field Detachment.

No. 28.

GENERAL ORDER BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

No. 577 of 1858.

THE Right Honourable the Governor-General is pleased to direct the publication of the following Report from Colonel Evelegh, commanding a Moveable Force, of a successful action with the rebels at Morar Mow, in Oude, on the 8th November, 1858.

No. 29.

Colonel Evelegh.

SIR, *Camp at Simree, November* 9, 1858.

I HAVE the honour to state, for the information of the Major-General commanding Oude Field Force, that I marched from Poorwah with the troops named in the margin,* at five o'clock on the morning of the 8th instant, leaving a small force behind, for the protection of the town, under Major Bulwer, Her Majesty's 23rd R. W. F.

Having been informed, on the previous night, that Oomero Sing was in occupation of the village of Morar Mow, with about 4,000 men and 3 guns, 1,400 of whom were estimated to be cavalry, I advanced with 2 horse artillery guns and 400 cavalry, finding the approach to the village very difficult, and the surrounding country intersected with deep nullahs, and abounding in salt pits, especially about the vicinity of the village.

I ordered a troop of cavalry to the right and one to the left of Morar Mow, to turn his flank,

* 4 guns B. H. H. Artillery; 2 guns R. Artillery; Siege Train; 300 1st Seikh Cavalry; 424 3rd Police Cavalry; 236 5th ditto; 240 H.M.'s 20th Regt.; 250 H.M.'s 23rd R. W. F.; 190 H.M.'s 80th Regt.; 360 4th Police Infantry; 550 7th ditto.

and advanced with considerable difficulty with the remainder of the advanced force.

Hearing from Lieutenant Chamberlain, of the Oude Police Force, who was on the right, that the enemy was in retreat on that flank, I despatched another squadron in that direction, and galloped forward with the remainder.

On reaching the other side of the village, I sent the whole of the cavalry in pursuit, under Captain Jones, 1st Seikh Cavalry, the senior Officer, who pursued them for several miles, over almost impassable ground, and through thick crops and topes of trees.

The result was most satisfactory ; two of the enemy's guns being captured, and about 100 men killed, chiefly sepoys of the Bengal Army, and a few of the 2nd Cavalry.

The Police Cavalry, under Lieutenant Chamberlain, and the 1st Seikh Cavalry, under Lieutenant Godby, behaved remarkably well.

Captain Jones, who commanded the whole, brings to my notice Lieutenant Stewart, of his corps, who particularly distinguished himself in a hand to hand encounter with some sepoys ; also Naib Ressaldar Subhan Khan, who acted as his Orderly, and showed himself a true and daring soldier, and has been at all times most zealous in the Intelligence Department, and saved the lives of many of his officers when his regiment, the 9th Light Cavalry, mutinied at Sealkote ; also Lance-Duffadar Sham Sing, who distinguished himself in an encounter with some sepoys.

Lieutenant Chamberlain, commanding the Police Cavalry, brings to my notice also Ressaldar Ummer Sing, of the 5th Cavalry, and Jemadar Purubdiah, of the 3rd, who was wounded when leading in a hand to hand fight, and showed a good example to his men.

I beg to thank Captain Jones for the zeal and activity he displayed with his force over most difficult ground.

Lieutenant Chamberlain, commanding the Police Cavalry, and those under his command, also merit my best thanks.

I beg to annex a list of the casualties and captured ordnance.

I have, &c.,
FRED. EVELEGH, Colonel,
Commanding Moveable Force.

No. 32.

No. 578 of 1858.

THE Right Honourable the Governor-General is pleased to direct the publication of the following despatch from Brigadier Troup commanding a moveable column, reporting his operations against the rebels at Mittoulee, on the 8th November, 1858.

The Governor-General entirely approves of the operations of Brigadier Troup, and of the conduct of the officers and men engaged in this action.

No. 33.

Brigadier Colin Troup, commanding Moveable Column, to the Chief of the Staff.

Camp Mittoulee,
November 8, 1858.

SIR, No. 3.

SINCE my last No. 15 of the 4th November, 1858, I have had the honour of receiving your telegram, but before it arrived, however, I had made up my mind to defer my advance on Mittoulee no longer, as the rebels were collecting

there in great numbers, and I saw no probability of the Mittoulee Rajah coming in.

2. Having now fully determined to take Mittoulee, and having received no camels to relieve me of my carts ; at noon on the 5th I started the whole of my heavy baggage, tents, carts, &c., off to Mahomdee, having first obtained Sir Thomas Seaton's sanction to the arrangement, and requested Colonel Watson, who was commanding there, to take charge of my baggage, and so leave me unencumbered to operate against the Rajah of Mittoulee.

3. The escort which accompanied the baggage to Mahomdee, returned to camp at noon on the 6th, having been out 24 hours.

4. My position at Nikana was immediately opposite the Pumorah Ghat on the Rutna, by which I intended crossing the river, and advancing on the fort ; but, hearing of the preparations the Rajah and his allies had made to oppose my progress, and the obstacles they had thrown across the road by felling large trees, and cutting double rows of trenches, at intervals across the track through the jungle, this was represented to be so narrow as barely to admit of a passage for the light guns ; this information has since proved true, I abandoned this project, and determined to make a flank movement by Mahouly, and so come on to the south-eastern face of the fort, where the enemy did not expect me.

5. I kept my own counsel, and continued sending patrols in the direction of Pumorah Ghat, so as to deceive the enemy, and lead the Rajah to suppose that my advance was to be by that road.

6. The deception was more successful than I thought it possible for it to be ; the Rajah seemed quite sure that I should advance on this Ghat, and sent guns to command it, which he placed in

such a position (a sketch of which is enclosed) that, had I gone that way, my troops might have suffered considerably, and the loss of life might have been great.

7. My plan being matured, I fell in my column at 1 A.M on the morning of the 7th, and marched (viâ Norrungabad) to a Ghat, some miles down the river, called the Simara Ghat, but on arrival there found it impracticable, so I had to move about 2 miles further down the river and cross the river by a fine stone bridge to Mahouly, and bivouacked there for the day.

8. Mahouly is a very large village on the eastern side of the Rutna, occupying a commanding position on the Seetapore road, with a small ghurree on an eminence, on the river side, viz., the west, with various other commanding sites on either side of the river ; had the enemy occupied this position, the passage of the river by the bridge would have been accomplished with great difficulty. The reason for my digressing to describe the position of Mahouly, is to make Lord Clyde acquainted, as far as possible, with the passage of the Rutna, between Nurrungabad and Seetapore.

9. At daybreak on the 8th, I formed my column of march, as shown in the margin,* with my flanks

* Advance Guard.—4 Companies 60th Rifles as skirmishers ready to act as skirmishers to front and flanks; 1 squadron 6th Dragoon Guards; 1 troop Cureton's Horse; 4 guns, 3rd troop 3rd Brigade; 100 Sappers; the whole under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Remington, C.B. Column of March.—1 squadron 6th Dragoon Guards; 60th Royal Rifles; 2 horse artillery guns; 100 sappers; heavy train with heavy battery. Engineer Park, treasure and commissariat carts; 93rd Highlanders; 66th Goorkahs. Rear Guard.—1 squadron 6th Dragoon Guards; 2 guns, No. 7, Light Field Battery; 2 Companies 93rd Highlanders; 2 Companies 66th Goorkahs; 1 Troop Cureton's Horse, under the command of the Field Officer coming off duty.

protected by cavalry and skirmishers, and moved on Mittoulee about sunrise.

10. Proceeding about 2 miles to the village of Chuhor, through light jungle, I found a large body of rebel cavalry watching us. The ground was very unfavourable for our cavalry to act on, so I brought my light guns under Lieutenant-Colonel Remington, C.B., under the direction of Lieutenant-Colonel Brind, C.B., commanding the artillery, to bear upon them, and after a few rounds cleared the place.

11. I then went on 2 miles further to the village of Burragaon, where I expected to find Khan Ali and Feroze Shah, but they had disappeared, and I passed through the village unmolested: a little delay took place in getting my column through the village: as soon as the column was closed up, which was rapidly done, I again advanced; and, proceeding a short distance, I saw the enemy's cavalry to my front a second time: I again cleared them with my light guns, supported by a party, 6th Dragoon Guards and Rifles.

12. After this I went on feeling my way to a village called Lulloa, and then a mile on to Tundoa, a small village just within very long range of the guns of the southern face of the fort.

13. In rear of this village, I halted the head of my column, and, reconnoitring the fort, moved up my guns and attacked the south-eastern bastion, my light guns being on the left, the heavy battery in the centre, and the mortars under cover of trees to the right. My guns were in position, and opened fire, between 1 and 2 P.M., at a distance varying from 800 to 1,200 yards, the enemy's guns playing on our artillery while we were getting into position, and their fire increasing, as they brought nearly all their guns to the southern face.

14. The guns were supported as follows: by

four companies 60th Rifles, with the light artillery, strengthened by the head-quarters of that regiment, as the heavy battery came up, the Carabiniers being judiciously placed in support on the flanks, while the Moltanee cavalry were feeling the jungle and country about and watching the enemy.

15. The fire from the fort increasing, and it being evident that the enemy was bringing all his artillery to the southern face of the fort, both on the *enceinte* and in the jungles on our front, it was found necessary to advance the heavy battery to within 600 or 700 yards, so as to overpower the rebel guns, the two guns, No. 7 Light Field Battery, being judiciously placed under cover to the left front, to keep that flank clear, Lieutenant-Colonel Remington having at the same time been detached with four horse artillery guns to the left of the main body, with instructions to watch the enemy, but reserve his fire as far as circumstances justified; these guns were not again required to come into action. The other two guns of his troop remained for the protection of the baggage and parks.

16. Towards dusk, the favourable effect of our fire became perceptible, and as it appeared that the enemy were still unshaken, arrangements were made for a night bivouack; the advanced artillery was consolidated with the mortar battery, in judicious order, with reference to a night attack. The night past without molestation, with the exception of a shot or two fired from the fort, and a few shot from matchlocks.

17. In conjunction with Lieutenant-Colonel Brind, commanding the Artillery, and Captain Maunsell, commanding the Engineers, I made arrangements for continuing operations on the following morning, but, from ignorance of the

nature of the ground around the fort, and the impossibility of collecting trustworthy information from the people of the country, though the largest inducements in the shape of pecuniary rewards were offered, together with the darkness of the night, I deemed it advisable to defer all operations till daylight, with the hope of obtaining, by observation and expected information from our scouts, a clearer knowledge of the difficulties we might have to encounter.

18. At daylight, on the morning of the 9th, I directed Captain Cureton to reconnoitre the fort; he advanced with one troop of his regiment to the south-west angle, and, seeing no sign of its being occupied, proceeded close under the walls; not being molested in any way, he sent me information to this effect. I immediately directed some light troops to move on to the front, Lieutenant-Colonel Brind, C.B., commanding them; this party entered the fort, and, finding it empty, took possession of it. I followed immediately after, and went over the fort and its defences, a description of which, by Captain Maunsell, I do myself the honour to enclose.

19. The Rajah and his allies carried away or secreted all the guns they had, with the exception of those shown in the return of captured ordnance.

20. It is now my pleasing duty to bring to the notice of the Commander-in-Chief, the conduct of the whole of the troops under my command; the behaviour of the artillery was remarkable, who followed the noble, energetic, and cool example of their Commanding Officer, Lieutenant-Colonel Brind, C.B. Both Officers and men worked like slaves throughout the entire day, to the admiration of all who witnessed them. On this occasion this branch of the service upheld its reputation. The fire that our guns and mortars were under from

the fort guns, worked under cover of the works of the fort, was very severe; notwithstanding this, our artillery engaged the enemy without shelter of any kind, and, doubtless by their coolness and precision of fire, paralyzed the enemy, and forced him to take advantage of the night to make a hasty retreat. To Colonel Brind, C.B., commanding the Artillery, every praise is due for the cool and judicious manner in which he placed his guns; and I wish particularly to bring the assistance I receive from this officer on every occasion, whether connected with his own branch of the service or any other, with reference generally to the operations in which we are engaged, prominently to the notice of Lord Clyde. Lieutenant-Colonel Remington, C.B., commanding 3rd troop, 3rd brigade Horse Artillery, with his guns, cleared our road of the enemy's cavalry wherever they showed themselves. My thanks are especially due to him for the splendid manner in which he worked his troop throughout the entire day. I was greatly pleased at the way Captain Cox, with the heavy guns, and Captain Stubbs, with the mortars, and Lieutenant Wake, with 2 guns No. 7 Light Battery, commanded their respective batteries, and at the manner the guns and mortars were worked. I wish to bring the names of these officers to the notice of Lord Clyde, as being artillery officers of great coolness, judgment and experience, and well worthy of his favourable consideration. I fully concur with Lieutenant-Colonel Brind in the high estimate he has formed of Captain Bishop, Divisional Staff to the Artillery, and recommend him strongly to the favourable notice of the Commander-in-Chief.

21. Captain Maunsell, commanding the sappers, is worthy of every praise I can give him, and

is well known to his Lordship ; he has rendered me most willing and able assistance since the time of his joining my column, and, with his sappers, is a very great help to me ; he is now engaged in the heavy work of destroying the fort of Mittoulee, on the completion of which I will more fully allude to the valuable services of this officer. I must beg to be allowed to bring to his Lordship's notice, in conjunction with Captain Maunsell's services, the name of Lieutenant Humphrey, Adjutant of the Sappers, who had volunteered to undertake the important, but dangerous, duty of blowing open the gate of the fort in case of an assault.

22. To Lieutenant-Colonel Custance, C.B., I feel indebted for the manner in which he disposed of his cavalry, and kept my flanks completely protected. On Captain C. Jones, commanding Her Majesty's 1st battalion 60th Rifles, and his officers and men, I cannot bestow too much praise. In bringing Captain Jones's name to his Lordship's notice, I am sorry to be obliged to add, that he received a severe contusion from a round shot, just as it was getting dusk. On Captain Jones being wounded, the command of the regiment devolved on Captain McQueen. I hope it may not be out of place for me to add, that the 60th Rifles, although employed on bad ground, under most harassing circumstances, performed their duty with great willingness and cheerfulness, and with a degree of order and precision that would have done credit to a review parade. To every officer and man of that regiment I wish to tender my best thanks.

23. I also offer my best thanks to Colonel Hay, C.B., commanding 93rd Highlanders, and Captain Hockley, commanding 66th Goorkas, who, with the men under their respective commands, carried out

all the duties allotted to them to my entire satisfaction. It is my pleasing duty again to bring to his Lordship's notice Captain Cureton, and his regiment of Mooltanee Cavalry.

Commanding officers and men are always willing and ready to perform any duty, whether fighting the enemy, seeking information, or whatever may be required of them. Whatever they undertake they perform right well.

24. To my own personal staff, viz.: Brevet-Major Cox, Major of Brigade to the column; Captain C. Warde, Officiating Deputy Quarter-master-General; Lieutenant Prendergast, Orderly Officer, I beg to tender my best thanks for their services, and for the ready and efficient aid they gave me on all occasions throughout the entire day.

25. To Captain Law, Sub-Assistant-Commissary-General, I am deeply indebted, and thank him for the excellent arrangements he made, under considerable difficulties, for provisioning the force, and wish to bring him prominently to the notice of the Commander-in-Chief as an excellent commissariat officer.

26. Doctor Tienin, Senior Surgeon of the force, ably and readily assisted by the other medical officers of the column, made all their arrangements entirely to my satisfaction; and my best thanks are due to them for the manner in which all the medical arrangements were carried out.

27. It is now with great satisfaction that I record the obligations I feel myself under to Mr. Balmain, Lieutenant Clarke, and Captain William Hearsey, civil officers with my column, for the ready and cordial assistance they have rendered me, in an unknown and difficult country, where the greatest judgment is neces-

sary in testing the information received from doubtful sources.

Captain Hearsey, in a bad state of health, has, at all hours of the day and night, been engaged in his duties connected with the Intelligence Department, though suffering from great pain, and unable to mount a horse. I beg, therefore, that I may be allowed to solicit his Lordship's interest and most favourable report to Government of this meritorious officer.

28. I beg to enclose a return of killed and wounded; also one of captured ordnance, with the reports from commanding officers.

I have, &c.,
C. W. TROUP, Brigadier,
Commanding Moveable Column.

No. 37.

No. 579 *of* 1858.

THE Right Honourable the Governor-General is pleased to confer the following rewards on the undermentioned native officers and men of the corps of Sappers and Miners, in special recognition of the conspicuous gallantry displayed by them in the demolition of the Cashmere Gate of the Fort of Delhi, on the 14th September, 1857, as well as for good service and gallantry on other occasions :—

Subadar Toola,

To be a member of the 1st Class of the Order of Merit, and of the 2nd Class of the Order of British India, with the title of Bahadoor.

Jemadar Ramteroz,
,, Bisram,

To be Subadars, and members of the 2nd Class of the Order of Merit, and of the 2nd Class of

the Order of British India, as Subadars, with the title respectively of Bahadoor.

Jemadar Hunnoman Sing,

To be Subadar, and a member of the 2nd Class of the Order of Merit as Subadar.

Havildar Adjoodhya,
„ Pattuk,
„ Hurpal Sing,
„ Bisnath Sing,

To be members of the 3rd Class of the Order of Merit.

Havildar Nunda,
„ Hurbuns,

To be Jemadars, and members of the 3rd Class of the Order of Merit, as Jemadar.

Naik Sheikh Abdool,
„ Nehal Khan,
„ Devideen,
„ Ungnoo,
Sepoy Thakoordeen,
„ Tewarry,
„ Ramsooful,
„ Opudhya,

To be Members of the 3rd Class of the Order of Merit

The Governor-General is pleased also to confer the following rewards on the under-mentioned native officers and men of the Corps of Sappers and Miners, for their exemplary loyalty to the State, and for good services rendered by them at Delhi and elsewhere, during the past year :—

Subadar Sheikh,
„ Madarie,
„ Birja,
„ Koornaun,

To be members of the 3rd Class of the Order of

Merit, and of the 2nd Class of the Order of British India, with the title of Bahadoor.

Subadar Buctawar,

To be a member of the 2nd Class of the Order of Merit.

Jemadar Emam Bux,
„ Seikh Sobhan,
„ Busawun Sing,

To be members of the 3rd Class of the Order of Merit.

Havildar Sewsahie,

To be Jemadar, and a member of the 3rd Class of the Order of Merit.

Havildar Sewram,

To be Jemadar.

Havildar Muttra Persaud,
„ Goordial,

To be Jemadars, and members of the 3rd Class of the Order of Merit.

Havildar Bolapersad,
„ Kulleeram,
„ Bitind Khan,
„ Hubeeb Khan,
Naik Sewumber,
„ Ram Singh,
„ Dewa Singh,

To be members of the 3rd Class of the Order of Merit.

At the Court at *Buckingham-Palace*, the 2nd day of *February*, 1859.

PRESENT,

The QUEEN's Most Exeellent Majesty in Counеil.

THIS day the Right Honourable John Inglis was, by Her Majesty's eommand, sworn of Her

Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, and took his place at the Board accordingly.

At the Court at *Buckingham-Palace*, the 2nd day of *February*, 1859.

The QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty in Council was pleased to order upon the petition of the justices within the southern division of the county of Derby, that the towns of Sudbury, Parwick, and Breaston, shall be polling places for the said southern division of the county of Derby.

At the Court at *Buckingham-Palace*, the 2nd day of *February*, 1859.

The QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty in Council was pleased to order that the light dues payable should be further reduced (as set forth in this Gazette), in conformity with the powers vested in Her Majesty by the "Merchant Shipping Act, 1854."

At the Court at *Buckingham-Palace*, the 2nd day of *February*, 1859.

The QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty in Council was pleased to order that the time for the discontinuance of burials in the churchyards and burial-grounds undermentioned be postponed as follows, viz.:

In the new part of the present churchyard of LYMINGTON, from the first of February to the first of April, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine;

In the parish churchyard of NEWPORT, Salop, from the first of February to the first of March, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine.

And whereas by an Order in Council of the seventh of April, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, burials were directed to be discontinued in certain parts of the churchyard of ST. PAUL, CHICHESTER, as therein mentioned, and certain regulations were made with respect to burials in the said churchyard; and whereas by another Order in Council of the eleventh of January last, permission was granted, subject to certain provisions, for the use of then existing vaults and brick graves in the said churchyard, and it seems fit that the said Orders be varied; now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, is pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that interments be permitted in the unoccupied ground in the said churchyard of St. Paul, Chichester, until the eighteenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine.

At the Court at *Buckingham-Palace*, the 2nd day of *February*, 1859.

The QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty in Council was pleased to order that the representations made by the Right Honourable Spencer Horatio Walpole, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State (as set forth in this Gazette), that no new burial-ground should be opened in any of the undermentioned parishes without the previous approval of one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, and that interments in the same should be discontinued, with the following modifications:

BODMIN.—Forthwith in the *parish church*, and on and after the first day of October, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, in the *parish churchyard* of Bodmin, except in now existing family vaults and walled graves, which can be

opened without the disturbance of soil that has been buried in, and in which each coffin shall be embedded in charcoal and separately entombed in an airtight manner; and also in the additional *churchyard* at *Berry Tower*, with the like exception, and except in graves made in ground not before buried in. OUNDLE.—Forthwith in the *parish church* of Oundle, and also in the *churchyard* within five yards of the Grammar School and all dwelling-houses and workshops; and from and after the first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, in the whole of the *churchyard*, with the exception of brick graves which were in existence on the thirtieth of December, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, which can be opened without disturbing human remains, in which each coffin shall be embedded in powdered charcoal, and be separately entombed in brick or stone work properly cemented, and in which no body shall be interred within four feet of the surface, measuring from the top of the coffin to the general level of the ground. BRADFORD, YORKSHIRE. — Forthwith under *all churches* and *chapels* in the parish of Bradford, in the county of York; and on and after the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, in the *Thornton Episcopal Chapelyard*, and in the burial-ground adjoining the *Independent Chapel* and *Schoolroom*, *Thornton*, except in now existing vaults and walled graves,—every coffin buried in which shall be separately entombed in an airtight manner: also that in the detached *Independent Burial-ground*, and in the burial-grounds of the *Wesleyan* and *Primitive Methodists*, at *Thornton*, and of the *church*, and of the *Baptist*, *Wesleyan* and *Wesleyan New Connexion Independent Chapels*,

at *Denholme*, the 1st, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th of the Regulations for New Burial-grounds be observed. STEEPLE-WITH-STANGATE, ESSEX. —From and after the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, in the *churchyard* of the parish of Steeple-with-Stangate, in the county of Essex, also in the *Independent Chapel* burial-ground within four yards of the chapel.

should be taken into consideration by a Committee of the Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, on the fourteenth day of March next.

At the Court at *Buckingham-Palace*, the 2nd day of *February*, 1859.

The QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty in Council was pleased to order, that the churchwardens or such other persons as may have the care of the vaults under the undermentioned churches, porch, and churchyard respectively, do adopt or cause to be adopted, the following measures in respect of such vaults: viz.:

SAINT MARY MAGDELENE, OLD FISH STREET, AND SAINT GREGORY BY SAINT PAUL'S.

1. That, where accessible, the public vault under the porch of the church of the united parishes of Saint Mary Magdelen, Old Fish-street, and Saint Gregory by Saint Paul, be freely white-washed.

2. That the coffins in the above-named vault be covered with earth and powdered charcoal.

3. That the existing entrance and grating for ventilation be closed with brick or stone work, and a ventilating tube be carried to the roof of the church.

4. That the works be effected under the superintendence of the Medical Officer of Health of the city of London; and that Mr. Dougall's powder, chloride of lime, and other disinfectants be employed whenever required.

Saint Mary's, Strand.

That the coffins in the rector's vault of Saint Mary's, Strand, be completely covered with soil and charcoal, the vault built up in an air-tight manner, and a ventilating-shaft to the top of the church constructed; also, that the vaults in the churchyard be securely closed, and, to ensure the safety of the workmen employed, that the work be conducted under the superintendence of the Officer of Health.

Paddington Parish Church.

That the coffins in the vaults beneath the Paddington parish church be completely covered with soil and charcoal, and the doorway securely closed with brickwork; and, to ensure the safety of the men employed, the work be conducted under the superintendence of the Officer of Health.

Saint John's, Paddington.

That the coffins in the vaults under the district church of Saint John, Paddington, be covered with soil and charcoal, and enclosed by brickwork, masonry, or concrete, in an air-tight manner, except such as are already enclosed; and that, to ensure the safety of the men employed, the work be conducted under the superintendence of the Officer of Health.

War-Office, February 4, 1859.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the appointment of the Right Honourable Sir John Young, Bart., K.G.C. M.G., some

time Her Majesty's Lord High Commissioner in and for the United States of the Ionian Islands, to be an Ordinary Member of the Civil Division of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders, of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath.

St. James's Palace, February 1, 1859.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint the Honourable Spencer Cecil Brabazon Ponsonby, now Extra Gentleman Usher to Her Majesty, to be Gentleman Usher Daily Waiter to Her Majesty, in the room of Sir Henry William des Vœux, Baronet, resigned.

Downing-Street, February 2, 1859.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Colonel Sir Henry Knight Storks, K.C.B., to be Her Majesty's Lord High Commissioner, in and for the United States of the Ionian Islands.

Foreign-Office, February 1, 1859.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr. Robert D. Merrill as Consul at Sydney for the United States of America.

The Queen has also been pleased to approve of Don Jorge Zammit y Romero, as Vice Consul at Malta; of Don Enrique de Azurmundi, as Vice Consul at Newcastle-upon-Tyne; and of Don Candido de Pedrorena, as Vice Consul at Southampton, for Her Majesty the Queen of Spain.

Duchy of Lancaster, February 2, 1859.

The Queen has been this day pleased to appoint Sir Robert Tolver Gerard, of Garswood, Bart., to be Sheriff of the County Palatine of Lancaster, for the year ensuing.

The Prince of Wales's Council Chamber, Buckingham Gate, February 3, 1859.

John Tremayne, of Heligan, in the county of Cornwall, Esquire, has been appointed Sheriff of the county of Cornwall.

Crown-Office, February 4, 1859.

MEMBER returned to serve in the present PARLIAMENT.

Borough of Boston.

William Henry Adams of the said borough, Esq., Recorder of the borough of Derby.

(147.)

Board of Trade, Whitehall, February 3, 1859.

The Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade and Plantations have received, through the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of a Despatch from Her Majesty's Consul, at Saint Domingo, enclosing a translation of a Decree issued by the Government of that Republic, closing against Foreign Trade, the ports of Somaná, La Romana, and Monte Christi.

The same Decree requires that upon the arrival of any vessel at one of the open ports of the Republic, the Master should deliver all public papers, letters, or other correspondence, to the Officer visiting the ship, under a penalty of fifty silver dollars, which penalty will also attach to passengers not complying with the regulation, and for the infraction of which, seamen will be liable to fifteen days' imprisonment, in addition to any fine which may be imposed.

The Decree further provides that the same penalties will be imposed, if on board vessels

leaving the port, any letters are found elsewhere than in the sealed bag, which every Master is required to receive before his departure.

(1267.)

Board of Trade, Whitehall, February 2, 1859.

THE Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade have received, from Her Majesty's Consul-General at Algiers, a copy of a Decree by the Prefect of Algiers, a translation of which is subjoined, rescinding a Decree of the 9th of December, 1856, which prohibited the cooking of provisions on board merchant ships in the port of Algiers.

(Translation.) (Copy.)

Chamber of Commerce of Algiers.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

The Chamber of Commerce announces to Captains and Masters of vessels that a Decree of His Imperial Highness the Prince Minister of Algeria and the Colonies, dated December 30, 1858, has rescinded the regulations contained in the Order of the Prefect, of the 9th of December, 1856, concerning the prohibition to make fires for cooking on board merchant vessels anchored in the port of Algiers.

In consequence of these new regulations the crews of vessels are now allowed to cook their food on board.

Algiers, January 19, 1859.

A true copy.

(Signed) H. ANDRIC,
Assistant Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce.

A true translation.

(Signed) JOHN BELL, Consul-General.

War-Office, Pall-Mall,
4th February, 1859.

2nd Regiment of Life Guards, Captain John Massy, from half-pay Unattached, to be Captain, paying the difference between Infantry and Cavalry, vice Brevet-Major Honourable Fenton John Evans Freke, who exchanges, receiving the same. Dated 4th February, 1859.

Lieutenant Frederick Marshall to be Captain, by purchase, vice Massy, who retires. Dated 4th February, 1859.

5th Dragoon Guards, William Leyland Feilden, Gent., to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Duffield, promoted. Dated 4th February, 1859.

6th Dragoon Guards, Lieutenant William Oliver Bird to be Captain, by purchase, vice Pinckney, who retires. Dated 4th February, 1859.

6th Dragoons, Lieutenant the Honourable E. R. Bourke to be Instructor of Musketry. Dated 14th January, 1859.

15th Light Dragoons. The third Christian name of Cornet Pearson, appointed on 31st December, 1858, is *Hooke.*

5th Regiment of Foot, Brevet-Major John Manley Wood, from half-pay Unattached, to be Captain, repaying the difference, vice Green, appointed to the 77th Foot. Dated 4th February, 1859.

Lieutenant Edwin John Oldfield to be Captain, by purchase, vice Wood, who retires. Dated 4th February, 1859.

Ensign William Charles Shoolbred to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Oldfield. Dated 4th February, 1859.

8th Foot, Lieutenant Robert L. Grant McGrigor to be Captain, by purchase, vice Dimond, who retires. Dated 4th February, 1859.

Ensign George N. James Bradford to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice McGrigor. Dated 4th February, 1859.

9*th Foot.* The restoration to full-pay of Captain A. O. Richards, from half-pay, 9th Foot, to be antedated to 9th April, 1857.

17*th Foot,* Ensign Henry Scrymgeour Wedderburn to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Holworthy, who retires. Dated 4th February, 1859.

18*th Foot,* John Boddington Jackson, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Eden, appointed to the 30th Foot. Dated 4th February, 1859.

20*th Foot,* Lieutenant Owen Tudor Burne to be Adjutant, vice Geraghty, promoted. Dated 10th September, 1858.

The promotion of Lieutenant John Aldridge to be antedated to 29th June, 1858.

21*st Foot,* Lieutenant William Cairnes to be Captain, without purchase, vice Palmer, deceased. Dated 29th January, 1859.

Ensign Clement J. Sneyd, from 1st Foot, to be Ensign. Dated 4th February, 1859.

Ensign James Ferguson to be Adjutant. Dated 4th February, 1859.

27*th Foot,* Lieutenant W. S. C. Pinwill to be Instructor of Musketry. Dated 16th December, 1858.

38*th Foot,* Brevet-Colonel William O'Grady Haly, C.B., from the 47th Foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Kelly, who exchanges. Dated 4th February, 1859.

39*th Foot,* Captain Francis Charles Turner, from the 79th Foot, to be Captain, vice Newport, who exchanges. Dated 4th February, 1859.

47*th Foot,* Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas C. Kelly, C.B., from the 38th Foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Brevet-Colonel Haly, who exchanges. Dated 4th February, 1859.

57*th Foot*, Arthur Ceeil Manners, Gent., to be Ensign, by purehase, vice Mathews, who retires. Dated 4th February, 1859.

79*th Foot*, Captain Simon George Newport, from the 39th Foot, to be Captain, viee Turner, who exchanges. Dated 4th February, 1859.

99*th Foot*, Lieutenant Edward G. Keppel Ravenhill to be Captain, by purchase, vice Molson, whose promotion, by purchase, on the 15th Oetober, 1858, has been eancelled. Dated 15th Oetober, 1858.

Lieutenant Joseph Dinham Molson to be Captain, without purchase, vice Ravenhill, whose promotion, without purchase, on 26th Oetober, 1858, has been cancelled. Dated 26th October, 1858.

1*st West India Regiment*, Ensign Arthur James Plunkett to be Lieutenant, by purchase, viee Fitzmaurice, who has retired. Dated 4th February, 1859.

Ceylon Rifle Regiment, Ensign Fenton Josiah Hort to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Read, who retires. Dated 4th February, 1859.

St. Helena Regiment, Lieutenant John B. H. Rainier to be Instructor of Musketry. Dated 6th Deeember, 1858.

Royal Malta Fencibles, John Rutter, Gent., to be Ensign, with local and temporary rank, vice Desain, promoted. Dated 4th February, 1859.

COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

Deputy-Assistant Commissary-General Arthur William Downes, appointed an Acting-Assistant Commissary-General, for meritorious services during the reeent operations in China, to be confirmed in that rank from 27th October, 1858.

Commissariat-Clerk George Hutchison Phillips, having eompleted the required serviee as an

Acting Deputy Assistant-Commissary-General, on the Western Coast of Africa, to be confirmed in that rank from 16th October, 1857.

HOSPITAL STAFF.

To be Assistant-Surgeons to the Forces.

Acting Assistant-Surgeon Frederick O'Conor, vice Jackson, appointed to the 80th Foot. Dated 26th August, 1858.

Charles William Griffith, Gent., vice Robinson, appointed to the Royal Artillery. Dated 12th January, 1859.

Alexander Allan, M.D., vice McDowell, appointed to the 44th Foot. Dated 12th January, 1859.

David Ritchie Pearson, M.D., vice Warren, appointed to the 71st Foot. Dated 12th January, 1859.

Hunt Johnson Bailey, Gent., vice Mathew, appointed to the 54th Foot. Dated 12th January, 1859.

Henry Walker, Gent., vice Lamb, appointed to the 60th Foot. Dated 12th January, 1859.

William Hensman, Gent., vice Lindsay, appointed to the 30th Foot. Dated 12th January, 1859.

Charles Edward Wikeley, Gent., vice Carbery, appointed to the 14th Foot. Dated 12th January, 1859.

Arthur Sanderson, Gent., vice Symons, appointed to the Royal Artillery. Dated 12th January, 1859.

William Armstrong, Gent., vice Fiddes, appointed to the Royal Artillery. Dated 12th January, 1859.

Alexander Campbell McTavish, Gent., vice Leslie, appointed to the 48th Foot. Dated 12th January, 1859.

George Arthur Grant, Gent., vice Le Febure, ap-

pointed to the 64th Foot. Dated 12th January, 1859.

John James Colin Rogers, Gent., vice McCreevy, appointed to the 66th Foot. Dated 12th January, 1859.

BREVET.

Brevet-Major John Manley Wood, 5th Foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army. Dated 11th November, 1851.

Captain John Massy, 2nd Life Guards, to be Major in the Army. Dated 26th October, 1858.

War-Office, Pall-Mall,
4th February, 1859.

MEMORANDUM.

The undermentioned Officers having obtained First Class Certificates at the School of Musketry, at Hythe, have been appointed by the General Commanding in Chief, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State for War, to act as Instructors of Musketry to the following regiments of militia :

Ensign William James B. Junor, Stirling Militia. Dated 25th January, 1859.

Lieutenant Edward George McD. Ick, 2nd Cheshire Militia. Dated 1st February, 1859.

Lieutenant Manly M. Palmer, Limerick County Militia. Dated 14th February, 1859.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Banff.

76*th Highlanders Light Infantry Militia, Inverness, Banff, Elgin, and Nairn.*

Lieutenant Waller James McGregor to be Captain, vice William James Grant, resigned. Dated 8th January, 1859.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Bedford.

Bedfordshire Regiment of Militia.

Frederick Luck, Gent., to be Ensign. Dated 27th January, 1859.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the Tower Hamlets.

King's Own Light Infantry Regiment of Militia.

Lieutenant George Leslie to be Captain, vice Cooper, promoted. Dated 22nd January, 1859.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Stafford.

1*st Regiment of King's Own Staffordshire Militia.*

Walter Ormerod Beales, Gent., to be Ensign. Dated 19th January, 1859.

2*nd Regiment of King's Own Staffordshire Militia.*

John Berkeley Michell, Gent., to be Ensign. Dated 25th January, 1859.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Nottingham.

Royal Sherwood Foresters or Nottinghamshire Regiment of Militia.

Henry Charles Ross Johnson, Gent , to be Ensign, vice Sloper, resigned. Dated 27th January, 1859.

Arthur Hales, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Bernard, resigned. Dated 27th January, 1859.

Commission signed by Her Majesty's Commissioners of Lieutenancy for the County of Ayr.

Royal Ayrshire Rifles.

David Wield, Gent., to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Finlayson, resigned. Dated 26th January, 1859.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT, 1858.

Notice is given in this Gazette by the Right Honourable Spencer Horatio Walpole, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, that the Local Government Act, 1858, has been adopted within Redditch, situate partly in the county of Worcester and partly in the county of Warwick. Dated the 1st of February, 1859.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of FEBRUARY 8, 1859.

AT the Court at *Buckingham-Palace*, the 2nd day of *February*, 1859.

The QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty in Council was pleased to approve the representations duly prepared (as set forth in this Gazette) by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, as to the assignment of district chapelries to—

The consecrated church of Saint Paul, situate in the parish of Huddersfield, in the county of York, and in the diocese of Ripon, to be named "The District Chapelry of Saint Paul, Huddersfield."

The consecrated church of Saint John the Baptist, situate at Harborne Heath, in the parish of Harborne, in the county of Stafford, and in the diocese of Lichfield, to be named "The District Chapelry of Saint John, Harborne Heath."

At the Court at *Buckingham-Palace*, the 2nd day of *Februarg*, 1859.

The QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty in Council was pleased to approve and ratify the schemes duly prepared (as set forth in this Gazette) by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England—

For authorizing the sale of certain property formerly belonging to the deanery of the cathedral church of Saint Asaph, and now vested in the said Commissioners.

For authorizing the sale of certain property formerly belonging to the Tenth Canonry in the cathedral church of Durham, and now vested in the said Commissioners.

Buckingham Palace, Februarg 2, 1859.

The Queen was this day pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood upon Joseph Arnould, Esq., Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court at Bombay.

Windsor Castle, February 7, 1859.

Her Majesty the Queen has been pleased to appoint Lieutenant and Captain Frederick Charles Kepel, Grenadier Guards, to be Equerry to His Royal Highness The Prince of Wales, vice Major Loyd Lindsay, resigned.

Windsor Castle, February 7, 1859.

His Royal Highness The Prince Consort has been pleased to appoint Colonel Charles William Ridley, C.B., Grenadier Guards, to be Gentleman Usher to His Royal Highness, vice Dr. Lyon Playfair, C.B., resigned.

Foreign-Office, February 4, 1859.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr. John Dent as Consul at Hong Kong, and of the Chevalier Giovacchino de Zugasti as Consul at Sierra Leone, for His Majesty the King of Sardinia.

The Queen has also been pleased to approve of Senor Ynocente Lovera as Consul in the Island of Trinidad, for the Republic of Venezuela.

Foreign-Office, February 8, 1859.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr. F. H. Hemming as Consul in London for the Republic of Venezuela.

Downing-Street, February 5, 1859.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint J. H. Watson, Alphonse de Boucherville, Edward Martindale, David S. Ogilvy, and J. Ormsby, Esquires, to be Stipendiary Magistrates for the Island of Mauritius; and Richard Weston Mara, Esquire, to be Attorney-General for the Island of Antigua.

Crown-Office, February 7, 1859.

MEMBER returned to serve in the present PARLIAMENT.

County of Linlithgow.

Charles Baillie, Esq,, Lord Advocate for Scotland, in the room of George Dundas, Esq., Lieutenant-Governor of Prince Edward Island.

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(165).

Board of Trade, Whitehall, February 8, 1859.

The Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade and Plantations have received information, that the law by which the circulation of Foreign Coin in Denmark was prohibited, has been repealed.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Denbigh.

William Cornwallis West, Esq., to be Deputy Lieutenant. Dated 1st February, 1859.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Buckingham.

2nd Regiment of Royal Bucks Yeomanry Cavalry.

Abraham John Robarts, Gent., to be Cornet.

Commission signed by the Vice Lieutenant of the County of Stafford.

The Queen's Own Royal Regiment of Staffordshire Yeomanry Cavalry.

Theophilus John Levett, Esq , to be Lieutenant, vice Holland, resigned. Dated 10th June, 1858.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Kent.

West Kent Light Infantry Regiment of Militia.

Henry John Goodwin Robinson to be Ensign, vice Dunn, resigned. Dated 2nd February, 1859.

East Kent Regiment of Militia.

Lieutenant John Edward Beales to be Captain, vice Maxwell, resigned. Dated 2nd February, 1859.

Ensign Augustus Frederick Tanner to be Lieutenant, vice Beales, promoted. Dated 2nd February, 1859.

George Ennis Vivian, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Hordern, promoted. Dated 2nd February, 1859.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Devon.

North Devon Regiment of Mounted Rifles.

Hugh Mallet to be Lieutenant, vice Stevens, promoted. Dated 5th January, 1859.

John George Johnson to be Captain, vice Roe, deceased. Dated 6th January, 1859.

Thomas Bouchier Mervyn Marshall to be Lieutenant, vice Johnson, promoted. Dated 6th January, 1859.

Richard Marker Marker to be Cornet, vice Marshall, promoted. Dated 6th January, 1859.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Wilts.

Royal Wiltshire Militia.

Captain John Elton Mervin Prower to be Major, vice Grove resigned. Dated 25th January, 1859.

Lieutenant Henry Leslie Hunt to be Captain, vice Prower, promoted. Dated 25th January, 1859.

Ensign Samuel Masters Davies to be Lieutenant, vice Hunt, promoted. Dated 25th January, 1859.

Crown-Office, February 7, 1859.

Days and Places appointed for holding the Spring Assizes, 1859.

MIDLAND CIRCUIT.

The Right Honourable John *Lord Campbell*, Lord Chief Justice.

Mr. Justice *Erle*.

Rutlandshire, Monday, February 28, at Oakham.

Northamptonshire, Wednesday, March 2, at Northampton.

Leicestershire, Saturday, March 5, at the Castle of Leicester.

Borough of Leicester, the same day, at the Borough of Leicester.

Nottinghamshire, Wednesday, March 9, at Nottingham.

Town of Nottingham, the same day, at the Town of Nottingham.

Lincolnshire, Saturday, March 12, at the Castle of Lincoln.

City of Lincoln, the same day, at the City of Lincoln.

Derbyshire, Thursday, March 17, at Derby.

Warwickshire, Monday, March 21, at Warwick.

NORFOLK CIRCUIT.

The Right Honourable the Lord Chief Justice *Cockburn.*

The Right Honourable the Lord Chief Baron.

Buckinghamshire, Tuesday, March 8, at Aylesbury.

Bedfordshire, Monday, March 14, at Bedford.

Huntingdonshire, Thursday, March 17, at Huntingdon.

Cambridgeshire, Saturday, March 19, at the County Courts.

Suffolk, Thursday, March 24, at Bury St. Edmunds.

Norfolk, Wednesday, March 30, at the Castle of Norwich.

City of Norwich, the same day, at the Guildhall of the said City.

HOME CIRCUIT.

Mr. Justice *Wightman.*
Mr. Baron *Martin.*

Hertfordshire, Wednesday, March 2, at Hertford.

Essex, Tuesday, March 8, at Chelmsford.

Kent, Monday, March 14, at Maidstone.

Sussex, Monday, March 21, at Lewes.

Surrey, Saturday, March 26, at Kingston-upon-Thames.

OXFORD CIRCUIT.

Mr. Justice *Crompton.*
Mr. Baron *Channell.*

Berkshire, Saturday, February 26, at Reading.

Oxfordshire, Wednesday, March 2, at Oxford.

Worcestershire, Saturday, March 5, at Worcester.

City of Worcester, the same day, at the City of Worcester.

Staffordshire, Thursday, March 10, at Stafford.
Salop, Saturday, March 19, at Shrewsbury.
Herefordshire, Wednesday, March 23, at Hereford.
Monmouthshire, Saturday, March 26, at Monmouth.
Gloucestershire, Wednesday, March 30, at Gloucester.
City of Gloucester, the same day, at the City of Gloucester.

WESTERN CIRCUIT.

Mr. Justice *Crowder*.
Mr. Baron *Watson*.

Southampton, Monday, February 28, at the Castle of Winchester.
Dorsetshire, Monday, March 7, at Dorchester.
Wiltshire, Thursday, March 10, at Devizes.
Devonshire, Monday, March 14, at the Castle of Exeter.
City of Exeter, the same day, at the Guildhall of the said City.
Cornwall, Monday, March 21, at Bodmin.
Somersetshire, Saturday, March 26, at Taunton.
City of Bristol, Friday, April 1, at the Guildhall of the said city.

NORTHERN CIRCUIT.

Mr. Justice *Willes*.
Mr. Justice *Byles*.

Lancashire, North, Wednesday, February 16, at the Castle of Lancaster.
Westmoreland, Saturday, February 19, at Appleby.
Cumberland, Monday, February 21, at Carlisle.
Northumberland, Thursday, February 24, at the Castle of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Town of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, the same day, at the Guildhall of the said Town.
Durham, Tuesday, March 1, at the Castle of Durham.
Yorkshire, Saturday, March 5, at the Castle of York.
City of York, the same day, at the Guildhall of the said City.
Lancashire, South, Saturday, March 19, at Saint George's Hall.

CIRCUIT of the PRINCIPALITY of WALES and COUNTY PALATINE of CHESTER.

Mr. Baron *Bramwell.*
Mr. Justice *Hill.*

North Wales.

Montgomeryshire, Wednesday, March 9, at Welchpool.
Merionethshire, Saturday, March 12, at Bala.
Carnarvonshire, Tuesday, March 15, at Carnarvon.
Anglesey, Friday, March 18, at Beaumaris.
Denbighshire, Monday, March 21, at Ruthin.
Flintshire, Thursday, March 24, at Flint.
Cheshire, Saturday, March 26, at Chester.

South Wales.

Pembrokeshire, Wednesday, February 23, at Haverfordwest.
Town and County of Haverfordwest, the same day, at the Town of Haverfordwest.
Cardiganshire, Monday, February28, at Cardigan.
Carmarthenshire, Saturday, March 5, at Carmarthen.
County of the Borough of Carmarthen, the same day, at the Borough of Carmarthen.

Glamorganshire, Thursday, March 10, at Swansea.
Brecknockshire, Saturday, Mareh 19, at Brecon.
Radnorshire, Wednesday, Mareh 23, at Presteign.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT, 1858.

Notiee is given in this Gazette by the Right Honourable Spencer Horatio Walpole, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, that the Local Government Aet, 1858, has been adopted within the Free Postal Letter Delivery District of Lindfield, in the parish of Lindfield, in the county of Sussex.—Dated the 5th February, 1859.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of FEBRUARY 11, 1859.

Foreign-Office, February 6, 1859.

THE Queen has been graeiously pleased to appoint Robert Alexander Osborne Dalyell, Esq., now Acting Consul-General at Belgrade, to be Her Majesty's Consul at Erzeroom.

The Queen has also been graeiously pleased to appoint Alfred Septimus Walne, Esq., now Her Majesty's Consul at Cairo, to be Her Majesty's Consul at Alexandria.

Foreign-Office, February 9, 1859.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr. Georgc Joachim Gösehen as Consul-General in London for the Free Hanseatic Cities of Lubeck, Bremen, and Hamburgh.

The Queen has also been pleased to approve of Mr. Alexander Connal as Consul at Port Louis, Mauritius, for His Majesty the Emperor of Austria.

Crown-Office, February 10, 1859.

MEMBER returned to serve in the present PARLIAMENT.

Borough of Banbury.

Bernhard Samuelson, Esq., in the room of Henry William Tancred, Esq., who has accepted the office of Steward of Her Majesty's Chiltern Hundreds.

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(189).

Board of Trade, Whitehall, February 10, 1859.

The Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade and Plantations have received, through the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of a Despatch from Her Majesty's Consul at Santo Domingo, enclosing copy of a Decree issued by the Government of the Dominican Republic, prohibiting, from the 1st of July next, foreign vessels from engaging in the coasting trade, except at the ports of Baburuco, Paradis, and Petit Trou, on the southern coast, and at the ports of Bábaro, Macao, and Cabarete, on the northern coast, at which ports vessels will be admitted on payment of a licence fee of four dollars per ton.

War-Office, Pall-Mall,
11*th February*, 1859.

1*st Regiment of Dragoon Guards*, Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Pattle, from the 16th Light

Dragoons, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Foster, who exchanges. Dated 11th February, 1859.

2*nd Dragoon Guards*, Westropp MeMahon Weir, Gent., to be Cornet, without purchase, viee Agnew, deeeased. Dated 11th February, 1859.

3*rd Light Dragoons*, Cornet Daniel Henry Doherty, from the 4th Light Dragoons, to be Cornet, vice Pott, appointed to the 11th Light Dragoons. Dated 11th February, 1859.

16*th Light Dragoons*, Lieutenant-Colonel Charles John Foster, from the 1st Dragoon Guards, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, viee Pattle, who exehanges. Dated 11th February, 1859.

2*nd Regiment of Foot*, Ensign Sidney Henry Latimer Tinley Widdrington to be Licutenant, by purchase, viee Martin, promoted. Dated 11th February, 1859.

Ensign Eustace Lovelace Hcrey to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Drake, promoted. Dated 11th Febrnary, 1859.

8*th Foot*, Assistant-Surgeon Riehard Westrop Saunders, M.D., from the Staff, to be Assistant-Surgeon, viee Hollingsworth, appointed to the 24th Foot. Dated 11th February, 1859.

13*th Foot*, Brevet-Major Hugh Mauriee Jones to be Major, without purchase, vice Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel Faunce, who retires upon full-pay. Dated 11th February, 1859.

Lieutenant O Neil S. Segravc to be Captain, without purchase, vice Jones. Dated 11th February, 1859.

17*th Foot*, Alfred John Josselyn Ravenhill, Gent., to be Ensign, without purchase. Dated 11th February, 1859.

19*th Foot*, Ensign Frederiek George Frith to be Lieutenant, without purchasc, vice Hales, deceased. Dated 4th November, 1858.

Ensign Thomas H. Kirby to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Frith, whose promotion, by purchase, on 7th December, 1858, has been cancelled. Dated 11th February, 1859.

24*th Foot*, Assistant-Surgeon Thomas Smith Hollingsworth, from the 8th Foot, to be Assistant-Surgeon. Dated 11th February, 1859.

25*th Foot*, Ensign Arthur W. A. Nelson Hood to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Pears, promoted. Dated 11th February, 1859.

Robert Crossman, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Hood. Dated 11th February, 1859.

44*th Foot*, Lieutenant George Ingham to be Captain, without purchase, vice the Honourable Henry Handcock, deceased. Dated 17th December, 1858.

50*th Foot*, Lieutenant Arthur Evelyn Fyler to be Captain, by purchase, vice Hebden, who retires. Dated 11th February, 1859.

Ensign Henry Evelyn W. Preston to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Fyler. Dated 11th February, 1859.

68*th Foot*, Lieutenant F. De Luttrell Saunderson to be Captain, by purchase, vice Vaughan, who retires. Dated 11th February, 1859.

Ensign Cyril Blackburne Tew to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Saunderson. Dated 11th February, 1859.

71*st Foot*, Edward Francis Brownlow, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Fawkes, promoted. Dated 11th February, 1859.

Rifle Brigade, Lieutenant A. Loftus Tottenham to be Captain, without purchase, vice Brevet-Major, Honourable B. R. Pellew, deceased. Dated 7th December, 1858.

3*rd West India Regiment*, Ensign Stephen George Allman to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice

Mulliner, promoted. Dated 11th February, 1859.

INVALID DEPOT (Chatham).

Lieutenant and Adjutant Henry Saville, from the Royal Engineer Field Train, to be Adjutant, vice Pope, promoted to be Staff-Captain. Dated 11th February, 1859.

HOSPITAL STAFF.

John McGilp, Gent., to be Assistant-Surgeon to the Forces, vice Spence, appointed to the 82nd Foot. Dated 12th January, 1859.

BREVET.

Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Faunce, retired full-pay 13th Foot, to be Colonel in the Army, the rank being honorary only. Dated 11th February, 1859.

War-Office, Pall-Mall,
11th February, 1859.

Memorandum.

The undermentioned Officers having obtained First Class Certificates at the School of Musketry, at Hythe, have been appointed by the General Commanding-in-Chief, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State for War, to act as Instructors of Musketry to the following Militia Regiments:—

Lieutenant William Stares, Louth Militia. Dated 1st February, 1859.

Lieutenant Beauchamp Henry Colclough, Wexford Militia. Dated 5th February, 1859.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Glamorgan.

Royal Glamorgan Light Infantry Militia.

Lieutenant William Brame Abbot to be Captain. Dated 7th February, 1859.

TREASURY WARRANT.

WHEREAS by an Act of Parliament, passed in the fourth year of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled "An Act for the regulation of the duties of postage," power is given to the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, from time to time, by Warrant under their hands, to alter and fix any of the rates of British postage, payable by law, on the transmission by the post of foreign or colonial letters or newspapers, or of any other printed papers, and to subject the same to rates of postage according to the weight thereof, and a scale of weight to be contained in such Warrant.

And whereas further powers are given to the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, by another Act of Parliament passed in the eleventh year of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled "An Act for giving further facilities for the transmission of letters by post, and for the regulating the duties of postage thereon, and for other purposes relating to the Post-office."

And whereas certain powers are also given to the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, by another Act of Parliament, passed in the eighteenth year of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled "An Act to amend the laws relating to the stamp duties on newspapers, and to provide for the transmission by post of printed periodical publications."

And whereas it is expedient that regulations

should be made for the transmission by the post of the letters, newspapers, and packets hereinafter mentioned ;

Now we, the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, in exercise of the powers reserved to us, in and by the said hereinbefore recited Acts, and every of them, and of all other powers enabling us in this behalf, do by this Warrant, under the hands of two of us the said Commissioners, by the authority of the statute in that case made and provided, order, direct, and declare, as follows : —

1. On every letter not exceeding half an ounce in weight, posted in the United Kingdom, addressed to the Argentine Confederation, or posted in the Argentine Confederation addressed to the United Kingdom, and transmitted by the post between any part of the United Kingdom and any place in the Argentine Confederation (the conveyance between the United Kingdom and the Argentine Confederation being by British packet boat) there shall be charged and taken an uniform rate of postage of sixpence.

2. On every letter not exceeding half an ounce in weight, transmitted by the post between the Argentine Confederation and any of Her Majesty's colonies, or any foreign country through the United Kingdom (the conveyance between the Argentine Confederation and the United Kingdom being by British packet boat) there shall be charged and taken a British rate of postage of sixpence for the conveyance of every such letter between the Argentine Confederation and any part of the United Kingdom, and for the conveyance of every such letter between the port in the United Kingdom, of the departure or arrival of the packet or ship conveying the same, and the colony or foreign country to or from which the same shall be forwarded, such a further or addi-

tional rate of postage as shall, from time to time, be charged and payable for British postage on letters not exceeding half an ounce in weight, posted or delivered at the port in the United Kingdom of the departure or arrival of the packet or ship conveying the same, and transmitted direct between such port and any such colony or foreign country; provided that, in all cases where such additional rate includes both inland and sea services, there shall be deducted from the said rate of six-pence the sum of one penny, in respect of the inland conveyance under this clause, of every such letter sent through the United Kingdom.

3. On every letter not exceeding half an ounce in weight, transmitted by British packet boat, from any port in the Argentine Confederation to any other foreign port, without passing through the United Kingdom, there shall be charged and taken a British rate of postage of four-pence.

4. All such respective letters so transmitted as hereinbefore, in the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd clauses of this Warrant mentioned, if exceeding half an ounce in weight, shall be subject to the several further and additional and progressive rates of postage hereinafter mentioned; that is to say:

On every such letter, if exceeding half an ounce in weight, and not exceeding one ounce in weight, there shall be charged, taken, and paid, two rates of postage.

And on every such letter, if exceeding one ounce, and not exceeding two ounces in weight, four rates of postage.

And on every such letter, if exceeding two ounces, and not exceeding three ounces in weight, six rates of postage.

And for every additional ounce in weight of any such letter, above the weight of three ounces, there shall be charged, taken, and

paid two additional rates of postage ; and every fractional part of such additional ounce shall be charged as an additional ounce in weight ; and each progressive and additional rate chargeable under this clause shall be estimated and charged at the sum which any such letter would be charged with under this Warrant, if not exceeding half an ounce in weight.

5. Nothing herein contained shall be construed in anywise to annul, prejudice, or affect any of the exemptions and privileges granted by the said recited Act, passed in the fourth year of the reign of Her present Majesty, or to annul, prejudice, or affect any of the privileges which seamen and soldiers employed in Her Majesty's service, and seamen and soldiers employed in the service of the East India Company, are now by law entitled to, of sending and receiving by the post, letters not exceeding half an ounce in weight, subject to the regulations and restrictions in respect of the same.

6. On every printed British newspaper posted in the United Kingdom, addressed to the Argentine Confederation, and on every printed newspaper posted in the Argentine Confederation addressed to the United Kingdom, transmitted by the post between the United Kingdom and the Argentine Confederation, direct by packet boat, there shall be charged, taken, and paid, in the United Kingdom, the rate of British postage hereinafter mentioned ; that is to say : if not exceeding the weight of four ounces, a rate of one penny ; and if exceeding that weight, but not exceeding the weight of eight ounces, a rate of two pence ; and for every additional four ounces in weight of any such newspaper, above the weight of eight ounces, an additional rate of one

penny shall be charged ; and any fractional part of such additional four ounces shall be charged as an additional four ounces in weight.

7. All packets consisting of books, publications, or works of literature or art, whether British, colonial, or foreign, and all packets consisting of printed votes and proceedings of the Imperial Parliament posted in the United Kingdom addressed to the Argentine Confederation, or posted in the Argentine Confederation, addressed to the United Kingdom, may be transmitted by the post between the United Kingdom and the Argentine Confederation (the sea conveyance being by British packet-boat) ; and all such respective packets shall be transmitted in conformity with, and under, and subject to, the several regulations, orders, directions, and conditions hereinafter mentioned and contained relating thereto ; and the single rate of postage for the transmission of such packets shall be the sum of three pence ; and all such respective packets so transmitted and chargeable with postage under this clause, shall be subject to the several progressive and additional rates of postage hereinafter mentioned (that is to say) :—

On every such packet, if not exceeding four ounces in weight, there shall be charged, taken, and paid for the transmission thereof respectively as aforesaid, the uniform single rate of postage of three pence.

And on every such packet exceeding four ounces in weight there shall be charged, taken, and paid progressive and additional rates of postage, as follows (that is to say) :—

On every such packet, if exceeding four ounces in weight and not exceeding eight ounces in weight, two rates of postage.

And on every such packet, if exceeding eight

ounces and not exceeding one pound in weight, four rates of postage.

And on every such packet, if exceeding one pound and not exceeding one pound and the half of another pound in weight, six rates of postage.

And for every additional half of a pound in weight of any such packet above the weight of one pound and the half of another pound there shall be charged, taken, and paid two additional rates of postage, and every fractional part of such additional half of a pound in weight shall be charged as an additional half of a pound in weight; and each progressive and additional rate chargeable under this clause shall be estimated and charged at the sum which any such packet would be charged with under this Warrant if not exceeding four ounces in weight.

8. Every packet which shall be transmitted by the post under the 6th and 7th clauses of this Warrant shall be so transmitted in conformity with, and under, and subject to, the several regulations, orders, directions, and conditions hereinafter contained (that is to say):—

Every British newspaper which shall be posted in the United Kingdom under the provisions of this Warrant shall be printed and published at intervals not exceeding thirty-one days between any two consecutive numbers or parts of such publication, and the same shall be registered by the proprietor or printer thereof at the General Post Office in London, and shall be posted within fifteen days from the date of its publication, and the title and date of the newspaper shall be printed at the top of every page thereof.

There shall be no word or communication printed on any newspaper transmitted by the post under the provisions of this Warrant after the publication thereof, or upon any cover thereof, nor any writing or marks upon any such newspaper, or upon any cover thereof, other than and except the name and address of the person to whom the same is sent, but the name or title of such newspaper, and the name and address of the publisher, newsvendor, or agent by whom the same is sent may be printed on the cover thereof.

There shall be no paper or thing enclosed in or with any such newspaper.

No packet, which in length, or breadth, or width, shall exceed the dimensions of two feet, shall be forwarded by the post, under the 6th and 7th clauses of this Warrant.

The terms "books, publications, or works of literature or art," in this Warrant used shall, for the purposes of this Warrant, mean and comprise all such articles as in their general character are either literary, or consist of printed, written, engraved, or lithographed matter (although not strictly literary), including books (whether printed, written, or plain), publications, or compilations (whether in print or in manuscript), almanacks, printed or lithographed letters, and such artistic productions as prints, maps (whether on paper, or canvas, or cloth, and whether printed or written), and photographs, when not on glass, or in frames containing glass, and any description of paper, parchment, or vellum (whether printed, lithographed, written upon, or plain, or any mixture of the four), together with any binding, mounting, or covering of, or

upon, or belonging to any such article or production, or any portion thereof, or of or belonging to any paper, parchment, or vellum, and including also any cases or rollers of prints or maps, book markers (whether of paper or otherwise), pencils, pens, or other things usually appertaining to any such article or production, paper, parchment, or vellum, or necessary for its safe transmission, which shall be sent in the same packet with any such article or production to which they or it shall belong: provided, nevertheless, that nothing herein contained shall extend to authorize the sending by the post, under the 7th clause of this Warrant, of any patterns, or books of patterns, or papers of patterns, of any article or thing whatsoever, unless such patterns consist merely of paper.

Every packet transmitted by the post, under the 6th and 7th clauses of this Warrant, shall be sent open at the ends or sides, and either without a cover or in a cover or envelope open at the ends or sides.

No packet transmitted by the post, under the 7th clause of this Warrant, shall contain any written letter, either closed or open, nor any written communication in the nature of a letter, either closed or open (whether such letter or communication be addressed to, or intended for, the person to whom the packet shall be directed or any other person), nor any enclosure, sealed or otherwise closed against inspection, nor any other enclosure not authorized by this Warrant, sent in or with any such packet, nor shall there be any written letter or any written communication in the nature of a letter, in or upon any such packet, or on the cover or envelope thereof.

Every packet transmitted by the post under the sixth and seventh clauses of this Warrant, and posted in the United Kingdom, shall be put into the Post Office at such hours in the day and under all such regulations as the Postmaster-General may appoint.

Upon every packet transmitted by the post under the sixth and seventh clauses of this Warrant which shall be posted in the United Kingdom, the postage thereof shall be paid at the time of the same being posted.

9. All letters, notices, and other communications (whether upon paper, parchment, or vellum), partly printed or partly lithographed and partly written, which, if wholly written, would not be considered letters or communications in the nature of letters, shall and may be transmitted by the post, under and subject to the several regulations, orders, directions, conditions, and rates respecpectively in the seventh and eighth clauses of this Warrant mentioned and contained.

10. Any letter, notice, or other communication (whether upon paper, parchment, or vellum), partly printed or partly lithographed and partly written, which, if wholly written, would be considered a letter or a communication in the nature of a letter, shall not be entitled to the privilege of being transmitted by the post under or by virtue of the seventh and eighth clauses of this Warrant, or the regulations, orders, directions, conditions, and rates therein respectively contained. And every such last-mentioned letter, notice, or other communication sent by the post shall be deemed and considered to be a letter or a communication in the nature of a letter within the intent and meaning of the eighth clause of this Warrant.

11. If any question shall arise whether any such letter, notice, or other communication is

entitled to the privilege of a printed paper, so far as respects the transmission thereof by the post or of being sent by the post under or by virtue of the seventh and eighth clauses of this Warrant, the same shall be referred to the determination of the Postmaster-General, whose decision thereupon shall be final.

12. If any packet sent, or tendered, or delivered in order to be sent, by the post, under the sixth and seventh clauses of this Warrant, shall in length, or breadth, or width, exceed the dimensions of two feet; or if any such packet, or the cover or envelope thereof, shall not be open at the ends or sides, or if any such packet shall be sent otherwise than in conformity with the terms, conditions, and regulations hereinbefore in the eighth clause of this Warrant contained, every such respective packet shall and may be detained and opened, and, at the option of the Postmaster-General, shall be either returned or given up to the sender thereof; and every such respective packet on being so returned or given up shall, at the option of the Postmaster-General, be either free of postage or be charged with any rate of postage he may think fit, not exceeding the postage to which it would have been liable as a letter.

13. If any packet sent, or tendered, or delivered in ordered to be sent, by the post, under the seventh clause of this Warrant, from the United Kingdom to the Argentine Confederation (any such packet posted in London and sent from any department or office in or connected with the public service of Her Majesty which shall keep a postage account with the General Post Office in London, and the postage thereof being charged in such account only excepted), shall be posted in the United Kingdom without any postage paid thereon or with a postage paid thereon less in

amount than the rate of postage to which such packet is liable under and virtue of the regulations hereinbefore contained, every such packet shall be detained and opened, and, at the option of the Postmaster-General, shall be dealt with and chargeable in like manner as is hereinbefore directed with respect to any packet not open at the ends or sides, or exceeding in length, or breadth, or width the dimensions of two feet.

14. The respective letters and packets transmitted by the post under the provisions of this Warrant shall be subject to the several orders, directions, regulations, and rates of postage respectively contained in a certain Warrant of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, under the hands of two of the said Commissioners, bearing date the 19th day of February, 1855, relating to redirected rates of postage upon letters and packets which shall be redirected and again forwarded by the post.

15. The rates of postage chargeable on letters, books, publications, or works of literature or art, and other printed papers transmitted by the post under the provisions of this Warrant, shall be in lieu of any rates of British postage now chargeable by law thereon.

16. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to extend to any letters, newspapers, books, publications, or works of literature or art, or other printed papers sent between the Argentine Confederation and France, or sent otherwise than in closed mails between the Argentine Confederation and any foreign country or British colony through France.

17. The several terms and expressions used in this Warrant shall be construed to have the like meaning in all respects as they would have had if

inserted in the said Act passed in the fourth year of the reign of Her present Majesty.

18. The Commissioners for the time being of Her Majesty's Treasury may, by Warrant under their hands duly made at any time hereafter, alter, repeal, or revoke any of the rates of postage hereby fixed or altered, or any of the orders, directions, regulations, and conditions hereby made, and may make and establish any new or other rates, orders, directions, regulations, and conditions in lieu thereof, and from time to time appoint at what time the rates which may be payable are to be paid.

19. This Warrant shall come into operation on the first day of April, 1859.

Whitehall, Treasury Chambers, the ninth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine.

T. Edward Taylor.
H. G. Lennox.

Home-Office, February 8, 1859.

The Monmouthshire Reformatory Institution, at Little Mill, near Pontypool, in the county of Monmouth, has been certified by the Secretary of State as fit to be a Reformatory School, under the provisions of the Statute 17 & 18 Vict., c. 86.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of FEBRUARY 15, 1859.

Lord Chamberlain's Office, February 12, 1859.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Her Majesty will hold a Levee, at St. James's Palace, on the following days, at two o'clock:

Wednesday the 23rd instant.
Wednesday the 2nd of March next.

Regulations

TO BE OBSERVED WITH REGARD TO THE QUEEN'S LEVEES AT ST. JAMES'S PALACE,

By Her Majesty's Command.

The Noblemen and Gentlemen, who propose to attend Her Majesty's Levees, at St. James's Palace, are requested to bring with them two large cards, with their names *clearly written* thereon, one to be left with The Queen's Page in Attendance in the Corridor, and the other to be delivered to the Lord Chamberlain, who will announce the name to the Queen.

Presentations.

Any Nobleman or Gentleman who proposes to be presented to the Queen must leave at the Lord Chamberlain's Office, *before twelve o'clock*, two clear days before the Levee, a card with his name written thereon, and with the name of the Nobleman or Gentleman by whom he is to be presented.

In order to carry out the existing regulation that no presentation can be made at a Levee excepting by a person actually attending that Levee, it is also necessary that a letter from the Nobleman or Gentleman who is to make the presentation, stating it to be his intention to be present, should accompany the presentation card above referred to, which will be submitted to the Queen for Her Majesty's approbation. It is Her Majesty's command, that no presentations shall be made at the Levees, except in accordance with the above regulations.

It is particularly requested, that in every case the names be *very distinctly written* upon the cards to be delivered to the Lord Chamberlain, in order that there may be no difficulty in announcing them to The Queen.

The state apartments will not be open for the reception of Company coming to Court, until half-past one o'clock.

Addresses.

The same regulations apply to the presentation of Addresses or Petitions.

A card containing a statement of the object of the Addresses or Petitions, with the names of the persons who are to present them, must be sent to the Lord Chamberlain's Office two clear days before the Levee. Two other cards, containing similar information, are to be taken to the Levee, one to be delivered to The Queen's Page in Attendance in the Corridor, and the other to the Lord Chamberlain, who will read its contents to the Queen.

On these occasions no other statement is to be addressed to Her Majesty.

A Deputation to present an Address is not to exceed four persons.

The members of a Deputation, who have not previously attended Court, must be presented to The Queen.

DE LA WARR,
Lord Chamberlain.

Crown-Office, February 14, 1859.

MEMBERS returned to serve in the present PARLIAMENT.

College of the Holy Trinity of Dublin.

The Right Honourable James Whiteside, Her Majesty's Attorney-General for Ireland, in the room of George Alexander Hamilton, Esq., who has accepted the office of Steward of Her Majesty's Manor of Northstead.

Town of Galway.

John Orrell Lever, Esq., in the room of Anthony O'Flaherty, Esq., whose election has been declared void.

University of Oxford.

The Right Honourable William Ewart Gladstone, of Christchurch, Master of Arts, having accepted the office of Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands.

Whitehall, February 10, 1859.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to give and grant unto Charles Tooke, of Hurston Clays, in the parish of East Grinstead, in the county of Sussex, Esquire, and of the Middle Temple, London, Barrister-at-Law, in the Commission of the Peace for the said county of Sussex, her royal licence and authority, that he and his issue may take, and henceforth use the surname of Chevall,

in addition to and before that of Tooke, and quarter the arms of Chevall with those of his own family ; the said arms being first duly exemplified according to the laws of arms, and recorded in the Herald's Office, otherwise the said royal licence and permission to be void and of none effect:

And further to command that the said royal concession and declaration be recorded in the College of Arms.

(223.)

Board of Trade Whitehall, February 15, 1859.

The Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade and Plantations have received, through the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of a Despatch from Her Majesty's Minister at Berne, stating that the duty charged by the quintal on goods in transit through Switzerland has been reduced, by a Federal Order, from 30 centimes to 5 centimes per quintal.

(225.)

Board of Trade, Whitehall, February 15, 1859.

The Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade and Plantations have received, through the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of a Despatch from Her Majesty's Consul at Lisbon, transmitting copies of Notices of the Board of Health at that capital, declaring the ports of the United States to be considered free from infection with yellow fever, and also that the ports of the Baltic Sea and of the Gulfs of Finland and Bothnia are considered clean.

War-Office, Pall-Mall,
15th February, 1859.

Royal Regiment of Artillery, Edmund Thomas Palmer, Gent., to be Assistant-Surgeon. Dated 12th January, 1859.

Robert Farquharson, M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon. Dated 12th January, 1859.

4th Regiment of Foot, Major William Wilby, to be Lieutenant-Colonel without purchase. Dated 15th February, 1859.

Captain and Brevet-Major Dominic J. Gamble to be Major, without purchase, vice Wilby. Dated 15th February, 1859.

Lieutenant Henry Budgen Maule to be Captain, without purchase, vice Gamble. Dated 15th February, 1859.

Ensign William John Holt to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Budgen Maule. Dated 15th February, 1859.

BREVET.

Second Captain Arthur A'Court Fisher, of the Royal Engineers, to be Major in the Army. Dated 22nd September, 1858.

Second Captain and Adjutant George Montagu Stopford, of the Royal Engineers, to be Major in the Army. Dated 22nd September, 1858.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County Palatine of Chester.

2nd Regiment of Royal Cheshire Militia.

Captain Spence Derington Turner, half-pay Bengal Army, to be Captain, vice J. J. W. Fredericks, resigned. Dated 1st February, 1859.

Henry John Greswell Harrison, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Edgar Gardner, promoted. Dated 5th February, 1859.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the Tower Hamlets.

King's Own Light Infantry Regiment of Tower Hamlets Militia.

George Alexander Warburton, Esq., to be Captain, vice Harris, retired. Dated 11th February, 1859.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Wilts.

Royal Wilts Militia.

Edmund George Benson, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Davies, promoted. Dated 7th February, 1859.

By the Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

WHEREAS, by an Act of Parliament passed in the 54th year of the reign of His late Majesty King George the 3rd, chapter 159, intituled "An Act for the better regulation of the several Ports, Harbours, Roadsteads, Sounds, Channels, Bays, and Navigable Rivers, in the United Kingdom, and of His Majesty's Docks, Dockyards, Arsenals, Wharfs, Moorings, and Stores therein, and for repealing several Acts passed for that purpose," it is enacted, among other things, that no person or persons shall take any ballast or shingle from the shores or banks, or any portion of the shores or banks of any port, harbour, or haven of this kingdom, from which the Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom, for the time being, shall find it necessary for the protection of such port, harbour, or haven, or the works thereof, by order under

their hands, or the hand of their Secretary, and published in the London Gazette, to prohibit the taking or removing of such shingle or ballast upon pain of forfeiting, for every such offence, the sum of ten pounds.

And whereas the Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom have found it necessary for the protection of the Harbour of Port Oriel, Clogher Head, in the county of Louth, Ireland, to prohibit the taking or removing of any ballast or shingle from the shores or banks, or any portion of the shores or banks, of the said harbour, or from any place within 600 feet of any part thereof.

Now we do therefore order, that no person or persons, whosoever, shall take or remove any ballast or shingle from the shores or banks, or any portion of the shores or banks, of the said harbour, or from any place within 600 feet thereof accordingly.

Dated this 9th day of February, in the year of our Lord 1859.

R. S. Dundas.
Alex. Milne.

Two of the Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of FEBRUARY 18, 1859.

St. James's-Palace, February 16, 1859.

THE Queen has been pleased to appoint Lieutenant-Colonel John Home Purves to be one of

the Grooms of the Privy Chamber in Ordinary to Her Majesty, in the room of Rear-Admiral Courtenay Edmund William Boyle, deceased.

Whitehall, February 16, 1859.

The Queen has been pleased to grant unto the Honourable and Reverend Charles Leslie Courtenay, M.A., the place and dignity of a Canon of Her Majesty's Free Chapel of Saint George, in Her Majesty's Castle of Windsor, void by the death of the Reverend Charles Proby.

Foreign-Office, February 16, 1859.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr. Binny Scott as Consul in the Island of Ceylon for His Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway.

Downing-Street, February 16, 1859.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Hector Zimelli, Esq., to be Superintendent of Police; Ferdinando Vincenzo Inglott, Esq., to be Comptroller of Charitable Institutions; Giovanni Vella, Esq., to be Collector of Land Revenue; Guiseppe Montanaro, Esq., to be Cashier of the Local Treasury; and Giovanni Battista Trapani, Esq., to be Assistant in the Chief Secretary's Office and Clerk to the Council for the Island of Malta.

Her Majesty has also been pleased to appoint Eldred Mowbray Cole, Esq., to be Auditor-General for the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope.

Crown-Office, February 16, 1859.

MEMBERS returned to serve in the present PARLIAMENT.

Town and Port of Hythe.

Mayer Amschel de Rothschild, commonly called The Baron Mayer Amschel de Rothschild, in the room of Sir John William Ramsden, Bart., who has accepted the office of Steward of Her Majesty's Chiltern Hundreds.

Borough of Greenwich.

David Salomons, Esq., of Great Cumberland-place, Hyde Park, one of the Aldermen of the city of London.

(226.)

Board of Trade, Whitehall, February 17, 1859.

The Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade and Plantations have received, through the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of a Despatch from Her Majesty's Minister at Lisbon, reporting that the Portuguese Government has entered into a contract with the Mercantile Union Company for a steam packet to leave Lisbon on the 12th of every month for the ports of St. Michael, Terceira, St. George, and Fayal, and on the 5th of every month for the ports of St. Jago, St. Thomas, Ambriz, Loanda, Benguella, and Mossamedes.

(230.)

Board of Trade, Whitehall, February 17, 1859.

The Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade and Plantations

have received, through the Secretary of State for the Colonies, an extract from a Despatch from the Governor of British Colombia, stating that the Port of Victoria, in Vancouver's Island, is declared the port of entry for British Colombia, until arrangements have been made to collect duties at some point on Fraser's River.

War-Office, Pall-Mall,
18*th February*, 1859.

6*th Regiment of Dragoon Guards*, Captain Arthur Cooper, from 6th Foot, to be Captain, paying the difference between Infantry and Cavalry, vice Stillman, who exchanges, receiving the same. Dated 18th February, 1859.

2*nd Dragoons*, Cornet John Grieve to be Adjutant, vice Lieutenant Moodie, who resigns the Adjutancy only. Dated 18th February, 1859.

4*th Light Dragoons*, Cornet Russell England to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Simpson, who retires. Dated 18th February, 1859.

9*th Light Dragoons*, Lieutenant Robert Mills to be Captain, without purchase, vice Brevet-Major Hamilton, deceased. Dated 6th November, 1858.

Cornet William Naper Carleton to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Mills. Dated 6th November, 1858.

10*th Light Dragoons*, Cornet Thomas Shirley Ball to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Wynniatt, who has retired. Dated 18th February, 1859.

Welfrid Brougham, Gent., to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Vandeleur, promoted. Dated 18th February, 1859.

Military Train, Cornet Charles Williams, from

the 2nd Dragoons, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Cater, promoted. Dated 18th February, 1859.

Grenadier Guards, Major and Brevet-Colonel Charles Algernon Lewis to be Lieutenant-Colonel, without purchase, vice Brevet-Colonel Charles W. Ridley, C.B., promoted to the rank of Major-General. Dated 13th February, 1859.

Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel John Arthur Lambert to be Major, without purchase, vice Lewis. Dated 13th February, 1859.

Lieutenant and Captain Sidney Burrard to be Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel, without purchase, vice Lambert. Dated 13th February, 1859.

Scots Fusilier Guards, Ensign and Lieutenant Henry D. Erskine to be Lieutenant and Captain, without purchase, vice Scott, deceased. Dated 11th February, 1859.

2*nd Regiment of Foot*, Cornet George Herbert Woodard, from the 1st Dragoons, to be Ensign, vice Stokes, promoted. Dated 18th February, 1859.

4*th Foot*, Assistant-Surgeon Joseph Vavasour Lane, from the Staff, to be Assistant-Surgeon. Dated 18th February, 1859.

6*th Foot*, Captain James Stillman, from the 6th Dragoon Guards, to be Captain. vice Cooper, who exchanges. Dated 18th February, 1859.

9*th Foot*, Surgeon James Carroll, M.B., from the Staff, to be Surgeon, vice Thornton, who exchanges. Dated 18th February, 1859.

11*th Foot*, Assistant-Surgeon Wilton Everet, from the Staff, to be Assistant-Surgeon. Dated 18th February, 1859.

17*th Foot*, Surgeon James Edmund Clutterbuck, M.D., from the Staff, to be Surgeon Dated 18th February, 1859.

To be Assistant-Surgeons.

Assistant-Surgeon Alexander Allan, M.D., from the Staff, vice Bone, promoted on the Staff. Dated 18th February, 1859

Assistant-Surgeon William Chalmers, from the Staff. Dated 18th February, 1859.

18*th Foot*, Surgeon George William Peake, M.D., from the Staff, to be Surgeon. Dated 18th February, 1859.

21*st Foot*, Ensign John Blaksley to be Instructor of Musketry. Dated 9th February, 1859.

Surgeon Thomas Llewellyn Nash, M.D., from the Staff, to be Surgeon. Dated 18th February, 1859.

24*th Foot*, Surgeon James Lewis Holloway, from the Staff, to be Surgeon. Dated 18th February, 1859.

25*th Foot*, Assistant-Surgeon Edward Parks Gamble has been permitted to resign his Commission. Dated 18th February, 1859.

29*th Foot*, Ensign William Boycott, to be Instructor of Musketry. Dated 31st January, 1859.

36*th Foot*, Lieutenant Frederick Willoughby Harris to be Captain, by purchase, vice Rainsford, who retires. Dated 18th February, 1859.

Ensign the Honourable Charles J. Fox Powys to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Harris. Dated 18th February, 1859.

40*th Foot*, Ensign Denis Jackson to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Buckle, promoted. Dated 18th February 1859.

44*th Foot*, Ensign Augustus Richard Trimmer to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Ingham, promoted. Dated 17th December, 1858.

60*th Foot*, Assistant-Surgeon Alexander Campbell McTavish, from the Staff, to be Assistant-Surgeon. Dated 12th January, 1859.

66*th Foot*, Captain Webster Thomas Gordon to be Major, without purchase, vice Davenport, deceased. Dated 1st January, 1859.

Lieutenant Edward James Storey to be Captain, without purchase, vice Gordon. Dated 1st January, 1859.

Ensign James Howe Mardon to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Storey. Dated 1st January, 1859.

67*th Foot*, George Charles Henry Holmes Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Creyke, promoted. Dated 18th February, 1859.

68*th Foot*, Major Henry Harpur Greer to be Lieutenant-Colonel, by purchase, vice Blount, who retires. Dated 18th February, 1859.

Brevet-Major Frederick Stuckley Savage to be Major, by purchase, vice Greer. Dated 18th February, 1859.

82*nd Foot*, Captain Patrick Hunter, from the 96th Foot, to be Captain, vice Barron, who exchanges. Dated 18th February, 1859.

87*th Foot*, Captain Robert Gibson, from half-pay Unattached, to be Captain, vice Fane, promoted, without purchase, to an Unattached majority. Dated 18th February, 1859.

94*th Foot*, Captain James Buchanan has been permitted to retire from the Service by the sale of his Commission. Dated 18th February, 1859.

96*th Foot*, Captain William Barron, from the 82nd Foot, to be Captain, vice Hunter, who exchanges. Dated 18th February, 1859.

Royal Newfoundland Companies, Captain Thomas Hanrahan, from half-pay Unattached, to be Captain, vice Brevet-Major MacGregor, who exchanges. Dated 18th February, 1859.

STAFF.

William Mansergh Alma, Esq., to be Paymaster of Detachments at the Gambia. Dated 18th February, 1859.

UNATTACHED.

Brevet-Major John Forster, from the 6th Dragoon Guards, to be Major, by purchase. Dated 18th February, 1859.

Captain Francis Fane, from the 87th Foot, to be Major, without purchase. Dated 18th February, 1859.

Lieutenant Baker Creed Russell, from the 6th Dragoon Guards, to be Captain, by purchase. Dated 18th February, 1859.

Lieutenant Robert Gibson, from the 87th Foot, to be Captain, without purchase. Dated 18th February, 1859.

HOSPITAL STAFF.

Inspector-General Daniel Scott, M.D., from half-pay, to be Inspector-General of Hospitals. Dated 25th September, 1857.

Surgeon Robert Thornton, from the 9th Foot, to be Surgeon, vice Carroll, who exchanges. Dated 18th February, 1859.

BREVET.

Brevet-Major John Cox Gawler, 73rd Foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army. Dated 18th February, 1859.

The undermentioned promotions to take place, consequent on the decease of Lieutenant-General James Claud Bourchier, K.C., Colonel of the 3rd Dragoon Guards, on the 12th February, 1859.

Major-General Sir Charles Yorke, K.C.B., Colonel of the 33rd Regiment, to be Lieutenant-General. Dated 13th February, 1859.

Brevet-Colonel C. W. Ridley, C.B., of the Grenadier Guards, to be Major-General. Dated 13th February, 1859.

Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel John Gray, Captain on half-pay Unattached, to be Colonel. Dated 13th February, 1859.

Major Henry James Day, of the 99th Foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel. Dated 13th February, 1859.

Captain Thomas Smith, half-pay Unattached, Staff-Officer of Pensioners, to be Major. Dated 13th February, 1859.

MEMORANDA.

Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick J. Phillott has been permitted to retire from the Service by the sale of an Unattached Majority, for the purpose of becoming a settler in Canada. Dated 18th February, 1859.

Captain Frederick Gordon Steward, upon half-pay of the 59th Foot, has been permitted to retire from the Service by the sale of his Commission, for the purpose of becoming a settler in New Zealand. Dated 18th February, 1859.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Kent.

Sir Richard Tufton, Bart., to be Deputy Lieutenant. Dated 11th February, 1859.

Kent Militia Regiment of Artillery.

Thomas Farmer Bailey, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant, vice Bartram, promoted. Dated 11th February, 1859.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Montgomery.

The Honourable Sudeley Charles George Hanbury Tracy to be Deputy Lieutenant. Dated 12th February, 1859.

Richard Long, Esq., to be Deputy Lieutenant. Dated 12th February, 1859.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the West Riding of the County of York, *and of the City and County of the City of* York.

3rd Regiment (*Light Infantry*) *of West York Militia,*

Thomas William Kinder, Esq., to be Captain, vice John Charles Flood, removed from the strength of the regiment. Dated 11th February, 1859.

Robert Henry MacLoghlin, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Henry Pyne Hiffernan, whose Commission has been cancelled. Dated 31st January, 1859.

MEMORANDA.

West York Rifle Regiment of Militia.

The Commission of Ensign Thomas Leonard Hill has been cancelled.

5th Regiment of West York Militia.

Her Majesty has been pleased to accept the resignation of the Commission held by Ensign Edward Whitacre Davies.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of FEBRUARY 22, 1859.

Whitehall, February 21, 1859.

THE following Addresses of Congratulation to the Queen, on the occasion of the safe delivery of Her Royal Highness the Princess Frederick William of Prussia of a Prince, having been transmitted to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Home Department for presentation, have accordingly been presented by Him to Her Majesty, who has been pleased to receive the same very graciously:

From the Military Knights of Windsor.

From the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the borough of New Windsor.

From the Gentry, Clergy, and Inhabitants of Kew, in the county of Surrey.

From the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the city of Bristol.

From the Brethren of the True Friendship Lodge (No. 12) of the Ancient Order of Druids, of Bristol.

From the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the borough of Margate.

From the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the borough and town of Lancaster.

From the Mayor, Aldermen, and Councillors of the borough of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

India Office, February 17, 1859.

THE following papers have been received by the Secretary of State for India in Council:

No. 1.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA.

Allahabad,
December 17, 1858.

No. 585 of 1858.

THE Right Honourable the Governor-General is pleased to direct the publication of the following despatch. from Colonel Evelegh, C.B.. commanding a moveable force. reporting his successful attack on the fort of Simree. in Oude, on the 9th November, 1858, and its destruction.

The Governor-General highly approves of the operations of Colonel Evelegh, C.B., and of the conduct of all the officers and men engaged on this occasion.

No. 2.

Colonel Evelegh to Lieutenant Biddulph, Deputy Assistant-Adjutant-General, Oude Field Force.

Camp at Simree,
November 12, 1858.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of the Major-General commanding Oude Field Force, that I started with the troops named in the margin,* from my place of encampment

* 4 guns, 1st troop, 1st brigade, Bengal Horse Artillery; 2 guns Royal Artillery Siege Train; 300 1st Seikh Irregular Cavalry; 420 3rd Oude Police Cavalry; 230 5th Oude Police Cavalry; 220 Her Majesty's 20th Regiment; 230 Her Majesty's 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers; 170 Her Majesty's 80th Regiment; 300 4th Police Infantry; 420 7th Police Infantry.

near Morar Mow, at 6 a.m. on the 9th instant, for the purpose of attacking the fort of Simree.

After half an hour's march, I observed the enemy's cavalry and infantry in front, who retired, however, on the approach of the column. At some little distance farther on, the enemy's infantry again appeared in the jungle and khets, and I therefore directed 3 companies of Her Majesty's 80th Regiment and 2 companies of Her Majesty's 20th Regiment to extend and clear the front, and a company of the latter regiment also to search a village to my right, whilst a troop of cavalry turned its flank.

During the time these movements were being carried out, Lieutenant Chamberlain, commanding the police force, informed me that the enemy was moving in considerable strength to my right. Fearing that his object might be to attack my baggage, I sent with that Officer some cavalry, 2 guns Royal Artillery, and 2 companies of police infantry.

The enemy, meanwhile, being driven from my immediate front, and, hearing considerable firing on the right, I at once halted the column, and, proceeding with the detachments of the 20th and 80th Regiments to Lieutenant Chamberlain's assistance, found the enemy's infantry extended in thick jungle and nullahs, and in a position most difficult to approach, even for infantry, from the nature of the ground. The fire from the guns and Enfields, however, caused them to retreat after some time, when the infantry advanced skirmishing through jungle khets and over some deep nullahs, and drove them from a strong position on a hill, where they had previously moved to.

The right flank being thus effectually cleared, I returned to the column about two miles off, whose front was also engaged with the enemy's infantry,

who were firing on it from the jungle, but were driven off by the effective fire of 2 guns of horse artillery and some infantry, the whole under command of Major Miller, Her Majesty's 80th Regiment, who had charge of the column during my absence.

Here I remained for more than an hour, unable to obtain any correct information as to the direct road to the Simree fort, or its position, but, on advancing about half a mile, a native pointed to a high tree, and said that the fort was in the jungle, 200 yards beyond it ; but so dense was the jungle all around, that no walls were visible. On proceeding some hundred yards farther on, however, a man was observed standing on a bastion of the fort, just above the jungle, and firing at my party, and Major Bruce, who commanded the artillery of the force, was of opinion that he could shell it with the mortars.

I therefore ordered the heavy guns to be brought up, together with some infantry and 2 horse artillery guns, the remaining horse artillery guns, 4th Police Infantry, and a company of the 20th to protect the baggage, and 3 companies of the 20th, and the 2 Royal Artillery guns to proceed to a village on my right and rear, to prevent the enemy from the jungle attacking that part.

I then extended 2 companies of the 80th and 2 of the 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers, with the necessary supports, and a reserve of the 7th Police Infantry ; the whole under the command of Major Miller.

These I directed to advance and clear the enemy's numerous skirmishers out of the jungle (so as to enable me to approach nearer to the fort) and then to return.

In the meantime, the enemy opened fire from 2 guns in the fort on the artillery and infantry,

which was returned by the 2 horse artillery guns on the left, and a few shots from our 18-pounder gun.

The skirmishers advanced, driving the enemy before them, and, to their surprise, came most unexpectedly close upon the fort, and, observing the wall in one part to be rather low, and a few bushes only in front of a wicket gate, they gave a cheer and rushed boldly on, when the enemy ran bodily from the walls and bastions into the jungle behind.

The advance of the 80th, under Captain Young, and also of the 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers, under Captain Heigham, excited my warmest admiration.

The whole of the troops behaved most admirably, the infantry and guns skirmishing over a considerable distance, from 7 till 9·30 o'clock, and again from 11 till 12 o'clock, through the very worst country I ever saw. They underwent great fatigue with great cheerfulness.

I am happy to say the loss of life on our side was most trifling, only 2 killed, and 1 officer and 2 men wounded ; a return of which I annex.

Two small guns were captured in the fort, together with a considerable quantity of powder, which I require to destroy the fort ; also many thousands of percussion caps.

The fort of Simree is exceedingly strong by nature, is situated in a dense jungle running from 1½ to 3 miles on three sides, and the east side, by which I approached, surrounded by a narrow belt of jungle, and a strong abattis completely concealing it.

I beg to enclose a rough sketch of it made by Dr. Kelsall, Her Majesty's 20th Regiment.

I am unable to ascertain the strength of the enemy, but he was in considerable force.

His loss was not great, but was certainly about

100 men, all sepoys (the natives say 200 were killed); 30 were cut up by the police cavalry, under Lieutenant Hawkins, on my left, who found them in full retreat towards Sunkerpore.

I beg to return my thanks to all the officers and troops of the force under my command, especially to Major Miller, Her Majesty's 80th Regiment, commanding Infantry; Major Bruce, Horse Artillery, commanding Artillery; and Captain Jones, 1st Seikh Cavalry, commanding the Cavalry; also to Captain Lyons, commanding the 20th Regiment; Captain Heigham, commanding 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers, and Captain Young, commanding the 80th Regiment; Lieutenant Chamberlain, commanding Police Force; Lieutenant Manderson, in charge of Siege Train; and to my Staff Officer, Lieutenant Burne, Her Majesty's 20th Regiment, for the able assistance they afforded me in carrying out my wishes.

I have been busily employed during the last two days, with strong fatigue parties of Europeans and Native Infantry, destroying the fort, and blowing up the bastions, which I hope will be effectually completed before I march.

I have, &c.
FRED. EVELEGH, Colonel,
Commanding Moveable Column.

No. 3.

Return of Casualties of the Force under Command of Colonel F. C. Evelegh, C.B., in the capture of the Fort at Simree.

Camp, Simree, November 12, 1858.

Detachment of 1st Battalion H.M.'s 20th Regiment —1 rank and file killed.

Detachment of Her Majesty's 80th Regiment—1 rank and file killed; 1 officer, 3 non-commissioned officers and rank and file wounded.

Police Cavalry—1 rank and file wounded.

Total—2 European rank and file killed; 1 European officer, 3 European non-commissioned officers and rank and file, 1 native rank and file wounded.

FRED. EVELEGH, Colonel,
Commanding Field Force.

No. 6.

No. 597 of 1858.

THE Governor-General has much pleasure in directing the publication of the subjoined account of a very gallant and successful attack made by the officers and men of the Etawah levy, upon a force of rebel soldiery, largely superior in numbers and well equipped. It was a daring exploit, and the Governor-General desires to express his warm commendation of the courage, skill, and determination which marked it. His Lordship's thanks are due to Lieutenant Forbes, commanding the levy; to Mr. Hume, the Magistrate of Etawah; to Mr. Maconochie, and Serjeant-Major Edmonds. The death of Mr. Doyle, who sold his life dearly at the head of the cavalry under his command, is a great loss to the public service. It will be a satisfaction to the Governor-General to mark, by the grant of a pension to Mr. Doyle's widow, his sense of the zeal and courage with which that officer's duties have at all times been performed.

The Governor-General desires to acknowledge the gallantry and good example of Ressaldar Mahomed Assudulah Khan, also an officer of the police cavalry. His Lordship confers upon this brave man the Ist class of the "Order of British India," with the title of "Sirdar Bahadoor."

No. 7.

Lieutenant Forbes, Commanding Etawah Yeomanry Levies, to W. Muir, Esq., Secretary to Government, North-Western Province, Allahabad.

Camp, Sahson,
December 12, 1858.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of his Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor-General, that an engagement took place between the Etawah levies, with a troop of police cavalry, and a large body of rebels under Ferozeshah and other leaders.

On the afternoon of the 6th instant, while in camp at Deenapore, intelligence reached Mr. Hume, the Magistrate, that a body of rebels, said to be under the Nana, had crossed the Ganges. It was determined at once to march to Puppoond. The distance, 34 miles, was accomplished during the night.

During the 7th, the rebels having arrived in the Etawah district, ravaging the villages, some information was obtained as to their numbers; and as, late at night, it was ascertained that they had surrounded the fort of Sehan, where the Tehseeldar of Biddoonah resides, and parties were threatening Hurchundpore, the fort of a very loyal zemindar, hard by, it was determined by Mr. Hume and myself to move out early next morning to the latter place, and attack the enemy at once, it being extremely probable that, with their superior numbers, they would choose their own opportunity and attack us at a disadvantage.

Some reinforcements reached camp during the night, and on the morning of the 8th the force, as per margin,* left Puppoond, and just about 8

* ETAWAH LEVIES.

Lieutenant Forbes, commanding; Mr. Doyle, commanding the cavalry; Sergeant-Major Edmonds, infantry;

o'clock A.M. came across an outlying picket of the enemy. Their cattle, elephants, &c., were grazing in the fields about two and a half miles from their main body. It was afterwards ascertained that they were surprised, no intimation of our movements having reached them. A couple of round shot drove in the picket, and another mile brought us in sight of the main body under Ferozeshah, numbering 1,400 cavalry and between 100 and 200 infantry; the latter, men of the 28th Native Infantry, who joined Ferozeshah after the evacuation of Fort Royah. The remainder of the cavalry, 600 strong, moved off with the followers, elephants, camels, &c., to the west, some distance from the scene of action.

Our infantry and guns advanced in line, the left being covered by the Etawah cavalry, the right by a company of infantry in skirmishing order, and the 13th troop Police Cavalry.

When within 600 yards of the enemy, the guns were brought into action to the front, and, the rebels shifting a large body of cavalry to our right, the skirmishers were recalled, and the Etawah Cavalry and the 13th Troop rapidly exchanged positions. The Etawah Cavalry were advanced against the enemy under cover of the guns, which, under the able direction of Mr. Hume, who acted as second in command during the day, played on them to the last moment.

The cavalry, under their gallant leader, Mr. Doyle, charged a large division of the rebels. A

5 native officers, 5 non-commissioned officers, and 190 rank and file.

Cavalry.—4 native officers, 8 non-commissioned officers, and 134 rank and file.

Artillerymen.—2 natvie officers, and 44 rank and file.

Guns.—1 light 12-pounder; 3 light 3-pounders (2 French and 2 native).

13th Troop Police Cavalry.—3 native officers, 5 non-commissioned officers, and 53 rank and file.

desperate struggle took place, Mr. Doyle distinguishing himself by the same skilful swordsmanship and daring bravery which gained him so conspicuous a name in all the affairs of the Agra Militia during 1857; when, his horse being severely wounded, he was dismounted and cut to pieces. On this, about 50 of the men, pressed on all sides by superior numbers, gave way, and, pursued by the rebel cavalry, swept down on our right flank. A like number got completely separated from our force, and, being prevented from rejoining by the crowd of the enemy's horsemen, made their way into Etawah; the remainder, for nearly ten minutes, made a desperate stand over the body of their leader, and at last retired in good order.

The loss of so distinguished an officer rendered our subsequent success most dearly bought.

Meanwhile, a party of the enemy came down on our left flank, but were stopped by two successive charges of the 13th troop Police Cavalry, under the able leadership of the Ressaldar Mahomed Assudoolah Khan, himself desperately wounded. This brave man, a model of a native soldier, is worthy of reward, and I have the honour to request you will be good enough to move his Lordship, in order that some recognition of his distinguished services may be made; other men of this troop also signalised themselves in hand to hand encounters.

The partial success of the rebels on our right emboldened them. A third detachment, leaving men to engage the 13th troop, swept round to our left rear, and attacked the Infantry Ammunition Guard; they were repulsed with loss on both sides. A fourth party, avoiding the charge of the Etawah Cavalry, passed by our right flank to the rear, and succeded in driving off three camels. These were speedily recaptured by a company of

infantry, who, extending in skirmishing order, advanced rapidly over the plain, retook the camels, and, closing up again, moved back to the guns, threatened in front and flank by the rebel cavalry, who seemed ubiquitous.

During their absence, Mr. Hume was left in command of the guns, and few remaining infantry. He was charged, front, left flank, and rear, by the rebels in great force. Three times they forced their way boldly down on the guns, which, supported by infantry, were brought into action in the above directions; each time they were driven off with loss. This was the critical period of the fight.

The infantry and artillery, reserving their fire, behaved to the admiration of all. Mr. Maconochie directed two of the guns, and Sergeant-Major Edmonds, conspicuous for his address, contributed mainly to the repulse of the last charge, by swinging round the 12-pounder gun he was serving, and taking the enemy in their flank with a volley of grape. Such clouds of dust and smoke were raised, that, except the flashing of the sabres and the noise of the horses, little could be perceived of the movements of the enemy, until they were almost into the square of guns and infantry.

After these repulses, they seemed to have had enough of the fight, and sheered off in all directions. The affair lasted three hours.

We gathered up our dead and wounded, and, intelligence (which proved false) having been received of the advance of a large body of infantry, it was deemed prudent to move on to our destination, Hurchundpore.

The enemy on the field numbered 1,400 cavalry, and between 100 and 200 infantry. The only large individual bodies of men were of the 1st and 2nd Regular, and 11th, 12th, and 15th Irregular Cavalry; the remainder were made up of men of

every mutinied cavalry regiment in the service, with 150 Seiks and Affghans, all well armed, the cavalry well mounted.

Their loss was 58 killed and about 25 severely wounded, who were subsequently carried off in the doolies they had with their force ; many more were wounded and went off on their horses. Moorad Ally Khan, an ex-Nazim of the Nawab of Furruckabad, and one of their leading resaldars were killed, Goo'am Ghah Peerjee (a disciple of the Moulvie killed at Powayn) severely wounded. These and other particulars were verified by the statements of one of the rebel sowars subseqently taken prisoner.

Our loss was heavy, and is detailed below.

Some carbines, muskets, and a large number of horses remained in our possession. The rebels, encouraged by our small numbers, fought with great energy and determination. They probably comprise the best body of cavalry in the field against us. Full particulars of the week's operations have been detailed in a report submitted by Mr. Hume.

I have, &c.
J. FORBES, Lieutenant,
Commanding Etawah Levies, and
Military Police Battalion.

No. 9

No. 598 of 1858.

THE Right Honourable the Governor-General is pleased to direct the publication of the following despatch from Lieutenant-Colonel Brind, C.B., Commanding Artillery Field Force, reporting the operations of a light column from Brigadier Troup's brigade, and an affair with the rebels at Mehndi on the 18th November, 1858.

These operations are highly approved of by the Governor-General.

No. 10.

Lieutenant-Colonel James Brind, to Major Cox, Major of Brigade, Brigadier Colin Troup's Field Force.

Camp Mehndi,

SIR, *November* 20, 1858.

I HAVE the satisfaction of reporting, for the information of Brigadier Colin Troup, commanding field force, the successful operations of the light column as per margin, entrusted to my command. For the more perfect understanding of the performances of this detachment, I consider it necessary to faintly trace the progress of the column from Mittowlie. The Brigadier broke ground at about 7 o'clock on the morning of the 17th, with his moveable column, in the order shown in margin. Crossing about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile of open space, our course for 3 miles was through thick trees and underwood jungle, when the country was found tolerably open for a considerable distance, here and there narrow belts of jungle, and extensive groves of mangoe and other trees, with villages and cultivation scattered over a beautifully undulating expanse, to the small town of Secundrabad, distant from Mittowlie 11 miles, which we reached about $10\frac{1}{2}$ A.M. Here the force rested, and took refreshment, for an hour. From this to Jellalpore the scenery is very similar to that south of Secundrabad ; rich and picturesque. There is a gurra or fort at this place, of the general Oude character, surrounded by thick bamboo fences, and grown over with low jungle, which the brigadier had carefully examined previous to the force passing by it and through the village, north of which, for a mile or two, high grass and patches of forest and cultivation are the principal features, up to the dense belt of jungle, through

which we passed the last three miles of the road to the Oel Nuddee, without any event worthy of record, a little before sunset. The distance travelled to this point is about 25 miles. Whilst fording the river, having evidence of the enemy being in force at Ally Gunge and neighbouring villages, distant 3 miles to the north ; in accordance with orders, I advanced at as rapid a pace as the cattle were equal to over heavy ground. The enemy opened fire upon my detachment (consisting of 4 guns of the 3rd troop, with brigade staff, 1 squadron of 6th Dragoon Guards, under Lieutenant-Colonel Custance, and the Mooltanee Horse, under Major Cureton). When we were about 16 hundred yards from their position, 4 light guns discharged a few shot, which fell harmless about us. The night was closing in upon us, so, if only to secure safety of our force during the night's bivouack, I determined to dash forward to 600 and 300 yards from the villages, &c., a telling range for round shot and shrapnell, which we poured into the flying foe, until I perceived that the Mooltance Cavalry I had sent on was sufficiently advanced to fall upon their rear. To our right flank I turned the fire of our guns, and by the admirable practice of Captain Mercer and his officers, the jungle in that direction was also cleared, and I waited the return of the Mooltanee Horse. Major Cureton could not trace the rebels, owing to the jungle and dusk ; so I moved towards the main force and made my report to the Brigadier at about $7\frac{1}{2}$ P.M. Major Cureton was as energetic and able in the reconnoissance, which, but for the late hour, would have been turned into a pursuit, as were the Horse Artillery in discomfiting and dislodging the rebel force, of whatever strength, from the country around the open space selected for our bivouack. In the

morning, the entire force marched to the encamping ground selected for a day's rest; but the Commanding Officer, having satisfied himself that the rebel army, under command of their leaders, Prince Ferozeshah, Ismail Khan, Mosa Ali Khan, Waliyat Ali, the Peer Zadah and other minor Sirdars, who had been the previous day compelled to retire from Ally Gunge, had passed the night at and near to Choukutta, a village 5 miles to the east, determined on sending a light column in pursuit.

At 10 A. M., I received orders to move in command of the Column as per margin,* and in half an hour the force marched. We found Major Cureton's information perfectly correct; at, and about, the village of Chowkutta was abundant evidence of a large force having lately encamped there with guns, and many elephants, camels, &c. Up to the village of Mohsimabad, I followed in the track of the united rebel forces; for, although they had tried very skilfully to mislead, by diverging with their guns to the right and left, and sweeping the wheel marks from the surface with bramble, &c., the attempts to mislead merely added to our labours; and during our half hour's halt at Bullareeah village, to refresh horse and man, we ascertained that Khan Ali and another Sirdar had taken the direct road to Keuree, *viâ* Mahowagunge, with some of the guns and the principal number of elephants, camels, &c., &c., whilst Ferozeshah and the other chiefs had made for Tendooa, having with them ten or eleven

* Head-Quarters and 3rd Troop 3rd Brigade Horse Artillery; 1 Squadron 6th Dragoon Guards under Captain Bott; 1 Squadron Mooltanee Horse under Captain Dixon; the 4th Irregular Cavalry 300 Sabres, commanded by Captain Hall, and 80 of Her Majesty's 60th Rifles, commanded by Captain Ellis.

guns and about 3,000 troops of sorts. I at onee deeided upon pursuing this foree, as the nature of the soil, grass jungle, &e., prevented the possibility of our losing the many gun traeks, where, as along the line of plou, hed eountry over whieh the Khuree force had passed, the gun tracks were obliterated by the prints of animals' and men's feet.

We found arms and other munitions of war in the villages and huts in every direction, and seeured many armed villagers, from whom I obtained valuable information, under threat of their being treated as rebels, with whom they had evidently been serving, though probably on eompulsion. The same evidenees of attempts to mislead were found throughout our progress, but at last, after a journey of 25 miles, wandering from south round by east, and north to west, we found the enemy retiring from the forests and villages to our front upon Mehndee, when they drew up in as good a military position as they eould seleet ; a braneh of the Chokha river seeured their left flank from being turned, and high grass jungle in the rear to eover their retreat. At a distanee of 1600 yards, they fired their first gun upon a detachment of 4th Irregular Cavalry, whieh I had sent round to ascertain whether the village of Burragaon was elear of inhabitants, ere I fired upon the rebel advanee picket. Disposing of a few of the enemy, I moved the artillery and whole line of cavalry in admirable order to the front, disposing of the native eavalry in extended order, so as to show an imposing front, whilst it afforded as trifling a mark for the enemy's fire as possible.

The squadron of 6th Dragoon Guards was admirably kept, in support of our guns, by its gallant and most aetive eommander Captain Bott, assisted by Lieutenant Stoddard, throughout the

fight ; whilst Captain Ellis equally distinguished himself, aided most ably by Lieutenant Cox, in disposing of his skirmishers as supports to the guns, whether in battery or echelon of half troops. I put up with the enemy's fire in our rapid advance over the first 600 yards, keeping the sub-divisions of the troop at double intervals, and giving their artillerymen but little time to take aim. Though the fire from 10 pieces of ordnance was very heavy, we did not lose a man. At this point a perfect shower of shot and shell was poured into the enemy's position from our 6 guns, for about 10 minutes ; the rifles dismounted from the guns, advancing on our flanks in oblique line, so as to aid us with their fire. On perceiving that the enemy was breaking, I advanced the guns in echelon of half batteries, so as to bring an oblique fire upon their artillery ; and, throwing forward the right of the right half troop, Captain Mercer was enabled to enfilade the rebel battery, just moving in retreat, with a smashing fire from the 3 guns, obliging them to leave them in their position ; the left half troop and supports, dashing up to the front, prevented the possibility of their being carried off. Before our second advance, the enemy commenced withdrawing two of their guns, but we compelled the rebels to drop one of these about half a mile in the direction we were pressing them, after firing its last shot. It is said that one gun, drawn by horses, escaped, on the night overtaking us. Leaving a guard over the captured guns, I kept up the pursuit in the same order for several miles, through long grass jungle, and over ground of a very broken character, attacking their various groups, and giving the fugitives no rest, so long as light favoured us. The execution done by our grape and rifle fire at close quarters must have been even greater than that which our round

shot and shell effected at the longer ranges. Another hour or two of daylight would have made our victory still more complete, and enabled us to come up to the fugitives as they were attempting to cross the rapid Chokha river, in which it is reported many men and cattle were drowned. For the security of the captured guns, now three miles in the rear, our own safety, and in the hope of obtaining food for man and horse, I was necessitated to retire the entire force upon the village of Mehndi, where in open ground I placed our own and the rebel guns, and large quantity of ammunition in position, and, with the 6th Dragoon Guards and Rifles, we shared a few biscuits and the last dram per man; some straw was found, which answered for our bed and only covering from the heaviest dew I can call to mind. Our horses remained saddled and in traces, with girths and bits loosened by their only attendants, their gallant European riders. The 4th Irregular Cavalry and Mooltanee Horse bivouacked in a tope and village on our flanks, and the only cause of regret was our being compelled to leave the battle-field to the few of the enemy, who were observed, during the night, in their invariable occupation after battles, burying and burning their dead, and removing what they could.

It was not possible to prevent this; my troops had, between 10½ A.M. and dusk, made a dour of 35 miles, the last 8 or 10 of which, during a two hours' fighting, pursuit, and retirement in like order, firing to the rear; we could not leave nor move our prize, the enemy's artillery, and no preventive measures could have been taken over miles of high grass jungle, interspersed with deep pits and pools of water. I am at a loss for words to express my admiration of the unsurpassed performances of the light column I had the privilege

of commanding. Taking advantage of all favourable ground, we must have trotted 8 or 9 miles of the first 25, and during the five miles' pursuit from first sight of the enemy, the trot and gallop were our only paces ; strength and energy were most fully tested, and, through God's blessing, not found wanting ; 65 miles over a most difficult and unknown country had been accomplished by this portion of Brigadier Troup's field force, between 7 A.M. of the 17th, and dusk the following evening, under circumstances but faintly described.

All our movements and firings were executed with admirable regularity ; difficulties were encountered but to be overcome with an enthusiasm and spirit by the European portion of the force, peculiarly British. The Mooltanee Horse, commanded by Captain Dixon, was most admirably directed by as active and gallant a young officer as I would wish to serve with. Unhappily I had but a sufficient number to perform the important duty of feeling the country to our front and flanks. The 4th Irregular Cavalry advanced, as desired, with great regularity, and showed a very imposing front ; it is splendidly horsed. It appeared to the European portion of the force, that a most favourable opportunity for this young regiment to distinguish itself in the fight was neglected ; but Captain Hall has described the obstacles, and shown that the orders sent, owing to the difficulties of the jungle, &c., did not reach him. Lieutenant Cadell, who had a detachment of this regiment on the left of the guns, was most anxious to carry out my orders, and proved himself a zealous and intelligent officer. At our most advanced position, whilst Captain Mercer with the right half troop and rifle supports, was showering his grape into cover at 250 yards to his front, where a large number of the rebel rifle and match-

lockmen were secreted, two mounted leaders stole through the grass to their right. I perceived them galloping towards the left half troop, which was firing round shot and shrapnell upon the more distant foe. Doubtful as all were whether the horsemen belonged to us or the enemy, I galloped towards Lieutenant Cadell's detachment, called out to him and the artillery to look out, for I now observed the fanatics, who came right through the guns, and were at length shot down by our revolvers, or the 4th Cavalry carbines, firing at the same time. The slain were very handsome men, one a Resseldar of the 14th Irregular Cavalry, and the other wore the 12th Cavalry pouch, a native officer of some grade. I distinctly saw the matchlockmen and other soldiers at the ghat and in cover, falling under the discharges of grape from the right half troop and riflemen (here Captain Mercer was ably aided by Lieutenant Hume), as I did the more distant horsemen, from the shot and shell most skilfully thrown by Lieutenants Taylor and Warter. The admirable practice and its effects throughout the engagement were perceived by all, owing to our open order and consequent freedom from smoke, but to none more perfectly than myself and two incomparable Orderly Officers, Captain Bishop, my able staff, and Lieutenant Moncrief, Bengal Engineers, who offered his services. To this most promising young officer I am especially indebted for the great intelligence and pluck he evinced in carrying my orders in an unmistakable manner to the various branches of my command. Lieutenant Moncrief's correctness of eye and judgment for field movements enabled him, on his untiring horse, to carry out my orders with marvellous rapidity, and I can only hope that Brigadier Troup will appreciate Lieutenant Moncrief's

voluntary aid as I do. All the European Officers and soldiers in the field upheld the honour of their country to my satisfaction, for I desire to judge all with reference to the material at their disposal and opportunities offered! New levies cannot be expected to evince the zeal of tried veterans, nor can the Hindoostani soldier, under the influence of fanaticism and superstitious awe of their teachers, be expected to act against their brethren (except when quite guarded against such influence) as with the Mooltanee, Sikh, and Afghan, against our common enemy. And I feel confident that Brigadier Troup, in forwarding this report to the Commander-in-Chief, will do me the justice of assuring his Lordship, that whilst I write and speak strongly, but faithfully, I act towards all in accordance with my estimate of their zeal and faithfulness in the discharge of duty, rather than by the amount of work they may have the ability and opportunity of performing. The following day we were engaged, as soon as the fog cleared off, in scouring the battle-field, and collecting information. About 50 dead bodies, principally killed by grape, were counted, one group of 20 having been dragged together, but the evidence of a wounded soldier, some prisoners, and the inhabitants far and wide, goes to prove that the rebel army suffered great loss of men and cattle from our fire, and in attempting to cross the treacherous and rapid Chokha. Their discomfiture, all engaged can certify, was most complete, and after (reliable) evidence, proves that the proud rebel army of 4 P.M. of the 18th November, was before nightfall scattered in all directions before us, and their chiefs powerless fugitives. Captain Dixon, with his Mooltanees, tracked them the following day many miles in various directions, and brought in reliable infor-

mation to the above effect. Captain Clark's (Assistant Commissioner,) inquiries and observations were most valuable, and generally in support of Captain Dixon's information. I am much indebted to Captain Clark for the spirit and discriminating ability he aided me with throughout the 18th and 19th. Ensign Bird, doing duty with the 3rd troop 3rd brigade Horse Artillery, Provost Marshal of the force, accompanied my column, and was most useful in the intelligence department. In conclusion, I beg to bring to favourable notice the gallant European soldiers who directed and aided, as I have tried to describe, under God's guidance and blessing, gained for Brigadier Troup's Field Force (any detachment from which, under corresponding circumstances, would have executed his orders in like spirit), this glorious victory. The energy, pluck, and unanimity evinced by all our countrymen engaged, could not be surpassed, and must ever be remembered by me with feelings of deep gratitude and pride. I have now the happiness of thus publicly thanking Captain Hall, and his officers united with us in desire to perform their duty in a necessarily difficult command. Captain Bott and his officers, who with his 80 sabres of the distinguished 6th Dragoon Guards, freed us from all anxiety as to cavalry support to the guns, is as gallant as he is energetic. Lieutenant Dixon, commanding detachment Mooltanee Horse, notwithstanding the serious injury lately received, and only partially recovered from, claims my highest praise for thus representing his gallant commander, Major Cureton ; of Captain Ellis and his most active subaltern, Lieutenant Cox, who, when the two half troops worked independently or in echelon, shared the command with him, I need but remark that they do honour

to that honoured corps (which has been so long and gloriously united in work and spirit with the Bengal Artillery), Her Majesty's 60th Rifles. 2nd Captain C. Mc. W. Mercer, who commanded the troop (owing to Lieutenant Colonel Remmington's illness), with his three most zealous subalterns, performed their work to the admiration of all, without an accident or hesitation throughout the day, notwithstanding the pace we kept up over rough and jungle country, interspersed by difficulties so greatly hidden from view, requiring great skill in directing and driving; and, when it is borne in mind that the 36 riflemen had to keep their seats on the ammunition boxes, our freedom from accident entitles Captain Mercer and his noble troop to the highest praise. To the medical officers, Drs. Davenport, Jones, and Oliver, I am much indebted for the zealous performance of their duties whilst exposed, as other officers, to the dangers of the battle. Dr. Oliver took charge of the artillery hospital (on my soliciting Dr. Bowhill to remain with the head-quarters of the field force in his important charge) and gave me much satisfaction. Of my staff, Captain Bishop, I have so frequently had occasion to write and speak in the highest terms of praise, that I will merely remark that on this occasion too, he aided me with his usual spirit and ability, meriting my gratitude.

I have, &c.,

JAMES BRIND, Lieutenant-Colonel,
3rd Brigade Horse Artillery, Commanding Artillery Field Force.

No. 14.

December 15, 1858.

No. 1642.

FORWARDED, by order of the Commander-in-Chief to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, for the information of the Right Honourable the Governor-General, with Lord Clyde's approbation.

W. MAYHEW, Lieutenant-Colonel,
Adjutant-General of the Army.

No. 15.

No. 600 of 1858.

THE Right Honourable the Governor-General is pleased to direct the publication of the following letter from the Adjutant-General of the Army, forwarding a despatch from Brigadier Douglas, C.B., commanding the disturbed districts of Behar and Ghazeepore, narrating the final dislodgment of the rebels from the jungles of Jugdeespore, in Shahabad, and their pursuit into the Kymore Hills.

The Governor-General cordially concurs with the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief in the unqualified approbation his Excellency has expressed of the perseverance and constancy of Brigadier Douglas, C.B., and of the prudent measures adopted by him in attaining this object. His Lordship also highly approves of the conduct and gallantry of the other officers, and of the whole of the men engaged in these operations.

No. 16.

The Adjutant-General of the Army to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Allahabad, December 18, 1858.

SIR, No. 1475.

I HAVE the honour, by order of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, to forward, for submission to the Right Honourable the Governor-General, a despatch from Brigadier J. Douglas, C.B., in which that officer narrates the final dislodgment of the rebels from the jungles of Jugdeespore in Shahabad, and their pursuit into the Kymore Hills.

2. His Excellency would take this opportunity of bringing to the special notice of the Government the perseverance and constancy of the Brigadier commanding, who, after a most harassing and anxious campaign of many months, has at length obtained complete success, by the prudence of his measures, and the indefatigable exertion of himself and the troops under his command, in carrying them into execution.

3. It has been his lot to contend against a hostile country, as well as against the bodies of mutineers and other rebels who found harbourage in it. The difficult duty of clearing the district, delayed for a long time by the impossibility of acting in a satisfactory manner, while the district was absolutely flooded by the late rains, could not be attained by sudden or hasty measures. It was necessary for the Brigadier to proceed gradually and surely, enclosing the enemy in a system of posts, which at last he was able to press forward simultaneously, and so put an end to the struggle in Shahabad.

4. The pursuit which afterwards ensued is of very remarkable character.

5. His Excellency strongly recommends to the protection of the Governor-General the officers mentioned with distinction by Brigadier Douglas.

I have, &c.,
W. MAYHEW, Lieutenant-Colonel,
Adjutant-General of the Army.

No. 17.

Brigadier Douglas, C.B., commanding the disturbed districts of Behar and Ghazeepore, to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

SIR, *Mohuneea, October* 31, 1858.

IN continuation of my letter of the 27th instant, I have now the honour to report, for the information of the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief, the further operations, since the 14th instant, of the various columns acting in Shahabad under my orders.

To explain the relative position of the rebels and my own columns, I must premise that the enemy, estimated at 4,000 Sepoys of the old Bengal army, and from 400 to 500 cavalry, were, on the 9th instant, when I commenced my movement from Dinapore, distributed over the district, in five large divisions, as follows :—

One at Jugdeespore.

Another between Buruhpore and Chungaen ; a portion of these said to be entrenched, with two guns in position, at Buruhpoor.

A third at Peeroo, south of Jugdeespore.

A fourth at Karee Sath, north-east of Jugdeespore. And the fifth at Balawur, fourteen miles due east of Jugdeespore. To operate against these several bodies, and with a view of driving them towards the common centre, Jugdeespore, I had issued orders for the following movements.

On the 13th October four columns were to move from Buxar, and, driving the enemy before them, to form in conjunction with the force under Colonel Turner, advancing from Sasseram, a connected line from the Ganges to the Soane, and thus close the enemy into the jungle on the west and south sides. These four columns were composed and commanded as follows :—

One under Major Lightfoot, 84th Regiment (strength as per margin)* to march to Puhareepore on the direct Arrah and Buxar road.

The second, under the personal command of Colonel Dunsford, C.B. (hitherto commanding at Buxar, and to whom the details of the operations on the west side of the jungle were entrusted) to Peepradh.

The third under Captain Snow, 84th Regiment, to Peeharee Chuk.

The fourth under Major Carr, Madras Rifles, to Ekil.

The above columns were directed to be in position by noon on the 15th instant, driving all before them towards the jungle, and to form a connected line of infantry, with advanced cavalry posts in the intervals. Colonel Turner was to form three posts to the south, thus completing the chain from the Ganges to the Soane, and he himself with a moveable column was to drive in the southern division of the enemy at Peeroo. Colonel Walter was to take up his position to the east of Jugdees-

* Her Majesty's 84th Regiment. 150 men; 20th Punjaub Infantry, 187 men; 4th Madras Cavalry, 80 sabres.

Her Majesty's 84th Regiment. 100 men; 20th Punjaub Infantry, 150 men; 4th Madras Cavalry, 40 sabres; 3rd Seikh Cavalry, 40 sabres.

Her Majesty's 84th Regiment. 126 men; 20th Punjaub Infantry. 200 men; 3rd Seikh Cavalry. 80 sabres.

Her Majesty's 84th Regiment, 100 men; 20th Punjaub Infantry, 150 men; 3rd Seikh Cavalry, 80 sabres.

pore, he having previously driven into the jungle the Balawur division of the rebels.

The operations up to the 14th October, including the skirmish on that date near Karee Sath, have already been reported. On that day the guns of the rebels were heard from the direction of Buruhpoor, and the report from Colonel Dunsford received next day (forwarded herewith) shewed that the portion of the general plan entrusted to him had been promptly and skilfully executed. The same success had attended Colonel Turner's and Major Carr's columns, as also that of Colonel Walter and my own, as previously reported.

Finding that complete success had attended these operations, on the night of the 15th instant, I sent orders for the whole of the posts to close towards the jungle. These had to be conveyed through a country swarming with the enemy, the road lying in some places actually through their pickets in the jungle. I accordingly entrusted their transmission to selected detachments, respectively, under Troop Serjeant Major John Shiel and Serjeant William Bird, of the 2nd Battalion Military Train. As this was a duty of a very peculiar nature, and most important, I hope to be excused in mentioning by name every individual employed,* for right well did these excellent non-

* 1st Party to Pahareepore.

2nd Battalion Military Train, No. 828 Serjeant William Bird; No. 125, Private Patrick Bowley; No. 360, Private Thomas Daniels; No. 1102, Private Robert Morgan; No. 172, Private John Steer. Mounted Detachment 10th Foot, No. 2337, Lance Corporal James Maher; No. 2372, Private Edward Walsh. 12th Irregular Cavalry, Duffadar Atta Hoosain; Sowar Zemaun Khan.

2nd Party to Peeroo.

2nd Battalion Military Train, No. 121, Troop Sergeant-Major John Shiel; No. 872, Private Thomas Blamphin;

commissioned officers, and the gallant men under their command, fulfil their errand ; they passed in safety through great dangers, reaching their destination at the time appointed, carrying the instructions to the advancing columns, thereby enabling them to co-operate as desired.

On the 16th instant, the force as per margin,* under my personal command, moved from Arrah and arrived at Beeheea (at the north-east corner of the jungle) on the morning of the 17th instant.

17th at 10 o'clock A.M., I was in communication with Major Lightfoot's column on the west ; a connected line of posts was at once established along the railway embankment, passing through and closing the north of the jungle. My cavalry, and the mounted rifle detachment of the 10th Foot, were pushed on to the village of Roophan further south, about two miles east of the village of Dawa, and were employed the whole day in skirmishing with detached parties of the enemy, who appeared in the skirts of the jungle, either from a wish to break out towards the Soane or to discover our intentions. During the afternoon, I pushed forward, in support, a company of the 35th Regiment, under command of Captain Browne, who, in conjunction with the cavalry and mounted riflemen, held the enemy in check during

No. 1050, Private Patrick Feark ; No. 205, Private Lewis Hewitt; No. 826, Private Frederick Stevens. Mounted Detachment 10th Foot, No. 2393, Private James Stone; No. 3485, Private John Little. 12th Irregular Cavalry, Duffadar Ameer Ali; Nishan Burdar Ajeem Oollah Khan.

* Madras Artillery, 1 24-pounder howitzer; 1 9-pounder gun ; 2 5½-inch mortars. Bengal Artillery, 2 12-pounder Mountain Train howitzers, horsed. D. Troop Military Train, 1 officer, 31 men. Mounted Detachment 10th Foot, 1 officer and 42 men. Shahabad Mounted Police 2 officers and 30 men. 3rd Seikhs, 5th and 12th Irregular Cavalry, 16 troopers. Her Majesty's 35th Regiment, 15 officers and 301 men.

the night. I purposely kept their attention engaged in this quarter, to give time for the completion of the closing movements of my converging columns, with all of whom I was in frequent communication. At 1 P.M., I sent orders to Colonel Walter and Colonel Turner (the former then actually at Arrah, but supposed to be at Ukgaon on the Soane, the latter at Peeroo), directing them to be, Colonel Walter at Musondhee, three miles east of Jugdeespore, by noon on the 18th, and Colonel Turner in communication with the force of Major Carr, then stationed on the west of the jungle, to form a connected line across it, the left of which was to rest at Jumwan on the west, the right on the plain to the east of the jungle. On the line being formed, it was to advance skirmishing up the jungle direct on Jugdeespore, so as to arrive there by noon. My column, in conjunction with that under Major Lightfoot, was to skirmish south to Jugdeespore, and attack the entrenchments on the north and east, while Colonel Dunsford, advancing from Hetumpore, attacked on the north-west.

The above rough sketch of the movements and distribution of my several columns (most minute details, too long to enter into here, had been issued to, and acknowledged by, the several officers commanding) will show that I entertained no unreasonable expectation in hoping to hem the rebels into their stronghold by noon on the 18th instant, and then, by a simultaneous assault on all sides, to end the campaign in Shahabad at one blow.

The whole of the arrangements, with one exception, were completed almost beyond my expectation, considering that my chain of posts extended over about sixty miles.

Colonel Walter, who had been directed to take

up his position at Musondhee, three miles east of Jugdeespore, unfortunately found it necessary (in consequence of the unfavourable reports he had received of the inundated state of the country) to make a circuit of some thirty miles *viâ* Arrah, and hence did not reach his post until late in the afternoon ; the gap thus left open was only too readily taken advantage of by the enemy. Colonel Turner from the south, and Colonel Dunsford from the north-west, encountered considerable opposition in their advance on Judgeespore, as is shewn by their several reports ; my own advance was almost without opposition, and we arrived at Jugdeespore to find it evacuated by the enemy, whose rear guard left their entrenchments on one side, as we entered them on the other. The rebels had fled, abandoning two guns and their immense earth-works (surprising from their extent and the time and labour evidently expended on their construction), having finally made but a feeble resistance. For some time no trace of the main body could be discerned, as none of Mr. Money's numerous spies had returned with information. About 3 P.M., receiving what appeared reliable information that the enemy had fled south, leaving Colonel Dunsford's column to garrison Jugdeespore, I pushed on with my own and Lightfoot's column towards Jhitowra, and, meeting Colonel Turner, I directed him to proceed at once to Suhar on the Soane, to anticipate any movement of the enemy across the river into Behar. It subsequently transpiring that the enemy had turned eastward, I therefore, at 8 P.M., despatched Major Sir Henry Havelock, with all the disposable cavalry and mounted riflemen of the 10th Foot, directing him to march rapidly through Arrah, and then proceed up the left bank of the Soane ; at 10 P.M., I despatched Colonel Walter, with his

infantry only, to follow the cavalry towards Nansagor, moving direct on that place, and thus taking a more northerly line than that on which the rebels were marching; they would have a force both north and south moving parallel to them, while Major Sir H. Havelock's force, moving along a good road the whole way, would, I anticipated, be in time to turn them off from the Soane. Orders were also sent to the four companies of Madras Rifles, on the right bank of the Soane, to be on the alert. Halting during the night of the 18th at Narainpore, I marched at daybreak on the 19th, to Arrah (where I left the Madras battery guns and the mortars), with a view of crossing the Soane at Koelwar ghat if necessary.

During the night I heard that the rebels, headed and turned by the forces which had been sent in pursuit,* had halted during the night of the 18th, at Bullageon, about (6) six miles east of Jugdeespore, and had moved the next day to Gudhunee, towards which place I followed them on the 20th sending orders to Colonel Walter, who had remained the whole of the 19th near Gudhunee, to follow up the enemy, who, on my approach, turning south-east from that place to Sheopore, had eventually gone due south towards Baruth. Having first been misled by false information to Sheopore, I myself regained the Peeroo road, and marched so as to move on the right flank of the enemy, and halted that night at Peeroo (thirty-three miles' march). Sir Henry

* Force.—Bengal Artillery, 4 12-pounder M. S.howitzers, horsed; D. Troop Military Train, 1 officer, 31 men; 4th Madras Cavalry, 2 officers and 50 men; 3rd Seikh Cavalry, 1 officer and 60 men; Her Majesty's 35th Regiment, 15 officers and 301 men; 84th Regiment, 6 officers and 134 men; 20th Punjaub Infantry, 1 officer and 172 men.

Havelock meanwhile, having also heard at Nan-Sagor, at 3 A. M., that the rebels had passed the night of the 19th at Gudhunee, had marched at 7 A. M., direct for that place, and thence after me to Sheopore, from which place I now despatched him in pursuit of the enemy towards Baruth. His report will describe the successful skirmish at Nonadee, in which, by his co-operation, Colonel Turner's column was enabled to hem in and kill 400 of the rebels, besides 100 more who made direct for the Soane, retracing their steps on finding themselves cut off from the main body, and who were ridden down and sabred almost to a man by his cavalry near Pooruhura. Colonel Walter, following the main body due south, bivouacked that night to the south of Nonadee, near Sukreta, where Colonel Turner's and Sir Henry Havelock's forces were also assembled. 21st October, intelligence reaching me during the night that the enemy had gone to Suhejnee, I marched from Peeroo in pursuit at 5 A. M, but about 6-30 A. M., I ascertained that they had turned west, and were supposed to be making for the south of the jungle; it was some hours before certain information could be obtained. I then learnt that the enemy had gone to Koath Kas, for which place I immediately marched. The cavalry had now reached Suhejnee, from which place Sir Henry Havelock rode over to my force for orders. About noon I desired him to proceed to Koath Kas. This he did, and, reaching it about 4-30 P. M., engaged the rebels, whom he found cooking, and drove them through the town in an easterly direction, killing and wounding a great many. About this time, 5 P. M., the column under my command, which had been marching all day, came in view of the enemy, who, pressed by the cavalry from the west, were in considerable commotion,

and evidently preparing to move off from the strong position they had taken up. A walled village, surrounded by a deep moat, and a succession of enclosed gardens, covered their left, and a mass of dense topes of trees flanked their right. A small party of the enemy's cavalry were drawn up to my right front, and appeared disposed to threaten the baggage, which I immediately closed up, and forthwith prepared for action. A strong body of about 400 rebels, who were occupying a tope of trees on my left, evincing a resolute determination to hold their position, I ordered up Captain Simeon's guns, covered by a company of the 84th under Major Lightfoot. A smart fire was poured upon the guns. The artillery practice was excellent, and several shells, bursting in the very midst of the rebels, threw them into confusion, and the company of the 84th, rushing forward at this opportune moment, speedily cleared the enclosure, and drove the rebels headlong before them. In the meantime, the 35th Regiment, in skirmishing order, advanced rapidly on the main body, who were retiring by our right, still pressed closely by the cavalry. I continued following the rebels for some little distance, when the darkness of the night, and the heavy nature of the ground, rendering further pursuit useless, I halted and bivouacked in front of the village of Mujhowlee. In this affair the enemy's precipitate flight and the lateness of the day saved them from severe loss, but they left some thirty sepoys dead on the field. 22nd October, information having reached me that the enemy had fled south through Huldheea, I accordingly moved, at 7 o'clock A. M., in that direction. Here I found Major Sir Henry Havelock, who, having passed the night at Lethan, had marched at daybreak for Huldhea.

After he had halted two hours, I sent him south

to Looloonec. In the meanwhile the rebels, on the evening of the 21st, enabled, by their superior local knowledge, and having the whole country in their interests, to elude us, had doubled due west, making for Dinareh and Kochas, a party of them moving through Bhanpore. This, however, was not ascertained for some hours afterwards, and, supposing that they had gone south, I regained the direct Sasseram road, and marched to Bickerumgung, whilst Colonel Walter was ordered to move parallel to me, three miles distant on my right flank. The cavalry meanwhile had moved from Looloonee, nearly due west to Bhanpore, and thence to Dinareh, and, Major Sir Henry Havelock sending back his information to Colonel Walter, that officer followed in support towards Dinareh. Resting four hours at Dinareh, the cavalry pressed on to Kochas; and, hearing that Major Havelock had reached that place, and thence proceeded south, I marched on the morning of the 23rd from Bickrumgunge to Khuradee, which I reached about 8 P. M. Colonel Walter halted that night about four miles to the south of Kochas. The final skirmish between the rebel force and the cavalry had now taken place near the village of Gourie, thirteen miles north of the Grand Trunk Road, with only partial success, and without having turned them off their line of march for the hills. After this, their flight was continued due south to the Grand Trunk Road, but they were so closely pursued by the cavalry that they had no time to do the slightest damage. Colonel Turner, now at Jchanabad on the Grand Trunk Road, was warned too late of their approach. He made an attempt to cut them off, but, his guns and cavalry coming unexpectedly on an impassable nullah, he was compelled to abandon the pursuit. The column under my command

arrived at Jehanabad on the morning of the 24th, about twelve hours after the cavalry, and was followed that same evening by Colonel Walter; both columns halted. Colonel Turner had already despatched the cavalry under Sir H. Havelock towards the hills, to which point he was himself about to follow; they returned next morning, not having been able to overtake the rebels. I then directed Colonel Turner to take his column along the left bank of the Soane to watch the passes in the Kymore hills, and to prevent the enemy crossing into Palamon. I also detached three posts from my own column to watch the passes on the Shahabad side of the hills.

Although it has been to me a source of some regret that my plans for surrounding and compelling the enemy to fight in his entrenchment at Jugdeespore, which had been concerted after the most careful and anxious deliberation, should have been frustrated by the unavoidable absence of one of my columns on the morning of the assault, yet I venture to flatter myself that the pursuit which subsequently followed was sustained by such unwearied energy and vigour, and was marked by a success so signal, that I was more than compensated for my previous disappointment, and I have no hesitation in saying that this pursuit would have been still more destructive to the enemy, had they not been artfully screened by the inhabitants, every individual of whom, throughout the length and breadth of the district, systematically attempted to mislead and deceive us, and it was only by the most rigid and searching enquiry that we were enabled to keep on the trail of the fugitives. In the various encounters that took place throughout my operations, between 700 and 800 of the enemy have fallen, besides numbers wounded; and those who, by their won-

derful endurance, succeeded in eluding my pursuing columns, only escaped with their bare lives, an utterly broken, disheartened, and demoralized rabble.

And I am happy to add, that the district which was so lately infested by an enemy that could be numbered by thousands, and had held the whole country in terror, is now clear of every armed rebel.

It is now my duty and gratification to bring to his Lordship's notice the names of those who have given me such cordial support, not only during the present operations, but during the whole time I have had the honor to command these districts; and in such an extensive command, numbering a body of upwards of 8,000 men, I trust I may be pardoned for mentioning so many officers.

I have to thank Lieutenant-Colonel Turner, C. B., for the very able manner in which he has watched the Grand Trunk Road during the time it has been under his charge. I must also thank this energetic and tried officer for his conduct in repeated engagements, particularly lately at Nonadee, where he nearly annihilated the enemy opposed to him. Colonel Turner, C. B., makes favorable mention of Major Ross, commanding Camel Corps; Captain Luxmore, commanding detachment, 37th Regiment; Captain Rattray, commanding 1st Bengal Police Battalion; Lieutenant Currie, commanding detachment of 20th Punjab Infantry; Lieutenant Franklyn, commanding detachment Royal Artillery; Lieutenant Baker, commanding Cavalry, 1st Bengal Police Battalion; Lieutenant Gordon, 29th Regiment, Staff Officer; Captain Nicholson, Commissariat Officer; and Mr. Coles, Deputy Magistrate.

To Colonel Dunsford, C. B., I had entrusted

very important and responsible duties. He had in the first instance to attack and dislodge an enemy strongly entrenched in position at Burrahpore, and afterwards to direct the movement of the columns on the west side of the jungle. The admirable way in which these services were performed by this excellent officer merits my warmest approbation. I regret much that he was severely wounded in attacking the entrenchment of Juggdeespore. Colonel Dunsford, C. B., makes favorable mention of Major Fowler, who commanded 4th Madras Cavalry at the action of Buruhpore; Lieutenant Edwards, commanding detachments 20th Punjab Infantry; Major Lightfoot, commanding 84th; Major O'Brien, 84th Regiment; Captain Morris, 4th Madras Cavalry; Captain Pratt, commanding wing 84th; Ensign Lightfoot, commanding detachment, 20th Punjab Native Infantry; Assistant-Surgeons Elliot and Eteson, respectively of the 4th Madras Cavalry and 20th Punjab Infantry; and Gregory, 84th Regiment.

Mr. Garstin, Deputy Magistrate, and Captain Lloyd, Stud Department.

My thanks are also due to Colonel Hutchinson, 35th Regiment, who led his corps gallantly, and I regret that severe illness should have compelled him to relinquish his command. Colonel Walter, 35th Regiment, has displayed much zeal during his command at Arrah, and has been successful in several affairs with the enemy, and I beg to tender to this officer my acknowledgments for his co-operation in the recent operations. Colonel Walter mentions favorably Major Butler, commanding detachment, 2nd Battalion 60th Rifles; Captain Orme, commanding detachment 10th Foot; Captain Baring, Staff Officer; Lieutenant Ross, 35th Regiment, commanding detachment

1st Bengal Police Battalion ; Assistant-Surgeon Patterson, 35th ; and Lieutenant Shaw, 2nd Battalion 60th Regiment, Field Adjutant.

Major Sir Henry Havelock, detached in command of the cavalry, mentions most favourably Captain Bartholomew, mounted desachment 10th Foot, and Lieutenants Thompson, Bodkin, Corbet, and De Vine, of the 2nd Battalion Military Train, (the first especially), and the distinguished gallantry of Lieutenant Beadon, 3rd Seikh Cavalry. He also mentions Lieutenant Baker, commanding cavalry 1st Bengal Police Battalion ; Mr. Dunne, indigo planter, and Ressaldars Futteh Sing and Fyzoolah Khan, 3rd Seikh Cavalry.

Major Carr, commanding Madras Rifles ; Major Lightfoot, commanding 84th Regiment ; and Captain Snow, 84th, had all charge of columns, and discharged the duties devolving upon them to my entire satisfaction. Major Carr, in addition to his services on the present occasion, has for some time commanded at Buxar, during which he has more than once encountered and defeated the rebels, and Major Lightfoot has commanded his regiment throughout this and the former campaign. To Captain Lisdall, who succeeded to the command of the 35th Regiment on the retirement of Colonel Hutchinson ; to Captain Gibb, of the Bengal Artillery ; Captain Robertson, Madras Artillery ; and to Captain the Honourable D. Arbuthnott, Shahabad Police Battalion ; Captain Wyatt, Military Train ; Dr. Chambers, 35th Regiment, senior medical officer, I am much indebted for the assistance they have afforded me, as also to Captain Simeon commanding Bengal Artillery and Officiating Commissary of Ordnance to the force ; to Captain Browne, 35th Regiment, Deputy Judge Advocate to the force ; and Lieutenant Champain, Bengal Engineers. Lieutenant

Champain has displayed great ability as an engineer officer, and has rendered me great service.

To the officers comprising my Staff, Major Sir H. M. Havelock, Bart., 18th Regiment, Deputy Assistant-Adjutant-General ; Major Stevenson, 79th Highlanders, Brigade Major ; and Captain Wilkinson, 4th European Light Cavalry, Deputy Assistant-Quartermaster-General, I am under the greatest obligations. But for their cordial assistance, I could not have carried on the duties entrusted to me, and I can safely say, that three more zealous, untiring and intelligent staff officers are not in Her Majesty's army, and I beg to be allowed to commend them to his Lordship's notice. I cannot conclude without mentioning the name of Mr. Alonzo Money, collector of Shahabad, who accompanied me and was of great service in giving information. This gentleman is as distinguished for his gallantry in the field as for his qualities as a magistrate.

When the enemy escaped from Jugdeespore, I looked about for the officer whom I thought most capable of conducting a rigorous and difficult cavalry pursuit. Sir Henry Havelock was the man I fixed upon, as being, by his intimate knowledge of the native language and character, his peculiar aptitude for obtaining information, and his indefatigable perseverance, the most fitted for such a command. I need hardly say I am not disappointed. The cavalry under their able and energetic leader were scarcely out of their saddles for five days, during which time they traversed upwards of two hundred miles, over a country so deep that the horses were constantly up to their saddle girths in water. This is the first occasion on which mounted infantry have been employed in pursuit of a flying enemy, and I can safely say that the experiment was most

satisfactory. To the officers non-commissioned officers and men who so cheerfully supported me in long and harassing marches, frequently wading up to their knees through swamps and water, without tents or baggage of any description, I am under the deepest obligations, and to each and all I beg to offer my sincere thanks for their exertions during the past operations.

I beg to forward reports from Colonel Turner, C.B., Colonel Dunsford, C.B., Sir H. Havelock and Colonel Walter, as also a general return of the casualties which have occurred during the operations.

I have, &c.,

JOHN DOUGLAS, Brigadier, 2nd Class, Colonel, Lieutenant-Colonel 79th Highlanders, commanding the disturbed districts of Behar and Ghazeepore.

No. 19.

From the General Return of the Casualties in the several Columns operating in Shahabad, between the 14th and 24th days of October, 1858, the whole under Command of Brigadier J. Douglas, C.B., Commanding in the disturbed districts of Ghazeepore and Behar.

Camp at Mohunheea, Grand Trunk Road, October 31, 1858.

Lieutenant H. S. Jones, Her Majesty's 84th Regiment, severely wounded in the action at Burhupore, on the 14th October, 1858.

Lieutenant-Colonel Dunsford, C.B., 20th Punjab Infantry, severely wounded in action near Jugdeespore, on the 18th October, 1858.

Lieutenant Scriven, 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade, killed in the storming of the village of Nonadee, on the 20th October, 1858.

Lieutenant and Adjutant McDougal, Camel Corps, dangerously wounded ditto.

Serjeant Henry Kelly, 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade, severely wounded ditto.

Lieutenant W. H. Henzell, Her Majesty's 37th Regiment, severely wounded ditto

Major W. Butler, 2nd Battalion 60th Rifles, contusion slightly on right shoulder in action on the afternoon of the 20th October, at the village of Nonadee.

Michael Dunne, Esq., Indigo Planter, of Ghazeepore, Volunteer, contusion from musket ball, left leg, slight, in the skirmish at Gowree, on the 23rd October, 1858.

No. 20.

Numerical Return of Casualties in the Shahabad Field Force, from 14th to 23rd October, 1858, inclusive.

Total Casualties.

Officers—Killed, 1; wounded, 6.
Men—Killed, 9; wounded, 39; missing, 2.
Horses—Killed, 45*; wounded, 18; missing, 10.

Total rendered non-effective—57 men; 73 horses.

No. 22.

Allahabad,

December 27, 1858.

No. 604 of 1858.

THE Right Honourable the Governor-General is pleased to direct the publication of the following letter from Major-General Whitlock, commanding Saugor Field Division, forwarding a

* Includes 18 died of fatigue.

report from Lieutenant Clemons, 3rd Madras European Regiment, of a successful attack made by a detachment of Madras troops under his command, in concert with a detachment of Bombay troops, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Partridge, on a party of rebels in the village and fort of Putna.

The Governor-General highly approves of the energetic and gallant conduct of Lieutenant Clemons on the occason.

No. 23.

Major-General G. C. Whitlock, Commanding Saugor Field Division, to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

Camp Jeitpore,
November 25, 1858.

SIR No. 591.

I HAVE the honour to forward, for submission to the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief, copies of letters reporting the success of an attack made by Lieutenant Clemons, 3rd Madras European Regiment, on a party of rebels in the village and gurhee of Putna, which I trust will meet with his Lordship's approbation.

I have, &c.
G. C. WHITLOCK, Major-General Commanding Saugor Field Division.

No. 24.

Brigadier F. Wheler, Commanding Saugor District, to the Assistant Adjutant-General, Saugor Field Division.

Saugor, November 15, 1858.

SIR, No. 887.

I HAVE great pleasure in forwarding a letter from Lieutenant Clemons, 3rd Madras European

Regiment, commanding a detachment which left Saugor on the 8th instant with treasure, together with copies of two letters from Lieutenant-Colonel Partridge to him, the one asking the Lieutenant for co-operation in an attack on rebels, and the other thanking him for such co-operation.

Lieutenant Clemons seems to have taken a very active and prominent part in this affair, and to have gained the entire approbation of Lieutenant-Colonel Partridge.

Putna is a fortified town and hill, with a deep jungle on one side, and some jungle on all sides. It was stormed in May last by a detachment of 31st Bengal Native Infantry, under Captain Finch and Lieutenant Fellowes ; but the town was not destroyed as it should have been. It is one of the resorts of Jahgurh Bundeelas, and will probably be reoccupied by them in a week.

I have, &c.,

F. WHELER, Brigadier, Commanding Saugor District.

No. 25.

Lieutenant C. R. Clemons, Commanding Detachment to the Brigade-Major, Saugor District.

Camp Narheet,

SIR, *November* 14, 1858.

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of the Brigadier commanding, that, on the morning of the 13th instant, at the request of Lieutenant-Colonel Partridge, with a force as per margin,* I marched to act in concert with him

* 3rd Madras European Regiment.—1 Lieutenant, C. R. Clemons; 1 serjeant; 50 rank and file. 50th Madras Native Infantry.—2 Ensigns, A. G. Howes and F. G. Gilchrist; Surgeon C. W. Pickering, in Medical Charge of Detachment ; 1 subadar-major ; 3 havildars ; 3 naicks ; 50 privates.

against the rebel village of Putna, situated at the foot of a hill, and surrounded by impenetrable jungle, with a fort commanding it above.

2. From information received I learnt that the strength of the rebels was about 1,500 ; they had apparently abandoned the village, and had advantageously posted themselves in large numbers in the fort, and among the rocks surrounding it.

3. On the arrival of the detachment within about 400 yards of the hills, and while Colonel Partridge, commanding the force, and Major W. Lamb, Assistant Adjutant-General, Lahore Division, who had kindly volunteered his services for the occasion, were reconnoitring the enemy's position, a heavy fire was opened upon them from the fort, upon which Colonel Partridge returned to the advanced party, and led them on to the attack, and directed Major Lamb to take the reserve through the village, and advance up the other side of the hill.

4. The skirmishers advanced up the hill in a most dashing style, with the usual cheer, driving the enemy with rapidity from rock to rock, and in less than half an hour the outworks and fort were in our possession. The rebels, retreating into the dense jungle, were closely followed up ; their loss cannot be determined upon with anything like accuracy, on account of the thickness of the jungle, but some bodies were found.

5. I am happy to say that there were no casualties in our detachment.

6. The conduct of officers and men met with my warmest approbation.

I have, &c.
C. R. CLEMONS, Lieutenant,
Commanding Detachment.

No. 26.

Lieutenant-Colonel S. H. Partridge, Commanding Field Detachment, Bombay Army, to Lieutenant C. R. Clemons, Commanding Field Detachment, Madras Army.

Camp Narheet,

SIR, *November* 13, 1858.

A LARGE body of insurgents being reported in the neighbouring hills (said to be 1,500) who are much disturbing the country, it occurs to me that we should hardly be performing our duty to Government without attacking them.

If, therefore, you will favour me with your co-operation to the extent of 100 rank and file, half European and half native, I think our united resources will be sufficient for their discomfiture and dispersion, and in such a cause I feel assured the Brigadier commanding at Saugor will fully approve of such a proceeding.

I have, &c.

S. H. PARTRIDGE, Lieutenant-Colonel,
Commanding Field Detachment,
Bombay Army.

No. 27.

Lieutenant-Colonel S. H. Partridge to Lieutenant C. R. Clemons.

Camp Narheet,

SIR, *November* 14, 1858.

OUR little affair of yesterday against the village and gurhee of Putna being over, and such an example made of the insurgents as will, I hope, lead to their dispersion, will you allow me the liberty of personally congratulating you upon the part taken by yourself, officers and men in the attack ?

As leader of the advance party, we may fairly attribute to you our success in the first place ; and

the steady conduct of your officers and men, under the sharp fire they encountered, I myself witnessed. I have, &c.

S. H. PARTRIDGE, Lieutenant-Colonel,
Commanding Field Detachment,
Bombay Army

No. 28.

Allahabad, December 17, 1858.

No. 1660.

FORWARDED, by order of the Commander-in-Chief, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, for the information of the Right Honourable the Governor-General, with Lord Clyde's approval of Lieutenant Clemons' conduct.

W. MAYHEW, Lieutenant-Colonel,
Adjutant-General of the Army.

No. 29.

No. 605 of 1858.

THE Right Honourable the Governor-General is pleased to direct the publication of the following despatch from Major-General Michel, C.B., commanding the Malwa Division, reporting an action with the rebels at Kurai on the 25th October last.

No. 30.

Major-General Michel, Commanding Malwa Division, to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

Camp Kurai,
26th October, 1858.

No. 392.

SIR, I HAVE the honour to inform you, for the information of his Lordship the Commander-in-

Chief, that, having arrived at Lullutpoor on the 22nd instant, with force as per margin,* information was brought to me that the enemy had been checked at the Syrus Ghât of the Betwah, and had rapidly returned to Jaclone. This place is about 8 miles south south-west of Lullutpore.

2. Without guns or wheeled carriage, the rebels were able to move through the mountains and dense jungle, which comprises the country from Jaclone, proceeding viâ Pauly, Narhut, Balabert, to Kunjea. I was therefore compelled to move by Malthon and Doojee by forced marches.

3. On the night of the 24th, I heard that the enemy was at Kimlasa ; knowing that he would move during the night, I moved on Kurai at 2 A.M., and at dawn on the 25th we discerned the rebel army crossing our front, just beyond Kurai.

4. As I was desirous of bringing my infantry into action, I had ordered their march one hour before the cavalry ; the consequence was that the cavalry had only just come up in the rear, when the infantry, under Colonel Lockhart, having cut the enemy's line of march in half, had wheeled to the right, and part advanced skirmishing. The infantry had already dispersed the enemy, who were not formed up in order of battle when the cavalry arrived.

* 1st Column.—Fighting men : 3rd troop Bombay Horse Artillery, 60, and 4 guns ; Her Majesty's 8th Hussars, 118 ; Her Majesty's 17th Lancers, 90; 1st Bombay Lancers, 93 ; 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry, 98 ; Her Majesty's 95th Regiment, 20 ; Mayne's Horse, 150 ; total, 629.

2nd Column.—3rd Bombay Light Cavalry, 50 ; Bombay Artillery, 80, and 4 guns of 2-6 ; Her Majesty's 71st Highlanders, 210 ; Her Majesty's 92nd Highlanders, 320 ; 19th Regiment Native Infantry, 550 ; total, 1,190. Grand total, 1,819.

5. Their duty then consisted in rapid pursuit ; the ground was of so broken a nature that this could not be easily effected.

The cavalry accordingly, in three different directions, pursued different bodies of the enemy.

Colonel Curtis, on the right, did not come up with any body of the enemy, who were on his side principally cavalry, and was unable to advance very far, as the enemy threatened our long line of baggage. Captain Sir W. Gordon, commanding a body consisting of the 17th Lancers, and 3rd Light Cavalry under Captain Oldfield, pursued for about 6 miles, and as usual did his duty very efficiently and well, cutting up numbers of the enemy.

Captain Mayne, with about 60 of his Horse, did thorough good service, pursuing the enemy for 9 or 10 miles, and killing about 150.

6. The infantry followed about 5 miles, clearing villages of the enemy, and occasioning them some loss. The result of the day's proceedings was the cutting off, and driving to the north, about 3,000 of the rebels, of which about 350 were killed : one-half of the remainder threw down their arms, and the remainder were so spread over the face of the country as to make it a matter of difficulty again to reassemble.

7. The main body, under Tantia Topee, passed Kurai about two or three hours before our arrival, on march to the south.

8. It will be seen by the map that the enemy, on the night of the 23rd, were 8 miles nearer Kurai by the jungle route ; and as this could not be traversed by the force under my command, so the enemy were, in fact, at least 20 miles nearer to Kurai than ourselves.

9. The infantry, by 1 o'clock P.M. on the 25th, had traversed 62 miles in sixty hours, 12 miles of

which was over broken ground, skirmishing with the enemy.

I solieit to bring this faet prominently to the notiee of his Lordship, as a proof of the excellent spirit and devotion of the soldiery.

I have, &e.,
J. MICHEL, Major-General,
Commanding Malwa Division.

No. 32.

Allahabad, December 30, 1858.

No. 16 of 1858.

THE Right Honourable the Governor-General is pleased to direct the publieation of the following letter from the Adjutant-General of the Army, forwarding a despatch from Lieutenant-Colonel Galwey. C.B., 1st Madras Fusiliers, eommanding Field Detachment, reporting the capture of two small forts in the vicinity of Mahonah in Oude, on the 23rd November, 1858.

While the conduct of the officers and men engaged in these operations has given the Governor-General the highest satisfaetion, his Lordship regrets that it has been aeeompanied by the loss of Captain C. Scott, Madras Engineers, who had earned the approval of the Government by a zealous and efficient discharge of his duty.

No. 33.

The Adjutant-General of the Army to the Secretary to the Government af India.

Allahabad, December 21, 1858.

SIR, No. 1682.

I HAVE the honour, by direetion of the Commander-in-Chief, to forward, for the information

of the Right Honourable the Governor-General, a letter in original, from Lieutenant-Colonel M. Galwey, C.B., 1st Madras Fusiliers, commanding Field Detachment, dated 24th ultimo, with annexments, reporting the capture of two small forts in the vicinity of Mahonah ; and I am to express Lord Clyde's regret that Captain Scott, of the Madras Engineers, who had already achieved a good reputation as an officer, should have fallen in these operations.

I have, &c.,
W. MAYHEW, Lieutenant-Colonel,
Adjutant-General of the Army.

No. 34.

Lieutenant-Colonel Galwey, C.B., to the Major of Brigade with Brigadier Horsford, C.B.

SIR, *Camp Kooelee, November* 24, 1858.

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of Brigadier Horsford, C.B., that, agreeably to instructions received, I marched from Mahonah with the troops as per margin,* at daybreak yesterday, and at about half-past eight o'clock, arrived before the small fort of Rehora, situated on the right bank of the Goomtee, about nine miles from Mahonah.

I halted the troops, while Captain Steel, the civil officer with the detachment, sent Her Majesty's proclamation into the fort, with an intimation to the rebels, of whom there were

* Detachment F. Troop, Royal Horse Artillery, 1 6-pounder gun ; 1 12-pounder howitzer; 1 officer 52 men. Detachment 2nd Company, Royal Artillery, 2 5½-inch mortars; 1 officer, 13 men. Madras Sappers, 1 officer, 41 men. Detachment 7th Hussars, 4 officers, 78 men. Detachment Hodson's Horse, 1 native officer, 25 men. 1st Madras Fusiliers, 28 officers, 566 men. 5th Punjab Rifles, 2 officers, 3 native officers, 137 men.

about 200 (50 or 60 being sepoys of the regular army), that on their laying down their arms they would be spared. An answer was shortly received to the effect, that the fort and all the munitions of war it contained would be surrendered without opposition. Captain Steel accordingly entered the fort, followed by the detachment of the Punjab Rifles, but found that many of the rebels were escaping with their arms, some across the Goomtee, which runs close under the wall of the fort, and some towards Kooelee, a fort about two miles higher up the river. The Punjabees poured a fire into them, and followed the latter along the bank of the river in the direction of Kooelee, while I took the horse artillery guns, supported by cavalry and infantry, round to intercept the fugitives, but, owing to the numerous ravines intersecting the high bank, did not arrive in time to do more than throw a few shells into such bodies as were still within range on the opposite side.

I had decided on encamping here with a view to demolishing as much of the fort as possible, when a report reached me from the officer commanding the Detachment Punjaub Rifles, who, in the heat of pursuit, had followed the rebels in the direction of Kooelee, that he had suddenly come under the fire of that fort, and requested support.

It being still early in the day, and Captain Steel having arranged with the Karinda of the Chowdry of Lorbela for the demolition of the Fort of Rehora, I considered it an object to have an additional day to dismantle that of Kooelee before rejoining the Brigadier; as also more advisable to support the Punjabees than to withdraw them from such a distance.

I, therefore, resumed my march, and about half-past twelve o'clock arrived before Kooelee, which,

according to the information I received, was held by from 100 to 200 rebels, of whom some 50 or 60 were said to be regular sepoys.

A similar offer of terms was made, but rejected.

A village between the road by which we approached and the fort, was then cleared by the fire of the two mortars and of two companies of the Madras Fusiliers, whom I placed on the bank of the river to watch the ghat, and also prevent the rebels from doubling back. I then moved, with the mortars and the remainder of the Fusiliers, round the village to the west face of the fort, of which I obtained a view at a distance of about 350 yards.

While a fire was kept up by the mortars and the supporting company of the Fusiliers, the place was more closely reconnoitred by Captain Scott, Field Engineer, and myself, until we discovered the approach to the gate, and a position from which the artillery fire would be more effective.

To this latter the mortars and the two guns were brought; and the latter in a short time opened a practicable breech in the wall in front of the gate, but as this only served to disclose the fact of the approach being strongly flanked by defences, on which the artillery with me could have little effect, and as I did not consider the speedy possession of a place of this nature worth the sacrifice of life it must have entailed, I decided on suspending operations till I should receive further instructions from the Brigadier, and withdrew the troops to camp which had been pitched about a mile from the fort, and from which pickets were thrown out to prevent the egress of the rebels on this side the river.

About midnight, information reached me that the rebels had evacuated the fort, crossed the Goomtee, and fled to Kyarnowgong. The former intelligence I found this morning to be correct.

About 40 of the rebels were killed in the pursuit from Rehora; their loss at Kooelee I have been unable to ascertain.

It grieves me deeply to have to report the loss on our part of Captain Scott, Field Engineer, who was shot while endeavouring more nearly to reconnoitre the gate. I need not dilate on his value, as it was well known to the Brigadier, but must express my sorrow at being unable to return him my thanks for his zealous and active services during the day.

I have nothing further to report than that the conduct of both officers and men was admirable, although they were under arms for a protracted period, without being allowed that full play to their efforts, which would have secured them instant success. The artillery and the supporting companies of Fusiliers worked gallantly and steadily under a harassing fire.

Captain Steel, Assistant Commissioner, afforded me every assistance in his power.

I have the honour to enclose a return of casualties, as also of the captured munitions of war.

I have, &c.,
M. GALWEY, Lieutenant-Colonel
Madras Fusiliers,
Commanding Field Detachment.

No. 36.

List of Officers Killed and Wounded.

Captain C. Scott, Madras Engineers, killed.
Lieutenant W. Cleland, 1st Madras Fusiliers, wounded slightly.
Ensign R. Westerman, Unattached, wounded severely.

M. GALWEY, Lieutenant-Colonel,
Commanding Field Detachment.

No. 37.

Lieutenant Warren, R.A., to Lieutenant Seton, Staff-Officer.

Camp Koheea,

SIR, *23rd November*, 1858.

I HAVE the honour to forward to you the following list of military stores, captured from the enemy in action on the 23rd November, 1858, viz. :—

2 colours (Oude), 2 zumboorks, 5 muskets, 27 matchlocks, 1 pistol, 3 bayonets, 24 tulwars, 4 spears, 300 lbs. powder (native), 600 leaden bullets, 4 pouches, 1 katarh, 9 shields.

I have, &c.,

F. WARREN, Lieutenant, R.A.,
Commanding Royal Artillery.

Lord Chamberlain's Office, February 21, 1859.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the State Apartments of Windsor Castle will be re-opened to the Public on and after Thursday next, the 24th instant, upon the usual days.

Whitehall, February 21, 1859.

The Queen has been pleased to grant unto the Reverend James Craigie Robertson, M.A., the place and dignity of a Canon of the Metropolitical Church of Canterbury, void by the death of the Reverend William John Chesshyre.

St. James's Palace, February 18, 1859.

The Queen has been pleased, on the nomination of the Right Honourable the Earl of Shrewsbury and Talbot, to appoint Edward Pope Deane, Esq., one of Her Majesty's Honourable Corps of

Gentlemen-at-Arms, vice W. H. B. Connor, Esq., resigned.

Commission signed by the Queen.

1st West York Regiment of Militia.

Philip George Hewett, Esq., to be Adjutant, vice Davenport, resigned. Dated 13th October, 1858.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Lincoln.

Royal North Lincoln Militia.

George Morland Hutton, Esq., to be Captain, vice F. R. Pierce, resigned. Dated 3rd February, 1859.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Sussex.

Light Infantry Battalion of the Royal Sussex Militia.

Lieutenant Augustus Granville Morgan to be Captain, vice Meek, resigned. Dated 15th February, 1859.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Kent.

East Kent Regiment of Militia.

James Dinely Marjoribanks, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Simmons, promoted. Dated 11th February, 1859.

TREASURY WARRANT.

WHEREAS by an Act of Parliament, passed in the fourth year of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled "An Act for the regulation of

the duties of postage," power is given to the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, from time to time, by Warrant under their hands, to alter and fix any of the rates of British postage or inland postage payable by law, on the transmission by the post of foreign or colonial letters or newspapers, or of any other printed papers, and to subject the same to rates of postage according to the weight thereof, and a scale of weight to be contained in such Warrant, and from time to time, by Warrant as aforesaid, to alter or repeal any such altered rates, and to make and establish any new or other rates in lieu thereof.

And whereas further powers are given to the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, by another Act, passed in the eleventh year of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled, "An Act for giving further facilities for the transmission of letters by post, and for the regulating the duties of postage thereon, and for other purposes relating to the Post-office."

And whereas certain powers are also given to the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, by another Act, passed in the eighteenth year of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled, "An Act to amend the laws relating to the stamp duties on newspapers, and to provide for the transmission by post of printed periodical publications.

And whereas by a certain Warrant of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, dated the 21st day of January, 1859, it was ordered and directed that British newspapers might be transmitted by the post between the places therein mentioned, subject to the several rates of postage and regulations therein contained.

And whereas it is expedient that the said Warrant should be repealed, and that such rates of postage should be charged, and such other regu-

lations made with respect to certain British newspapers sent by the post as are hereinafter contained.

1. Now we, the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, in exercise of the powers vested in us in and by the said before-mentioned Acts, or either of them, and of all other powers enabling us in this behalf, do, by this Warrant (under the hands of two of us the said Commissioners, by the authority of the statute in that case made and provided), order and direct that the said Warrant, dated the 21st day of January, 1859, and the several rates of postage, and the several orders, directions and regulations therein mentioned and set forth, relating to the transmission by the post of certain British newspapers shall cease and determine, and shall be, and the same are hereby repealed and revoked.

And we do further order, and direct as follows :

2. That every British newspaper not exceeding four ounces in weight, posted in the United Kingdom, addressed to the East Indies, may be transmitted by the post from the United Kingdom to the East Indies, by packet boat viâ Southampton and Egypt, at a rate of postage of twopence each.

3. That on every newspaper transmitted under this Warrant, as hereinbefore is mentioned, exceeding four ounces in weight, there shall be charged, taken, and paid, rates of postage, as follows ; that is to say :

On every such newspaper, exceeding four ounces in weight, and not exceeding eight ounces in weight, a rate of three pence.

And for every additional four ounces in weight of any such newspaper above the weight of eight ounces, there shall be charged, taken, and paid, an additional rate of postage of

one penny, and every fractional part of such additional four ounces in weight, shall be charged as an additional four ounces in weight, and each progressive and additional rate chargeable under this clause, shall be estimated and charged at the sum of one penny.

4. That every British newspaper posted in the United Kingdom, addressed to China, Hong Kong, Siam, Ceylon, the Mauritius, Java, Borneo, Japan, and Australia, may be transmitted by the post to China, Hong Kong, Siam, Ceylon, the Mauritius, Java, Borneo, Japan, and Australia by packet boat, viâ Southampton and Egypt, at a rate of two pence each.

5. That every newspaper posted in Hong Kong, addressed to the United Kingdom, may be transmitted by the post to the United Kingdom by packet-boat viâ Egypt and Southampton at a rate of two pence each.

6. That every printed supplement or additional sheet to any newspaper, shall for the purpose of charging the postage under this Warrant be deemed a distinct newspaper unless sent in the same cover or together with the newspaper to which it is a supplement or addition.

7. That every newspaper which shall be transmitted by the post under the provisions of this Warrant shall be so transmitted in conformity with, and under, and subject to the several regulations, orders, directions, and conditions hereinafter contained ; that is to say :

No such newspaper shall in length, or breadth, or width, exceed the dimensions of two feet :
Every such newspaper shall be sent open at the ends or sides, and either without a cover or,

in a cover, or envelope, open at the ends or sides :

There shall be no word or communication printed on any newspaper, transmitted by the post under the provision of this Warrant, after the publication thereof, or upon any cover thereof, nor any writing or marks upon any such newspaper, or upon any cover thereof, other than and except the name and address of the person to whom the same is sent, but the name or title of such newspaper and the name and address of the publisher, newsvendor, or agent by whom the same is sent, may be printed on the cover thereof.

There shall be no paper or thing enclosed in or with any such newspaper.

Every British newspaper which shall be posted in the United Kingdom under the provisions of this Warrant, shall be printed and published at intervals, not exceeding thirty-one days between any two consecutive numbers or parts of such publication, and the same shall be registered by the proprietor or printer thereof at the General Post Office in London, and shall be posted within fifteen days from the date of its publication, and the title and date of the newspaper shall be printed at the top of every page thereof.

Upon every newspaper posted in the United Kingdom for transmission by the post under the provisions of this Warrant, the postage thereof shall be paid in stamps at the time of the same being posted, and upon every newspaper posted in Hong Kong for transmission by the post under the provisions of this Warrant the postage thereof shall be paid at the time of the same being posted.

8. If any newspaper shall be posted in the United Kingdom for transmission viâ Southampton and Egypt, addressed to the East Indies, Hong Kong, Ceylon, the Mauritius or Australia, having thereon or affixed thereto a postage stamp or stamps the value of which shall be less in amount than the rate of postage to which such newspaper would be liable under this Warrant, but equal in amount to the sum of one penny, every such newspaper shall be forwarded charged with the amount of the difference between the value of such stamp or stamps so being thereon or affixed thereto, and the postage to which such newspaper would be liable as aforesaid, together with a further and additional rate of postage of one penny; but if any newspaper shall be posted in the United Kingdom for transmission viâ Southampton and Egypt, addressed to the East Indies, Hong Kong, Ceylon, the Mauritius, or Australia, without having thereon or affixed thereto any postage stamp, every such newspaper may be detained and be returned or given up to the sender thereof.

9. If any newspaper shall be posted in Hong Kong for transmission viâ Egypt and Southampton addressed to the United Kingdom with a postage paid thereon less in amount than the rate of postage to which such newspaper would be liable under and by virtue of this Warrant, every such last-mentioned newspaper shall be forwarded charged with the amount of the difference between the postage paid thereon and the postage to which it would have been liable if the postage had been paid when posted, together with the further and additional rate of postage of one penny.

10. If any newspaper shall be sent, or tendered, or delivered, in order to be sent by the post under the provisions of this Warrant otherwise than in

conformity with the terms, conditions, and regulations, hereinbefore in the seventh clause of this Warrant contained, the same may be detained and be returned, or given up to the sender thereof.

11. That the rates of postage chargeable on printed newspapers, transmitted by the post under the provisions of this Warrant, shall be in lieu of any rates of British postage now chargeable by law thereon.

12. That the respective newspapers transmitted by the post, under the provisions of this Warrant, shall be subject to the several orders, directions, regulations, and rates of postage, respectively contained in a certain Warrant of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, bearing date the 19th day of February, 1855, relating to redirected rates of postage upon letters and packets which shall be redirected, and again forwarded by the post.

13. That nothing in this Warrant contained shall be deemed, or construed to extend to any newspapers transmitted through France.

14. That the term "British Newspapers" used in this Warrant shall be construed to mean newspapers printed in the United Kingdom, whether they bear a newspaper stamp or not; and that the term "East Indies" used in this Warrant shall be construed to mean every port or place in Her Majesty's dominions in Asia (China, Hong Kong, Siam, Ceylon, the Mauritius, Java, Borneo, and Japan excepted), and that the several other terms and expressions used in this Warrant shall be construed, to have the like meaning in all respects as they would have had if inserted in the said Act, passed in the fourth year of the reign of Her present Majesty.

15. That it shall be lawful for the Commissioners for the time being of Her Majesty's Trea-

sury, by Warrant under their hands, duly made at any time hereafter, to alter, repeal, or revoke any of the rates, of postage hereby fixed, or any of the orders, regulations, conditions, and restrictions hereby made, and to make and establish any new or other rates, orders, regulations, conditions and restrictions in lieu thereof, and from time to time to appoint at what time the rates which may be payable are to be paid.

16. That this Warrant shall come into operation on the first day of April, 1859.

Whitehall, Treasury Chambers, the sixteenth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine.

H. G. Lennox.
Henry Whitmore.

By the Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

WHEREAS, by an Act of Parliament passed in the 54th year of the reign of His late Majesty King George the 3rd, chapter 159, intituled "An Act for the better regulation of the several Ports, Harbours, Roadsteads, Sounds, Channels, Bays, and Navigable Rivers, in the United Kingdom, and of His Majesty's Docks, Dockyards, Arsenals, Wharfs, Moorings, and Stores therein, and for repealing several Acts passed for that purpose," it is enacted, amongst other things, that no person or persons shall take any ballast or shingle from the shores or banks, or any portion of the shores or banks of any port, harbour, or haven of this kingdom, from which the Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom, for the time being, shall find it necessary for the protection of such port, harbour,

or haven, or the works thereof, by order under their hands, or the hand of their Secretary, and published in the London Gazette, to prohibit the taking or removing of such shingle or ballast upon pain of forfeiting for every such offence the sum of ten pounds.

And whereas the Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom have found it necessary for the protection of the Harbour of Chichester, in the county of Sussex, to prohibit the taking of any ballast or shingle from the shores or banks, or any portion of the shores or banks, within one thousand yards of a post fixed on the site of the old Watch-house, on the eastern shore of the entrance to the said harbour.

Now we do therefore order, that no person or persons, whosoever, shall take or remove any ballast or shingle from the shores or banks, or any portion of the shores or banks of the said harbour within 1000 yards of the said post.

Dated this 16th day of February, in the year of our Lord 1859.

R. S. Dundas.
Alex. Milne.

Two of the Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral.

Exchequer Bills.

Office of Her Majesty's Paymaster-General, Whitehall, February 21, 1859.

The Exchequer Bills, dated in the month of March, 1858 (per Act 20 Vict., cap. 17, anno 1857), with the interest due thereon, will be paid off on the 14th March, 1859, when the interest will cease. Such bills will be received at this office daily, from half-past ten till three o'clock, until the 7th day of March, 1859, inclusive.

Printed forms, containing instructions for the preparation of the lists and the arrangement of the bills, may be obtained on application at this Office.

The bearers must write or stamp their names on the face of each Bill, and they must insert their names and addresses, in each list; but where the names of holders are inserted in the bills, the indorsements of such holders must be obtained previously to their lists and bills being left for examination.

New bills, bearing interest at the rate of *one penny halfpenny* by the day, upon every one hundred pounds, and dated the said 14th day of March, 1859, may be obtained in payment of the principal of the whole, or part, of the Exchequer Bills issued under the Act above mentioned, on the claimants specifying, in their lists, the amount of new bills required by them.

The new bills, together with the interest on the bills left on or before the said 7th day of March for exchange, will be issued on the 15th day of March, 1859; the bearers must attend at this Office to sign receipts for the payment of principal and interest.

Payment, in money, may be obtained at this Office for any of the said Exchequer Bills, previously to the said 14th day of March, 1859, upon the claimants leaving the bills for examination one day prior to that on which such payment is desired.

N. B.—All Exchequer Bills dated prior to March, 1858, have been previously advertised to be paid off.

Hawarden Union.—Parish of Hawarden.

An order from the Poor Law Board to the Churchwardens and Overseers of the Poor of the

parish of Hawarden, in the county of Flint, and to all others whom it may concern, dated the 7th of January, 1859, directs that the whole of the Act passed in the fourteenth year of the reign of Her Majesty, intituled "An Act to prevent the holding of vestry or other meetings in churches, and for regulating the appointment of vestry clerks," shall forthwith be applied to, and be put in force within, the said parish of Hawarden."

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of FEBRUARY 25, 1859.

AT the Court at *Buckingham-Palace*, the 2nd day of *Februarg*, 1859.

The QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty in Council was pleased to approve and ratify the scheme duly prepared (as set forth in this Gazette) by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England—

For authorizing the sale of an episcopal house of residence, belonging to the bishoprick of Gloucester and Bristol.

St. James's Palace, February 23, 1859.

The Queen was this day pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood upon William George Armstrong, Esq., F.R.S., of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Engineer to the War Department for Rifled Ordnance.

Whitehall, February 24, 1859.

The Queen has been pleased to grant unto the Reverend Walter Farquhar Hook, D.D., the Deanery of Her Majesty's cathedral church of

Chichester, void by the death of the Reverend Doctor George Chandler.

Foreign-Office, February 21, 1859.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint George Staunton Morrison, Esq., now Secretary to Her Majesty's Superintendency in China, to be Her Majesty's Consul at Nagasaki, in Japan.

The Queen has also been graciously pleased to appoint Christopher Pemberton Hodgson, Esq., now British Vice-Consul at Caen, to be Her Majesty's Consul at Hakodadi, in Japan.

Foreign-Office, February 24, 1859.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint Beaumont Hotham, Esq., to be Her Majesty's Consul at Calais.

St. James's Palace, February 23, 1859.

The Queen has been pleased, on the nomination of the Right Honourable the Earl of Shrewsbury and Talbot, to appoint James Hanning, Esq., one of Her Majesty's Honourable Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms, vice Captain J. A. Hunter, resigned.

Crown-Office, February 22, 1859.

MEMBERS returned to serve in the present PARLIAMENT.

County of York.

West Riding.

Sir John William Ramsden, of Byram, in the said county, Bart., in the room of George Frederick Robinson, commonly called Viscount Goderich, now Earl of Ripon, called to the House of Peers.

February 23.

Borough of Enniskillen.

The Honourable John Lowry Cole, in the room of the Right Honourable James Whiteside, who has accepted the office of Steward of Her Majesty's Manor of Hempholme.

February 25.

Borough of Marylebone.

Edwin John James, Esq., of Pall-mall, in the county of Middlesex, one of Her Majesty's Counsel learned in the Law, in the room of Hugh Fortescue, commonly called Viscount Ebrington, who has accepted the office of Steward of Her Majesty's Manor of Northstead.

(253.)

Board of Trade, Whitehall,
February 25, 1859.

The Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade and Plantations have received, through the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of a Despatch from Her Majesty's Minister at Vienna, reporting that the Austrian Government has issued an order, permitting silk cocoons to be imported into the Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom, and the raw silk produced from them to be exported, free of duty.

War-Office, Pall-Mall,
25th February, 1859.

MEMORANDUM.

The Commission of the Reverend James Henry Beresford Harris, as Chaplain of the 4th Class, has been antedated to 22nd October, 1855.

Admiralty, 19*th February*, 1859.

Corps of Royal Marines.

First Lieutenant George Gregory to be Captain, vice Driver, to half-pay.

Second Lieutenant Sechwell Ray Buckle to be First Lieutenant, vice Gregory, promoted.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Stafford.

3*rd Regiment of King's Own Staffordshire Militia.*

Ensign Michael Arthur Bass to be Lieutenant, vice Davenport, resigned. Dated 17th February, 1859.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Carmarthen.

Carmarthenshire Royal Rifle Regiment of Militia.

Richard Richards Carver, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Swan, resigned. Dated 5th February, 1859.

Commissions signed by Her Majesty's Commissioners of Lieutenancy for the County of Ayr.

Royal Ayrshire Rifles.

Charles Dalrymple, Esq., to be Lieutenant. Dated 17th February, 1859.

Robert Meiklam, Gent., to be Lieutenant. Dated 17th February, 1859.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Lanark.

1*st Royal Lanarkshire Militia.*

Ensign George Johnson Gossling to be Lieutenant, vice Williamson, resigned. Dated 1st February, 1859.

Queen's Own Royal Regiment of Glasgow and Lower Ward of Lanarkshire Yeomanry Cavalry.

The Honourable Charles Alexander, Lord Dunglas to be Captain, vice McCall, resigned. Dated 18th February, 1859.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Northumberland.

Northumberland Artillery Regiment of Militia.

Robert Cairnes Bruce, Esq., late Captain in the 85th Foot, to be Captain. Dated 12th February, 1859.

MEMORANDUM.

1*st or Royal East Middlesex Regiment of Militia.*

The Commissions held by Ensigns Richard Hall and Frederic White Christian have been cancelled.

TREASURY WARRANT.

WHEREAS by an Act of Parliament, passed in the fourth year of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled "An Act for the regulation of the duties of postage," certain scales of weight and rates of postage were fixed and made chargeable and payable upon, for, or in respect of, letters transmitted and forwarded by the post, and various regulations were made, and powers were given to the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, for the purpose of facilitating the transmission of such letters by the post.

And whereas further powers were given to the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, by an Act, passed in the eleventh year of the reign of

Her present Majesty, intituled "An Act for giving further facilities for the transmission of letters by post, and for the regulating the duties of postage thereon, and for other purposes relating to the Post-office."

And whereas the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, by a certain Warrant under their hands, bearing date the 29th day of January, 1859, did order and direct that on every letter sent or tendered or delivered in order to be sent by the post between places in the United Kingdom, or by the post of any post town in the United Kingdom, addressed to a person or place within such town or its suburbs, the postage thereof should be prepaid in stamps, and that every such letter should be duly and properly stamped when posted; and that if any letter sent or tendered or delivered in order to be sent by the post between any places in the United Kingdom, or by the post of any post-town in the United Kingdom, addressed to a person or place within such town, or the suburbs thereof, should be posted without any postage being paid thereon in stamps equal to the sum of one penny, every such letter should be detained and opened, and should be returned or given up to the sender thereof, and in the said Warrant further directions were contained relative to letters so sent or tendered.

And whereas it is expedient that the said recited Warrant should be repealed.

Now we, the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, in exercise of the powers vested in us in and by the said hereinbefore recited Acts, or either of them, and of all other powers enabling us in this behalf, do by this Warrant, under the hands of two of us the said Commissioners, by the authority of the statute in that case

made and provided, order and direct that the said recited Warrant of the 29th day of January, 1859, shall be, and the same is, hereby repealed, revoked, and annulled, and that the several regulations, orders, and directions therein mentioned and set forth, and the repeal therein contained of a certain portion of a Treasury Warrant, bearing date the 22nd day of October, 1847, shall from henceforth wholly cease and determine.

Whitehall, Treasury-chambers, the twenty-fourth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine.

Derby.
H. G. Lennox.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT, 1858.

Notice is given in this Gazette, signed by the Right Honourable Spencer Horatio Walpole, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, that the Local Government Act, 1858, has been adopted within the borough of Bideford, in the county of Devon.—Dated the 23rd day of February, 1859.

A similar notice is given of the adoption of the said Act within the township of Bicester King's End, in the county of Oxford.—Dated the 24th day of February, 1859.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of MARCH 1, 1859.

Lord Chamberlain's Office, March 1, 1859.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Her Majesty will hold a Drawing-Room at St. James's Palace, upon Thursday the 14th of April next, at two o'clock

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THE QUEEN'S DRAWING ROOMS.

Regulations

TO BE OBSERVED WITH REGARD TO THE QUEEN'S DRAWING-ROOMS, AT ST. JAMES'S PALACE,

By Her Majesty's Command.

The Ladies who propose to attend Her Majesty's Drawing-Rooms at St. James's Palace, are requested to bring with them two large cards, with their names *clearly written* thereon, one to be left with The Queen's Page in Attendance in the Corridor, and the other to be delivered to the Lord Chamberlain, who will announce the name to The Queen.

Presentations.

Any Lady who proposes to be presented to the Queen must leave at the Lord Chamberlain's Office, *before twelve o'clock*, two clear days before the Drawing Room, a card with her name written thereon, and with the name of the Lady by whom she is to be presented. In order to carry out the existing regulation, that no presentation can be

made at a Drawing Room excepting by a Lady actually attending that Court, it is also necessary that a letter from the Lady who is to make the presentation, stating it to be her intention to be present, should accompany the presentation card above referred to, which will be submitted to the Queen, for Her Majesty's approbation. It is Her Majesty's Command, that no Presentations shall be made at the Drawing Rooms, except in accordance with the above regulations.

It is particularly requested that in every case the names be *very distinctly written* upon the cards to be delivered to the Lord Chamberlain, in order that there may be no difficulty in announcing them to The Queen.

The state apartments will not be open for the reception of Company coming to Court, until half-past one o'clock.

DE LA WARR,
Lord Chamberlain.

Lord Chamberlain's Office, March 1, 1859.

Notice is hereby given, that Her Majesty will hold Levees, at St. James's Palace, upon the following days, at two o'clock, viz.:

Wednesday the 2nd instant.
Wednesday the 6th of April next.

Buckingham Palace, February 22, 1859.

THIS day the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, the Aldermen, Recorder, Sheriffs, Common Council, and Officers of the city of London, waited upon Her Majesty with the following Address, which was read by Russell Gurney,

Esq., the Recorder, and which Her Majesty was graciously pleased to receive upon the Throne :

To the QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE, your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons, of the City of London, in Common Council assembled, venture to approach your Majesty with our heartfelt congratulations upon the birth of a grandson, the child of your beloved daughter, the Princess Frederick William of Prussia.

We were permitted to offer to Her Royal Highness, upon her departure from her native country, our earnest wishes for her prosperity and happiness.

We rejoice to believe that the wishes which, in common with our fellow countrymen, we then expressed, are being fully realized, and that Her Royal Highness, whom we love to think of as the Princess Royal of England, is the mother of one who may at some future day be the sovereign of a great and enlightened people.

That the life of your Majesty may be long preserved to witness in a second generation the virtue so eminently displayed by your Majesty and your Royal Consort, is the earnest prayer of the citizens of London.

To which Address Her Majesty was pleased to return the following most gracious answer :

"I receive with much pleasure the congratulations which you have offered to me upon the birth of a Prince, the son of my beloved daughter, an event which I am happy to know is hailed with feelings of no less loyalty and affection by the people of her adopted country. And I thank you

very sincerely for your renewed assurances of attachment to my person and family, and for the affectionate interest which you have expressed in my domestic happiness."

They were all very graciously received, and the Lord Mayor, the Mover, and Seconder, had the honour of kissing Her Majesty's hand.

Buckingham Palace, February 22, 1859.

THIS day the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, the Aldermen, Recorder, Sheriffs Common Council, and Officers of the City of London, waited upon His Royal Highness, the Prince Consort, with the following Address, which was read by Russell Gurney, Esq., the Recorder, and which His Royal Highness was pleased to receive very graciously.

To His Royal Highness the PRINCE CONSORT.

May it please your Royal Highness,

WE, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council assembled, desire to offer to your Royal Highness our sincere congratulations upon the birth of the Imperial Prince of Prussia.

The citizens of London must ever take a deep interest in all that concerns the welfare and happiness of each member of the Royal House.

We rejoice therefore to think that by the late auspicious event, an addition has been made to the domestic felicity of your illustrious daughter, and they are glad to avail themselves of the opportunity of expressing their earnest wishes for the

prosperity of the two Royal Houses so happily united, and the cordial and permanent alliance of the two great Protestant nations of Europe.

That your Royal Highness may long be spared to exhibit to the people of this country a bright example of public and private virtue, is the sincere wish of the citizens of London.

To which Address His Royal Highness was pleased to return the following Answer:

My Lord Mayor and Gentlemen,

"Your kind Address calls for my warmest acknowledgments.

"I cannot but feel deeply the fresh proof of your loyal attachment to the Queen and Her family, afforded by this cordial and affectionate expression of your continued interest in my dear daughter's happiness; and most heartily do I join with you in the hope, that an event which adds so greatly to that happiness, may further prove a fresh bond of union between England and Prussia, and tend to strengthen those ties of friendship which, in the interests of their common faith, should ever unite the two great Protestant nations of Europe."

Whitehall, February 28, 1859.

The following Addresses of Congratulation to the Queen, on the occasion of the safe delivery of Her Royal Highness the Princess Frederick William of Prussia of a Prince, having been transmitted to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Home Department for presentation, have accordingly been presented by Him to Her

Majesty, who has been pleased to receive the same very graciously:

From the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the borough of Lymington.

From the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the borough of Portsmouth.

From the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the borough of Tynemouth.

From the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the borough of Newport, in the Isle of Wight.

From the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the borough of Stockton-on-Tees.

From the London Committee of Deputies of the British Jews.

From the Deacon, Convener, and Deacons of the Incorporated Trades of Edinburgh.

From the Incorporated Trades of Canongate, Edinburgh.

India Office, February 26, 1859.

THE following Dispatch has been received by the Secretary of State for India in Council.

The Commander-in-Chief in India to the Governor-General.

Camp, near Doundeakeara,

My Lord, *November* 25, 1858.

I HAD the honour to announce to your Lordship in a despatch, dated the 23rd October, 1858, addressed by the Chief of the Staff to the Secretary of Government in the Military Department, that I was about to take the field, for the purpose of assuming the personal direction of military affairs in the Byswarra country.

2. Accordingly, on the 2nd of November, I rode to Pertabghur, where my camp had preceded me.

3. Much care had been previously given to the exact calculation of time. The column under Sir Hope Grant, which had recently been aiding the advance of Colonel Kelly from Azimghur, that under Brigadier Wetherall from Soraon, and that under Brigadier Pinckney at Pertabghur, having been alike combined in their movements, for the reduction of the country through which they passed, and to compel the submission of the Rajah Lall Madho, of Ameathee, if possible without loss of life.

4. During these movements Sir Hope Grant had an affair with the enemy in the neighbourhood of the Goomtee, and took some guns; and Brigadier Wetherall stormed the fort of Rampoor Kussea.

5. On my arrival at Pertabghur, those officers had respectively reached the points indicated for a general operation against Ameathee.

6. It was my earnest wish to carry into execution the instructions I had the honour to receive from your Lordship on the 1st of November, in completion of the Queen's Proclamation. I accordingly gave every chance to Lall Madho, who had peculiar claims on your Lordship's clemency, in consequence of the protection afforded by him to British fugitives at the time of the outbreak.

7. His allegiance was not willingly rendered, and I was obliged to close my forces round Ameathee, before he would consent to come into my camp. His fort was then evacuated, and his guns secured; the former has since been destroyed, his lands and property having been assured to the Rajah.

8. From Ameathee I moved without delay to Shunkerpore, the fort of Beni Madho, the most influential leader of the Byswarra, where I arrived on the 15th instant. He was summoned to lay

down his arms with his followers, on which event taking place, life and liberty to go home were to be secured to the latter, and a careful consideration of his own claims to the former. But he was told, in explicit terms, that to treat with the rebels in arms was absolutely forbidden by your Lordship, while, in trusting to your Lordship's clemency, he had nothing to fear.

9. In order not to alarm him, and so to cause a conflict between the picquets, and prevent the acceptance of the terms by the conduct of his followers, the three brigades, under Sir Hope Grant, Brigadier Pinckney, and Brigadier Wetherall, were placed on the north, south, and east of his fort, but out of sight, although he was quite aware of their presence. Colonel Evelegh, who had been advancing by my order from Poorwa to the west, was not quite in time to complete the investment, he having been delayed by the difficulty of the cross roads. During his advance, he had taken the fort of Simree, and dispersed a body of rebels.

10. The Rana Beni Madho, taking advantage of my extreme forbearance, evacuated the Shunkerpore fort on the night of the 15th instant, and led his troops, about 10,000 in number, to the westward. Very early in the morning of the 16th, Sir Hope Grant was dispatched to the northward to Roy Bareilly, for the neighbourhood of which place, viz., Peroo, the Rana was supposed to be making. On the same morning Brigadier Wetherall's brigade, now transferred to Colonel Taylor, 79th Highlanders, was ordered to move, by forced marches, to Fyzabad, to commence the Trans-Gogra movement. I remained for two days at Shunkerpore with Brigadier Pinckney's brigade, now under orders of Colonel Jones, Carabiniers, to enable the civil authorities to complete

their arrangements, when I moved towards Roy Bareilly.

11. On the 17th, while Brigadier Evelegh was pursuing his advance according to his orders, he came across part of the Rana's force numbering about 5,000 men, which he dispersed, taking 3 guns. At that time it was reported that Peroo, on the Sye, was still held; and Colonel Evelegh was ordered to advance on that place. Reports were most conflicting as to the direction taken by the Rana. Colonel Evelegh was directed to send in his heavy guns and encumbrances to Roy Bareilly, and then to march towards Doundeakeara with all despatch, to which we believed the Rana would now repair. He was desired to give no rest. I myself moved at the same time to Buchraon in one march, with the intention of intercepting the fugitives, when struck by Colonel Evelegh whatever might be their direction. The followers of the Rana had again gathered round him at Doundeakeara. I accordingly joined Brigadier Evelegh, at Nuggur, on the 23rd instant, having marched sixty miles in three days, and have reason to congratulate myself on having done so, as the enemy had again mustered in considerable force, at the strong position of Doundeakeara, under the Rana in person. The position, consisting of enclosures of jungle, flanked by the Fort of Doundeakeara, and the village of Buksur, is very strong.

12. I attacked him early in the morning of the 24th instant, with the two brigades composed as per margin,* completely broke and dispersed the

* Right Brigade under Colonel Evelegh, C.B.—4 guns 1st troop 1st brigade Bengal Horse Artillery; Head Quarters 1st Seikh Irregular Cavalry; detachment Oude Police Cavalry; detachment Her Majesty's 20th Regiment; detachment Her Majesty's 80th Regiment; detachment

rebel forces, inflicting a very heavy loss upon them, and taking all the guns (seven in number) which still remained in possession of the enemy. The pursuit was pressed with great vigour till near midnight.

13. It is probable that the Rana, Beni Madho, left early in the action. He is a fugitive with a few followers, and it is supposed he has again turned northwards. I am now waiting for some exact information before taking further measures. Urgent instructions will be given to the various officers commanding posts, to act with the greatest promptitude towards preventing the rebels from again gathering together.

14. I am happy to be able to inform your lordship that, in consequence of these movements, and the hopelessness of the rebel cause, which has now become apparent to all, the talookdars and zemindars of the Byswarra country are everywhere giving in their submission.

15. The force that had left Shunkerpore, under Sir Hope Grant, did not stop at Roy Bareilly, but advanced according to instructions to Jugdespore and the Goomtee. Sir Hope Grant himself, having been ordered to Fyzabad, to take charge of the operation proceeding from that quarter, put the brigade that he had been with, under Brigadier Horsford, who is now moving leisurely up the right bank of the Goomtee towards Lucknow, and is engaged in destroying forts, and reducing that part of the county.

Oude Police Infantry. Left Brigade, under Colonel Jones, 6th Dragoon Guards —4 guns Light Field Battery, Royal Artillery; squadron Her Majesty's 6th Dragoon Guards; squadron 6th Madras Light Cavalry; Head Quarters, Her Majesty's 5th Fusiliers; detachment Her Majesty's 23rd Fusiliers; 1st Belooch Battalion; 23rd Company Royal Engineers; detachment Native Pioneers; 1st company Seikh Artillery, with 4 mortars. Total, about 2,800 men of all arms.

16. Thus I think I may assure your lordship that the first half of the Oude campaign has been brought to a conclusion, in comformity with the plans I have had the honour to submit for your lordship's consideration. Although extending over a length of more than two hundred miles, each movement, and each apparently isolated attack, has been made to defend and to support what was going on to the right and left. The advance in line, stretching from the confines of Rohilcund to Allahabad and Azimghur, has compressed everything like rebellion in a large sense of the word beyond the Gogra, with the single exception of the Seetapore district, which is about being settled by the advance of Brigadier Barker. He is already across the Goomtee. The late proceedings of that officer, and of Brigadier Troup (the latter having taken Mitowlee, and beaten the rebels opposed to him in two or three actions) in the north-west, in giving execution to their several instructions towards the general plan of campaign, have been very satisfactory.

17. It is to be expected, when rebellion has been so long dominant in a very extensive country, that chiefs, whose acts have placed them beyond the pale of mercy, and bodies of plunderers, will still continue to give trouble. I trust, however, that the late operations will have so far carried out your lordship's policy, as to reduce the remaining difficulty to a matter of police, rather than of military combination, in that part of the province which has now been subdued.

I am about to march to Lucknow. A movement on Byramghat, and across the Gogra, in aid of that conducted by Sir Hope Grant from Fyzabad, will ensue very shortly.

I have, &c.,
CLYDE, General,
Commander-in-Chief, East Indies.

P.S. In these operations the conduct of the troops has been admirable, as usual; and I shall have much pleasure, hereafter, in bringing to your lordship's notice, the names of those officers and soldiers who have more particularly distinguished themselves.

Whitehall, February 28, 1859.

The Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, granting the dignity of a Baronet of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland unto Samuel Cunard, of Bush-hill, in the county of Middlesex, Esq., and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten.

The Queen has also been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, granting the dignity of a Baronet of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland unto Sir Charles Nicholson, of Luddenham, in the Colony of New South Wales, Knt., and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten.

Foreign-Office, February 26, 1859.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr. Theodore Frean as Consul at Belfast for the United States of America.

Foreign-Office, March 1, 1859.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr. Garrett Kilkelly as Consul in the Island of Barbadoes for the Free Hanseatic City of Hamburgh.

Crown-Office, February 25, 1859.

MEMBER returned to serve in the present PARLIAMENT.

County of Worcester.

Eastern Division.

The Honourable Frederick Henry William Gough Calthorpe, of Perry Hall, in the county of Stafford, in the room of George Rushout, Esq., now Lord Northwick, called to the House of Peers.

Whitehall, February 28, 1859.

The Queen has been pleased to give and grant unto John Vincent Gandolfi, of Blackmore Park, and of Hanley Castle, in the county of Worcester, Esquire, only surviving son and heir of John Vincent Gandolfi, late of East Sheen, in the county of Surrey, deceased, by Teresa, his wife, eldest sister and coheir of Thomas Charles Hornyold, late of Blackmore Park and Hanley Castle aforesaid, Esquire, also deceased, Her royal licence and authority, that he and his issue may (in compliance with a covenant entered into by the express desire of the said Thomas Charles Hornyold, and contained in a certain indenture, bearing date the 12th day of January, 1843) henceforth take and use the surname of Hornyold instead of that of Gandolfi, and that he and they may bear the arms of Hornyold, quarterly with those of Gandolfi; such arms being first duly exemplified according to the laws of arms, and recorded in the Herald's Office, otherwise the said royal licence and permission to be void and of none effect:

And also to command that the said royal concession and declaration be recorded in Her Majesty's College of Arms.

(288.)

Board of Trade, Whitehall, March 1, 1859.

The Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade and Plantations have received, through the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of a Despatch from Her Majesty's Consul-General at Hamburg, reporting that, by a recent alteration in the Hamburg Customs law, vessels not exceeding forty lasts burden will be exempted from pilotage fees, provided they enter the River Elbe without the assistance of a pilot. A further alteration in the same law abolishes the duty hitherto levied upon the exportation of corn.

War-Office, Pall-Mall, 1st March, 1859.

1*st Regiment of Dragoon Guards*, Captain Thomas Nisbet to be Major, by purchase, vice Paynter, who retires. Dated 25th February, 1859.

Lieutenant Arthur James P. Wadman to be Captain, by purchase, vice Nisbet. Dated 25th February, 1859.

Cornet Guy Webster to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Wadman. Dated 25th February, 1859.

2*nd Dragoon Guards*, Lieutenant Silvester Calvert to be Captain, without purchase, vice Bridgeman, deceased. Dated 20th December, 1858.

6th Dragoon Guards, Lieutenant Charles Hill Uniacke to be Captain, by purchase, vice Brevet-Major Forster, promoted, by purchase, to an Unattached Majority. Dated 25th February, 1859.

Military Train, Ensign John Huntingford Bridger, from the 77th Foot, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Noel Harris, who has retired. Dated 25th February, 1859.

Paymaster Harry Lee Carter, from the 13th Foot, to be Paymaster, vice Thomas Calderhead Brown, who exchanges. Dated 19th February, 1859.

Grenadier Guards, Lieutenant and Captain Philip Smith to be Adjutant, vice Keppel, who resigns the Adjutancy only. Dated 25th February, 1859.

6th Regiment of Foot, Ensign Oliver Robinson has been superseded, being absent without leave. Dated 25th February, 1859.

13th Foot, Paymaster Thomas Calderhead Brown from the Military Train, to be Paymaster, vice Harry Lee Carter, who exchanges. Dated 19th February, 1859.

15th Foot, Lieutenant George Joseph Maunsell to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Captain J. Wilkinson, who rejoins his Company. Dated 10th February, 1859.

17th Foot, Lieutenant Francis Wood, from the 34th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Sheppard, who exchanges. Dated 25th February, 1859.

19th Foot, Thomas Hewlett, Gent., to be Assistant-Surgeon. Dated 1st February, 1859.

22nd Foot, James Edward Clark, Gent., to be Assistant-Surgeon. Dated 1st February, 1859.

Lieutenant Henry Leigh to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Ellis, promoted. Dated 10th February, 1859.

25*th Foot*, Assistant-Surgeon James Clerk Rattray, M.D., from the Staff, to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Gamble, who has resigned. Dated 25th February, 1859.

Lieutenant Frederick Stephen Terry to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Strange, promoted in the 14th Foot. Dated 6th February, 1859.

34*th Foot*, Lieutenant Henry T. Sheppard, from the 17th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Wood, who exchanges. Dated 25th February, 1859.

43*rd Foot*, Lieutenant Samuel Tomyns Sargent to be Instructor of Musketry. Dated 13th October, 1858.

45*th Foot*, Ensign Thomas Jones Westby has been permitted to resign his Commission. Dated 25th February, 1859.

61*st Foot*, Ensign William Sydney Nugent to be Instructor of Musketry. Dated 1st December, 1858.

68*th Foot*, Lieutenant John Francis Sparke to be Captain, by purchase, vice Brevet-Major Savage, promoted. Dated 25th February, 1859.

George Fowler Caldecott, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Tew, promoted. Dated 25th February, 1859.

70*th Foot*, Lieutenant Eustace Cay, from the 98th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Bingham, who exchanges. Dated 24th December, 1858.

72*nd Foot*. The surname of the Ensign appointed on 15th October, 1858, is *Thomson*, and not *Thompson*, as then stated.

74*th Foot*, Lieutenant Henry Jameson to be Instructor of Musketry. Dated 12th April, 1858.

84*th Foot*, Captain James Hudson, from the 97th Foot, to be Captain, vice Henry Browne, who exchanges. Dated 28th December, 1858.

97*th Foot*, Captain Henry Browne, from the 84th

Foot, to be Captain, vice James Hudson, who exchanges. Dated 28th December, 1858.

98*th Foot*, Lieutenant Thomas R. Devereux Bingham, from the 70th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Cay, who exchanges. Dated 24th December, 1858.

Royal Canadian Rifles, Surgeon John Rambaut, from the Staff, to be Surgeon, vice Surgeon-Major Maitland, who exchanges. Dated 25th February, 1859.

HOSPITAL STAFF.

Surgeon-Major John Maitland, M.D., from the Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment, to be Surgeon-Major, vice Surgeon Rambaut, who exchanges. Dated 25th February, 1859.

Assistant-Surgeon John Campbell, M.D., to be Surgeon, vice Edward William Clemishaw Kingdom, placed upon half-pay. Dated 25th February, 1859.

To be Assistant-Surgeons.

John Smeeton Allanby, M.D., vice Norris appointed to the 85th Foot. Dated 1st February, 1859.

William Taylor Morgan, M.D., vice Kearney, appointed to the 1st West India Regiment. Dated 1st February, 1859.

George Calvert, Gent., vice Johnston, appointed to the Ceylon Rifle Regiment. Dated 1st February, 1859.

Thomas Seward, M.D., vice Collins, appointed to the 87th Foot. Dated 1st February, 1859.

James Watson, Gent., vice Gillespie, appointed to the 74th Foot. Dated 1st February, 1859.

Acting Assistant-Surgeon Charles Dycer, M.D., has been permitted to resign his appointment. Dated 25th February, 1859

BREVET.

The undermentioned Gentlemen Cadets, of Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces, at present doing duty at the Royal Engineer Establishment, at Chatham, with the rank of Ensign, to have the local and temporary rank of Lieutenant, while employed in that establishment :

William Henry Pierson. Dated 25th February, 1859.

George Strachan. Dated 25th February, 1859.

Barré John Goldie. Dated 25th February, 1859.

John Pennycuick. Dated 25th February, 1859.

Charles Alexander Sim. Dated 25th February, 1859.

Henry Doveton. Dated 25th February, 1859.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Dorset.

James Fellowes, Esq., to be Deputy Lieutenant. Dated 22nd February, 1859.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Southampton.

Hampshire Yeomanry Cavalry.

George James Drummond, Gent., to be Cornet, vice William Wither Bramston Beach, promoted. Dated 24th February, 1859.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Lincoln.

Royal North Lincoln Militia.

John Woulf Keogh, Gent., to be Lieutenant, vice Henry Geldart Metcalfe, resigned. Dated 25th February, 1859.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Sussex.

Light Infantry Battalion of the Royal Sussex Militia.

Lieutenant Frank Paul Matthews to be Captain, vice Dickinson, resigned. Dated 23rd February, 1859.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Durham.

Durham Artillery Regiment of Militia

Second Lieutenant Charles Manley Browne to be First Lieutenant, vice John George Robson, resigned. Dated 24th February, 1859.

Mark Quayle, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant. Dated 24th February, 1859.

2nd or North Durham Regiment of Militia.

Thomas Henry Wilkin to be Surgeon, vice Langstaff, resigned. Dated 27th September, 1858.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County Palatine of Lancaster.

4th, or Duke of Lancaster's Own (Light Infantry) Regiment of Royal Lancashire Militia.

Ensign William Upton Slack to be Lieutenant, vice Hallowes Henry Bolton, resigned. Dated 22nd February, 1859.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of MARCH 4, 1859.

AT the Court at *Buckingham-Palace*, the 3rd day of *March*, 1859.

PRESENT,

The QUEEN's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

HER Majesty in Council was this day pleased to make the following amendments on the Roll of Sheriffs; viz.:

Monmouthshire,	Edward *Matthew* Curre, of Itton-Court, Esq., made Edward *Mathew* Curre, of Itton-Court, Esq.
Northumberland,	Henry Silvertop, of Minsteracres, Esq., made Henry *Charles* Silvertop, of Minsteracres. Esq.
Worcestershire,	Walter *Charles* Hemming, of Spring-Grove, Bewdley, Esq., made Walter *Chamberlain* Hemming, of Spring-Grove, Bewdley, Esq.

At the Court at *Buckingham-Palace*, the 3rd day of *March*, 1859.

PRESENT,

The QUEEN's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

THIS day the Right Honourable Charles Henry Gordon Lennox (commonly called Earl of

March), and the Right Honourable Algernon George Percy (commonly called Lord Lovaine), were, by Her Majesty's command, sworn of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, and took their respective places at the Board accordingly.

Her Majesty having been pleased to appoint the Right Honourable Thomas Henry Sutton Sotheron-Estcourt to be one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, he was this day, by Her Majesty's command, sworn one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State accordingly.

Her Majesty in Council was this day pleased to appoint the Right Honourable Richard John, Earl of Donoughmore, and in his absence the Right Honourable Algernon George Percy (commonly called Lord Lovaine), to be President of the Committee of Council appointed for the consideration of all matters relating to Trade and Foreign Plantations.

Her Majesty in Council, on a representation of the Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education, was this day pleased to appoint the Rev. James George Currie Fussell to be one of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools.

At the Court at *Buckingham-Palace*, the 3rd day of *March*, 1859.

PRESENT,

The QUEEN's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS Her Majesty was pleased, by an Order in Council, passed on the twenty-fourth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and forty-three, in pursuance of the powers vested in Her Majesty by an Act passed in the

session of Parliament holden in the third and fourth years of the reign of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, intituled "An Act to regulate the trade to China and India," to prohibit Her Majesty's subjects from resorting, for the purposes of trade and commerce, to any other ports in the dominions of the Emperor of China than those of Canton, Amoy, Foo-chow-foo, Ningpo, and Shanghae, or than might be in the occupation of Her Majesty's forces; and that any of Her Majesty's subjects committing a breach or violation of the said direction should, upon conviction thereof as therein mentioned, be liable to the penalty therein mentioned:

And whereas Her Majesty was also pleased, by another Order in Council, passed on the thirteenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three (amongst other things), to order and declare that all trade whatsoever of Her Majesty's subjects in, to, or from any part of the coast of China to the northward of the thirty-second degree of north latitude, should be unlawful, and that every party engaged in such trade as principal, agent, ship-owner, ship-master, or supercargo, should be liable to be apprehended, conveyed in custody, tried, and punished as therein mentioned; and further, that it should be lawful for any of the Commanders of Her Majesty's ships, or any other officer duly authorized in that behalf, to seize any ship or vessel under the British flag which might reasonably be suspected of having been engaged, or being engaged, in trade declared to be unlawful as aforesaid, and to bring such ship or vessel, and the master, officer, supercargo, and crew thereof, to the Colony of Hong Kong, or to any other place where the Chief Superintendent of British Trade in China might, for the time being, be resident, or direct the same to

be brought; and there to detain such ship or vessel, and the masters, officers, supercargo, and crew thereof, until the said Chief Superintendent should have tried and determined the charges which might be brought against them, or any of them, of having been engaged in such unlawful trade as aforesaid:

And whereas, by a Treaty agreed upon and concluded between Her Majesty and the Emperor of China, and signed in the English and Chinese languages, at Tien-tsin, on the twenty-sixth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, it is amongst other things stipulated and agreed, that British subjects may travel for their pleasure, or for purposes of trade, to all parts of the interior of China, under passports which will be issued by their Consuls, and countersigned by the local authorities, and that British merchant-ships shall have authority to trade upon the Great River (Yang-tze), but that the Upper and Lower Valley of the said river being disturbed by outlaws, no port shall be for the present open to trade, with the exception of Chin-kiang, which shall be opened in a year from the date of the signing of the said Treaty, and that so soon as peace shall have been restored, British subjects shall also be admitted to trade at such ports as far as Han-kow, not exceeding three in number, as the British Minister, after consultation with the Chinese Secretary of State, may determine shall be ports of entry and discharge. And in and by the said Treaty it is further stipulated and agreed, that in addition to the cities and towns of Canton, Amoy, Fuchow (or Foo-chow-foo), Ningpo, and Shanghae, opened by the Treaty of Nankin, British subjects may frequent the cities and ports of New-Chwang, Tang-Chow, Tai-Wau (Formosa), Chau-Chow (Swatow), and Kiung Chow (Hainau);

that they shall be permitted to carry on trade with whomsoever they please, and to proceed to and fro at pleasure with their vessels and merchandise; and that they shall enjoy the same privileges, advantages, and immunities, at the said towns and ports, as they enjoy at the ports already opened to trade, including the right of residence, of buying or renting houses, of leasing land therein, and of building churches, hospitals, and cemeteries:

And whereas it is in and by the said Treaty further stipulated and agreed, that the ratifications of the said Treaty under the hands of Her Majesty and of His Majesty the Emperor of China respectively, shall be exchanged at Pekin within a year from the day of the signature of the said Treaty:

And whereas by reason of the aforesaid stipulations of the said Treaty, it is necessary to revoke the prohibitions on the trade of Her Majesty's subjects in China contained in the said Orders in Council of the twenty-fourth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and forty-three, and the thirteenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, respectively:

I. Now, therefore, in pursuance of the said Act of the third and fourth years of the reign of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, and in pursuance of an Act passed in the Session of Parliament holden in the sixth and seventh years of Her Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act for the better government of Her Majesty's subjects resorting to China," and in execution of the powers thereby or otherwise howsoever in Her Majesty in Council vested, Her Majesty is pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to order, and doth hereby order, that the said several recited clauses and provisions of and in the said

Orders in Council of the twenty-fourth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and forty-three, and the thirteenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, respectively, and all and every other clause and provision of and in any Order in Council or Ordinance whatsoever, whereby any prohibition, restriction, punishment, penalty, or forfeiture, hath been or is imposed upon the trade of Her Majesty's subjects in China, or upon Her Majesty's subjects in respect thereof, shall be and the same are hereby repealed.

II. And it is further ordered that this Order shall commence and take effect on and from the day of the exchange of the ratifications of the said Treaty of the twenty-sixth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight.

And the Right Honourable the Earl of Malmesbury, and the Right Honourable Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, Baronet, two of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, and the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, are to give the necessary directions herein as to them may respectively appertain.

Wm. L. Bathurst.

At the Court at *Buckingham-Palace*, the 3rd day of *March*, 1859.

PRESENT:

The QUEEN's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS by an Act of Parliament, made and passed in the session of Parliament holden in the sixth and seventh years of the reign of Her Majesty, intituled "An Act to remove doubts as to the exercise of power and jurisdiction by Her Majesty within divers countries and places

out of Her Majesty's dominions, and to render the same more effectual," it is, amongst other things, enacted, that it is and shall be lawful for Her Majesty to hold, exercise, and enjoy, any power or jurisdiction which Her Majesty now hath, or at any time hereafter may have, within any country or place out of Her Majesty's dominions, in the same and as ample a manner as if Her Majesty had acquired such power or jurisdiction by the cession or conquest of territory :

And whereas a Treaty of Peace, Friendship, and Commerce hath been agreed upon and concluded between Her Majesty and His Majesty the Tycoon of Japan, which was signed by the respective Plenipotentiaries of their said Majesties on the twenty-sixth day of August last : And whereas immediately upon and from the exchange of the ratifications of the said Treaty, Her Majesty will have power and jurisdiction in the dominions of the Tycoon of Japan :

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the said Act, Her Majesty is pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows :

I. This Order shall commence and take effect immediately upon and from the day of exchange of the ratifications of the said Treaty between Her Majesty and His Majesty the Tycoon of Japan.

II. And it is further ordered, that, in the construction of this Order, the word "Consul" shall be construed to include all and every officer in Her Majesty's service, whether Consul-General, Consul, Vice-Consul, or Consular Agent, or person duly authorised to act in any of the aforesaid capacities in the dominions of the Tycoon of Japan, and engaged in carrying into execution the provisions of this Order ; and that the terms

"British ship," or "vessel," or "ship or vessel under the British flag," shall be construed to include any ship or vessel British-registered and navigated according to law; and any ship or vessel owned, or partly owned, by a person entitled by law to be an owner of a British-registered vessel; that the term "crew" shall be construed to include all persons employed in navigating any such ship or vessel; and that, wherever in this Order any word or words is or are used importing the singular number or the masculine gender only, such word or words shall, nevertheless, be construed to include several persons as well as one person, and females as well as males, unless it be otherwise specially provided, or there be something in the subject or context repugnant to such construction.

III. And it is further ordered, that the Consul in the port, place, or district in which he may reside, shall have full power and authority to carry into effect and to enforce by fine or imprisonment, as hereinafter provided, the observance of the stipulations of the said Treaty, or of the Articles for the regulation of trade appended thereto, or of any other Treaty or Treaties which may be made between Her Majesty, her heirs and successors, and the Tycoon of Japan, his heirs and successors, or of any Articles or Regulations appended thereto, and to make and enforce, by fine or imprisonment, rules and regulations for the observance of the stipulations of any such Treaty, and for the peace, order, and good government of Her Majesty's subjects being within the dominions of the Tycoon of Japan.

IV. And it is further ordered, that all rules and regulations made by the Consul as aforesaid shall forthwith be printed, and a copy of the same shall be affixed, and kept affixed and exhibited, in

some conspicuous place in the public office of the said Consul; and printed copies of the said rules and regulations shall be provided by the Consul, and sold at a price not exceeding one dollar for each copy; and for the purpose of convicting any person offending against the said rules and regulations, and for all other purposes of law whatsoever, a printed copy of the said rules and regulations, certified under the hand of the said Consul to be a true copy thereof, shall be taken as conclusive evidence of such rules and regulations; and no penalty shall be incurred, or shall be enforced, for the breach of any such rules or regulations, until the same shall have been so affixed and exhibited for one calendar month in the public office of the Consular district within which the breach of such rules or regulations shall be alleged to have been committed: Provided always, that no rule or regulation to be hereafter made by any of Her Majesty's Consuls, and to be enforced by a penalty, shall take effect until it has been submitted and approved of by the Consul-General, and has thereupon been printed, and a copy of the same has been affixed and exhibited as aforesaid for one calendar month, in the public office of the Consular district.

V. And it is further ordered, that it shall be lawful for the Consul, upon information or upon the complaint of any party, that a British subject has violated any of the stipulations of any Treaty between Her Majesty and the Tycoon of Japan, or has disregarded or infringed any of the rules and regulations for the observance of the stipulations of any such Treaty, affixed and exhibited according to the provisions of the next preceding Article of this Order, to summon before him the accused party, and to receive evidence and examine witnesses as to the guilt or innocence of

such party, in regard to the offence laid to his charge, and to award such penalty of fine or imprisonment to any party convicted of any offence against any such Treaty, or against any such rules and regulations which may be specified in any such Treaty, or in any such rules and regulations ; and any charge against a British subject for a breach of any Treaty, or for a breach of the rules and regulations for the observance of any such Treaty, shall be heard and determined by the Consul without assessors : Provided always, that in no case shall the penalty to be attached to a breach of any such rules and regulations exceed five hundred dollars, or three months' imprisonment.

VI. And it is further ordered, that any charge against a British subject for a breach of any rules and regulations other than those relating to the observance of Treaties, shall in like manner be heard and determined by the Consul, and in all cases in which the penalty shall not exceed two hundred dollars, or one month's imprisonment, the Consul shall hear and determine the charge summarily, without the aid of assessors ; but where the penalty attached to a breach of any rules and regulations other than those relating to the observance of Treaties, shall amount to more than two hundred dollars, or to imprisonment for more than one month, it shall be obligatory upon the Consul, before he shall proceed to hear the charge, to summon two British subjects of good repute, residing within his district, to sit with him as assessors, which assessors shall, however, have no authority to decide on the innocence or guilt of the party accused, or on the amount of fine or imprisonment to be awarded to him on conviction, but it shall rest with the Consul to decide on the guilt or innocence of the party accused, and on the

amount of fine or imprisonment to be awarded to him : Provided always, that in no case shall the penalty to be attached to a breach of rules and regulations other than those for the observance of Treaties, exceed five hundred dollars, or three months' imprisonment : and provided further, that in the event of the said assessors, or either of them, dissenting from the conviction of the party accused, or from the penalty of fine or imprisonment awarded to him by the Consul, the Consul shall take a note of such dissent, with the grounds thereof, and shall require good and sufficient security for the appearance of the party convicted, at a future time, in order to undergo his sentence or receive his discharge ; and the Consul shall, within twenty days, report his decision, with all the particulars of the case, together with the dissent of the assessors or either of them, and the grounds thereof, to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs shall have authority to confirm or vary, or reverse, the decision of the Consul, as to him may seem fit : Provided always, that if an appeal shall be entered against the decision of the Consul, no such report shall be made to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs on the ground of the dissent of the assessors, or either of them, but the appeal shall be prosecuted in the manner hereinafter ordered.

VII. And it is further ordered, that in any question relating to the observance of Treaties, or of the rules and regulations for the observance of Treaties, or of rules and regulations other than those for the observance of Treaties, a report of any and every decision made by a subordinate Consular Officer, with or without the aid of assessors, shall be sent in to the superior Consular

Officer of the district, and that on the receipt of such report, the superior Consular Officer of such district shall proceed, without assessors, to revise such decision as to him may seem fit, and such revison shall have, for the purposes of this Order, the same effect as if the case had been originally heard and determined by such superior Consular Officer, with or without the aid of assessors: Provided always, that in any case in which the assessors or either of them thall dissent from a decision of a subordinate Consular Officer, such decision shall not be subject to revision by the superior Consular Officer, but in the event of no appeal being entered as aforesaid, shall be submitted to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs for revision, in the same manner as if such decision had been originally made by the superior Consular Officer.

VIII. And it is further ordered, that any party tried and convicted before a Consul for a breach of any Treaty between Her Majesty and the Tycoon of Japan, or for a breach of rules and regulations for the observance of any such Treaty, or for a breach of rules and regulations other than those relating to the observance of Treaties, may appeal, after sentence given by such Consul, to the Consul-General, who shall have power to confirm or vary, or reverse, such sentence, as to Consul-General may seem fit, and to adjudge the expenses of such appeal, and from whose decision there shall be no further appeal; and upon notice given of such appeal, which notice must be given to the Consul in writing, signed by the party appealing, within fifteen days after the conviction, the Consul shall be entitled to require reasonable security from the party so appealing, which security shall, in part, consist of one or two sufficient sureties to be approved by the Consul, to the intent

that, if the Consul-General should confirm or vary the sentence passed by the Consul, the appellant shall submit to such sentence, and likwise pay what shall be adjudged by the Consul-General for expenses: Provided always, that the Consul shall forthwith report such appeal, and transmit a copy of the proceedings of such trial to the Consul-General; and the party appealing against the sentence of the Consul shall be required to prosecute his appeal before the Consul-General within such time as shall be, by the Consul, with the approval of the Consul-General, assigned for the prosecution of such appeal; and if the party appealing shall not duly prosecute his appeal within such time as aforesaid, it shall be lawful for the Consul to enforce his sentence in the same manner as if such appeal had not been interposed.

IX. And it is further ordered, that if any party charged with an offence committed against such Treaties, or such rules and regulations as aforesaid, shall escape or remove from the Consular district within which his offence was committed, and shall be found within another Consular district, it shall be lawful for the Consul within whose district such party shall be found, to proceed against him in the same manner as if the offence had been committed within such last-mentioned district.

X. And it is further ordered, that it shall be lawful for the Consul of the district within which the party sued shall be found, to hear and determine any suit of a civil nature against a British subject, arising within any part of the dominions of the Tycoon of Japan, whether such suit be instituted by a subject of the Tycoon of Japan, or by a subject or citizen of a foreign State in amity with Her Majesty; and if any party in such suit shall be dissatisfied with the decision

given by such Consul, it shall be lawful for such party, within fifteen days after such decision, to give to the Consul notice of appeal to the Consul-General; whereupon the Consul shall, with as little delay as possible, transmit all the documents which were produced before him, and none other, together with a statement of the grounds on which he has formed his decision, to the Consul-General, and shall forthwith notify to the several parties the transmission thereof; and saving the provision contained in Article XV. of this Order, the Consul-General shall decide on such documents and on such statement, and shall communicate his decision to the Consul, who shall forthwith proceed to carry the same into execution, and against such decision of the Consul-General there shall be no appeal: Provided always, that it shall be lawful for the Consul to require from any party appealing to the Consul-General reasonable security, which shall consist in part of one or two sufficient sureties to be approved by the Consul, that such party shall abide by the decision to be given by the said Consul-General.

XI. And it is further ordered, that it shall be lawful for the Consul of the district within which the party sued shall be found, in like manner to hear and determine any suit of a Civil nature arising within any part of the dominions of the Tycoon of Japan, instituted by a British subject against a subject of the Tycoon of Japan, or against a subject or citizen of a foreign State in amity with Her Majesty, provided the defendant in such suit shall consent to submit to his jurisdiction, and give sufficient security that he will abide by the decision of the Consul, or, in case of appeal, by that of the Consul-General, and will pay such expenses as the Consul or Consul-General shall adjudge; and if any party in such suit shall be

dissatisfied with the decision given by such Consul, it shall be lawful for such party, within fifteen days after such decision, to give to the Consul notice of appeal to the Consul-General, and the proceedings in every such suit, or in any appeal arising therefrom, shall be conformable to and under the same conditions as the proceedings in a suit, or in an appeal arising therefrom, in which a British subject is defendant, and a subject of the Tycoon of Japan, or a subject or citizen of a foreign State in amity with Her Majesty, is plaintiff.

XII. And it is further ordered, that in the event of any suit of a Civil nature arising between British subjects within the dominions of the Tycoon of Japan, it shall be lawful, upon the application of any party to such suit, for the Consul of the district within which the party sued shall be found, to hear and determine such suit, subject to an appeal to the Supreme Court of the Colony of Hong Kong; and every such appeal shall be made and conducted in the same manner and form, and under the same conditions, as in cases in which the defendant only is a British subject.

XIII. And it is further ordered, that it shall be lawful for any of Her Majesty's Consuls before whom any suit whatever of a Civil nature is brought for decision, to summon two, and not more than four, British subjects, of good repute, residing within his district, to sit with him as assessors at the hearing of such suit, and in case the sum sought to be recovered shall exceed five hundred dollars such suit shall not be heard by the Consul without assessors, if within a reasonable time such assessors can be procured; and the assessors aforesaid shall have no authority to decide on the merits of such suit, but in the event

of such assessors, or any of them, dissenting from the decision of the Consul, the Consul shall enter the fact of such dissent, and the grounds thereof, in the minutes of the proceedings, and in case of appeal shall transmit the same to the Consul-General, together with the documents relating to the suit.

XIV. And it is further ordered, that in an appeal to the Consul-General from the decision of a Consul, it shall not be open to any party to adduce any further evidence than that which had been laid before the Consul; and that a party shall not be required to appear personally to prosecute an appeal, or support a sentence: Provided always, that in all appeals from the decision of a Consul, it shall be lawful for a party to allege facts essential to the issue of the suit which have come to his knowledge subsequenely to the decision of the Consul, and to produce evidence in support of such facts, and provided also that it shall, moreover, be lawful for the said Consul-General to admit any further legal evidence besides that adduced before the Consul, on its being established, to the satisfaction of the Consul-General, by oath or affidavit, that the party desiring to produce such further evidence was ignorant of the existence of such evidence, or was taken by surprise at the hearing before the Consul, or was unable to produce it before the Consul, after due and reasonable diligence and exertion on his part in that behalf, or where, under the particular circumstances of the case, it shall appear to the said Consul-General that further evidence ought to be received.

XV. And it is further ordered, that the Consul shall have power in a civil suit to examine on oath, or in such form and with such ceremonies as the witness may declare to be binding on his con-

science, any witness who may appear before him, and shall have power, on the application of any party in such suit, to issue a compulsory order for the attendance of any person being a British subject, who may be competent to give evidence in such suit ; and any British subject having been duly served with any such compulsory order, and with a reasonable notice of the day of the hearing of such suit, and upon his expenses of appearing as a witness having been paid or tendered to him by the party at whose application he shall have been ordered to attend, shall, on his wilful default to appear as a witness at the hearing of such suit, be punished with a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or with imprisonment for a period not exceeding thirty days, at the discretion of the said Consul ; and every witness, being a British subject, so examined as aforesaid, in case of wilful false testimony, may, by the said Consul, be convicted of and punished for the crime of wilful and corrupt perjury.

XVI. And it is further ordered, that it shall be lawful for the Consul to promote the settlement of a suit or contention by amicable agreement between the parties, and, with the consent of the several parties, to refer the decision of a suit or contention to one or more arbitrators, and to take security from the parties that they will be bound by the result of such ; and the award of such arbitrator or arbitrators shall be, to all intents and purposes, deemed and taken to be a judgment or sentence of the Consul in such suit or contention, and shall be entered and recorded as such, and shall have the like effect and operation, and shall be enforced accordingly, and shall not be subject to any appeal.

XVII. And it is further ordered, that it shall be lawful for any of Her Majesty's Consuls to cause

to be apprehended and brought before him any British subject who may be charged with having committed any crime or offence within the dominions of the Tycoon of Japan, or on board of any Japanese ship or vessel within the said dominions; and such Consul shall thereupon proceed, with all convenient speed, to inquire concerning the same, and for such purpose shall have power to examine on oath, or in such form and with such ceremonies as the witness shall declare to be binding on his conscience, any witness who may appear before him to substantiate such charge; and shall have power to compel any person, being a British subject, who may be competent to give evidence as to the guilt or innocence of the party so charged, to appear and give evidence, and to punish the wilful default of any such person to appear and give evidence, after reasonable notice of the day of the hearing of such charge, by fine or imprisonment, in like manner as provided in Article XV of this Order; and shall examine every such witness in the presence and hearing of the party accused, and afford the accused party all reasonable facility for cross-examining such witness, and shall cause the deposition of every such witness to be reduced to writing, and the same to be read over, and, if necessary, explained to the party accused, together with any other evidence that may have been given against him during the course of the inquiry; and shall require such accused party to defend himself against the charge brought against him, and, if necessary, advise him of the legal effect of any voluntary confession; and shall take, in like manner, the evidence of any witness whom the accused party may tender to be examined in his defence; and every witness, being a British subject, so examined as aforesaid, in case of wilful false testimony, may by the said Consul be convicted and

punished for the crime of wilful and corrupt perjury ; and when the case has been fully inquired into, and the innocence or guilt of the person accused established to the satisfaction of the Consul, the Consul, as the case may be, shall either discharge the party accused from custody if satisfied of his innocence, or proceed to pass sentence on him if satisfied of his guilt ; and it shall be lawful for any Consul, having inquired into, tried, and determined, in the manner aforesaid, any charge which may be brought before him, to award to the party convicted any amount of punishment not exceeding imprisonment for one month, or a fine of two hundred dollars.

XVIII. And it is further ordered, that if the crime or offence whereof any person, being a British subject, may be accused before any of Her Majesty's Consuls as aforesaid, shall appear to such Consul to be of such a nature as, if proved, would not be adequately punished by the infliction of such punishment as aforesaid, it shall be lawful for such Consul to summon, two, or not more than four, British subjects of good repute, residing within his district, to sit with him as assessors for inquiring into, trying, and determining the charge against such person ; and the Consul who shall try any such charge with the assistance of assessors as aforesaid, shall, if he is himself convinced of the guilt of the party accused, have power to award any amount of punishment not exceeding imprisonment for twelve months, or a fine of one thousand dollars, and the assessors aforesaid shall have no authority to decide on the innocence or guilt of the party accused, or on the amount of punishment to be awarded to him on conviction ; but in the event of the said assessors, or any of them, dissenting from the said conviction of, or from the amount of punishment awarded to, the

accused party, the said assessors, or any of them, shall be authorized to record in the minutes of the proceedings, the grounds on which the said assessors, or any of them, may so dissent, and the Consul shall forthwith report to the Consul-General the fact that such dissent has been so recorded in the minutes of the proceedings, and shall, as soon as possible, lay before the Consul-General, copies of the whole of the depositions and proceedings, with the dissent of the assessor or assessors recorded therein ; and it shall be lawful thereupon for the Consul-General, by warrant under his hand and seal, addressed to the Consul by whom the case was heard and determined, to confirm or vary, or remit altogether, as to the Consul-General may seem fit, the punishment awarded to the party accused, and such Consul shall give immediate effect to the injunction of any such warrant.

XIX. And in order more effectually to repress crimes and offences on the part of British subjects within the dominions of the Tycoon of Japan, it is further ordered, that it shall and may be lawful for any of Her Majesty's Consuls to cause any British subject who shall have been twice convicted before him of any crime or offence, and punished for the same, and who after execution of the sentence of the Consul on any second conviction shall not be able to find good and sufficient security to the satisfaction of the Consul for his future good behaviour, to be sent out of the dominions of the Tycoon of Japan ; and to this and any such Consul as aforesaid shall have power and authority, as soon as may be practicable after execution of the sentence on such second conviction, to send any such twice-convicted party out of the dominions of the Tycoon of Japan ; if a native of the territories formerly administered by

the East India Company to some port of the said territories; and if such party is not a native of such territories, to England; and meanwhile to detain him in custody, until a suitable opportunity for sending him out of the said dominions shall occur: and any person so to be sent out of the said dominions as aforesaid shall be embarked in custody on board one of Her Majesty's vessels of war, or, if there should be no such vessel of war available for such purpose, then on board any British ship or vessel bound to any such port as aforesaid or to England; and it shall be lawful for the commander of any of Her Majesty's ships of war, or of any British ship or vessel bound to any such port as aforesaid, or to England, to receive any such person as aforesaid under a warrant from the Consul to him addressed, and thereupon to convey him in custody to any such port as aforesaid, or to England, in the same manner as if he were a distressed British subject, unless he shall be willing and able himself to defray the expenses of his passage.

XX. And it is further ordered, that in any case in which any British subject shall be accused before any of Her Majesty's Consuls of the crime of arson, or housebreaking, or cutting or maiming, or stabbing or wounding, or of any assault endangering life, or of causing any bodily injury dangerous to life, the proceedings before the Consul shall be carried on with the aid of assessors, convened in the manner aforesaid; and it shall be lawful for the Consul, if to him shall seem fit, to cause any person convicted before him of any of the crimes aforesaid, over and above any fine or imprisonment which may be awarded to such person, to be sent out of the dominions of the Tycoon of Japan, and to any such port as aforesaid, or to England, in the manner pointed out in the next

preceding Article of this Order, notwithstanding the crime laid to the charge of such person may be the first of which he has been convicted before the Consul.

XXI. And it is further ordered, that, it shall be lawful for any of Her Majesty's Consuls, within the dominions of the Tycoon of Japan, upon information laid before him by one or more credible witnesses, upon oath, that there is reasonable ground to apprehend that any British subject is about to commit a breach of the public peace, to cause such British subject to be brough before him, and to require such British subject to give sufficient security to keep the peace; and, in the event of any such British subject being convicted of, and punished for, a breach of the peace, to cause such British subject, after he shall have undergone the punishment which may be awarded to him by the Consul, to find security for his future good behaviour; and, in the event of any British subject who may be required, as aforesaid, to give security to keep the peace, or to find security for his good behaviour, being unable or wilfully omitting to do so, then, and in every such case, it shall be lawful for Her Majesty's Consul to send such British subjects out of the dominions of the Tycoon of Japan, and to any such port as aforesaid, or to England, in the manner pointed out in Article XIX of this Order.

XXII. And it is further ordered, that, in all cases in which a British subject shall have been sent out of the dominions of the Tycoon of Japan to any such port as aforesaid, or to England, as provided in Articles XIX, XX, and XXI of this Order, the Consul sending him out shall forthwith report such act of deportation, with the grounds of his decision, to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, or, in a case

where the party so deported is a native of the aforesaid territories, to the Governor-General of India.

XXIII. And it is further ordered, that a report of every sentence passed by a subordinate Consular officer in the matters referred to in Articles, XVII, XVIII, XIX, XX, and XXI of this Order, and awarding a fine exceeding twenty dollars, or imprisonment for more than ten days, shall be sent in to the superior Consular officer of the district ; and, on the receipt of such report, such superior Consular officer shall proceed, without assessors, to revise such sentence as to him may seem fit ; and if the sentence should have been pronounced by the subordinate Consular officer, without assessors, or with the concurrence of assessors, then the decision pronounced by the superior Consular officer, on revision of the proceedings, shall be final ; but if the sentence of the subordinate Consular officer shall have been pronounced, with dissent on the part of the assessors, or of any of them, then the superior Consular officer shall not proceed to revise such sentence, but shall submit the whole proceedings to the Consul-General in the same manner as if the case had been originally heard and decided by the superior Consular officer, with dissent on the part of the assessors, or any of them.

XXIV. And it is further ordered, that it shall be lawful for any of Her Majesty's Consuls to send any person sentenced to imprisonment under this Order, at any time while such sentence of imprisonment is in the course of execution, to Hong Kong, in any of Her Majesty's ships of war, or in any British ship or vessel, to undergo his term of imprisonment in any jail in Hong Kong, and it shall be lawful for the commander of any of Her Majesty's ships of war, or of any

British ship or vessel, to receive any such person on board, with a copy of such sentence and a warrant from the Consul for its due execution, addressed to the Chief Magistrate of Police of the said Colony of Hong Kong, and thereupon to convey him in custody to Hong Kong, and, on his arrival there, to deliver him with the said copy of such sentence and warrant, into the custody of the said Chief Magistrate of Police, or other officer of Her Majesty within the said Colony, lawfully acting as such, who, on the receipt of the said warrant, and of the person therein named, shall be authorised to commit, and shall commit, such person to any jail of the said Colony ; and such sentence shall be enforced to execution in the said common jail, in the same manner as if the sentence had been awarded by the Supreme Court of the said Colony.

XXV. And it is further ordered, that in cases of assault not coming within the terms of Article XX of this Order, it shall be lawful for the Consul before whom complaint is made, to promote reconciliation between the parties, and to suffer compensation and amends to be made, and the proceedings thereby to be stayed.

XXVI. And it is further ordered, that save and except as regards offences committed by British subjects against the stipulations of Treaties between Her Majesty and the Tycoon of Japan, or against rules and regulations for the observance of the stipulations of such Treaties, duly affixed and exhibited according to the provisions of Article IV of this Order, or against rules and regulations for the peace, order, and good government of Her Majesty's subjects being within the dominions of the Tycoon of Japan, duly exhibited and affixed as aforesaid, and save and except as regards the offence of engaging in

trade, declared in Article XXIII of this Order to be unlawful, no act done by a British subject being within the dominions of the Tycoon of Japan shall be deemed and taken to be a crime, or misdemeanor, or offence, rendering the person committing it liable to punishment, which, if done within that part of Her Majesty's dominions called England, would not, by a Court of Justice having criminal jurisdiction in England, have been deemed and taken to be a crime or misdemeanor, or offence, rendering the person so committing it liable to punishment.

XXVII. And it is further ordered, that it shall be lawful for Her Majesty's Consul to cause any British subject charged with the commission of any crime or offence, the cognizance whereof may at any time appertain to him, to be sent in any of Her Majesty's ships of war, or in any British vessel, to Hong Kong, for trial before the Supreme Court of the said Colony; and it shall be lawful for the commander of any of Her Majesty's ships of war, or of any British vessel, to receive any such person on board, with a warrant from the said Consul, addressed to the Chief Magistrate of Police of the said Colony, and, thereupon, to convey him in custody to Hong Kong, and on his arrival there, to deliver him, with the said warrant, into the custody of the said Chief Magistrate of Police, or other officer within the said Colony lawfully acting as such, who, on the receipt of the said warrant, and of the party therein named, shall be authorized to commit, and shall commit, such party so sent for trial to any jail of or in the said Colony, and it shall be lawful for the keeper of the said jail to cause such party to be detained in safe and proper custody, and to be produced upon the order of the said Supreme Court; and the Supreme Court at

the sessions to be next holden shall proceed to hear and determine the charge against such party in the same manner as if the crime with which he may be charged had been committed within the Colony of Hong Kong.

And it is further ordered, that Her Majesty's Consul on any occasion of sending a prisoner to Hong Kong for trial, shall observe the provisions made with regard to prisoners sent for trial to a British Colony in an Act passed in the sixth and seventh years of Her Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act to remove doubts as to the exercise of power and jurisdiction by Her Majesty within divers countries and places out of Her Majesty's dominions, and to render the same more effectual."

XXVIII. And it is further ordered, that the Supreme Court of the Colony of Hong Kong shall have, and may exercise concurrently with Her Majesty's Consul, authority and jurisdiction in regard to all suits of a Civil nature between British subjects, arising within any parts of the dominions of the Emperor of Japan: Provided always, that the said Supreme Court shall not be bound, unless in a fit case it shall deem it right so to do, by writ of "certiorari," or otherwise, to debar or prohibit the Consul from hearing and determining, pursuant to the provisions of the several Articles of this Order, any suit of a Civil nature between British subjects, or to stay the proceedings of the Consul in any such matter.

XXIX. And it is further ordered, that a minute of the proceedings in every case heard and determined before a Consul, in pursuance of this Order, shall be drawn up and signed by the Consul, and shall, in cases when assessors are present, be open for the inspection of such assessors, and for their signature if they shall concur therein; and such minute, together with the

depositions of the witnesses, shall be preserved in the public office of the said Consul, and a copy of every such minute and of such depositions shall, if the Consul-General see fit to require them, be transmitted by the Consul to the said Consul-General.

XXX. And whereas it is stipulated in and by the said Treaty agreed upon and concluded between Her Majesty and His said Majesty the Tycoon of Japan as aforesaid, that the ports and towns of Hakodaki, Kanagawa, and Nagasaki, shall be opened to British subjects on the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, and that, in addition thereto, the following ports and towns shall be opened to them at the dates thereinafter and hereinafter specified, that is to say, Nee-e-gata, or if Nee-e-gata be found unsuitable as a harbour, another convenient port on the west coast of Nipou, on the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, and Hiogo on the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three :

Now it is hereby further ordered, that all trade whatsoever of Her Majesty's subjects in, to, or from any part of the dominions of the Tycoon of Japan, excepting the ports and towns aforesaid, and all trade whatsoever of Her Majesty's subjects in, to, or from any of the ports and towns aforesaid, before the respective days and times specified in the said Treaty as aforesaid, shall be and the same is hereby declared to be unlawful, and every person engaged in such trade as a principal, agent, shipowner, shipmaster, or supercargo, shall be liable to be appprehended by any of Her Majesty's Consuls, and shall, when so apprehended, be sent by him to Jeddo, in any of Her Majesty's ships of war, or in any British ship or vessel, for trial before the Consul-General. And it shall be

lawful for the Commander of Her Majesty's ships of war, or of any British ship or vessel, to receive any such person on board under a warrant from the said Consul addressed to the Consul-General, and thereupon to convey him in custody to Jeddo, and, on his arrival there, to deliver him, with the said warrant, into the custody of the said Consul-General, who, on the receipt of the said warrant and the person therein named, shall be authorised to commit, and shall commit, the person so sent for trial, and detain, or cause him to be detained, in any place of safe custody at Jeddo, and the Consul-General shall forthwith proceed to hear and determine the charge against such person, and such person shall, upon conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding ten thousand dollars, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years.

XXXI. And it is further ordered, that it shall be lawful for any of the commanders of Her Majesty's ships, or any other officer duly authorised in that behalf, to seize any ship or vessel under the British flag, which may reasonably be suspected of having been engaged, or of being engaged, in any trade declared by the next preceding Article of this Order to be illegal, and to bring such ship or vessel, and the master, officers, supercargo, and crew thereof to Jeddo, and there to detain such ship or vessel, and the master, officers, supercargo, and crew thereof, until the said Consul-General shall have tried and determined the charge which may be brought against them, or any of them, in respect of such unlawful trade as aforesaid.

XXXII. And it is further ordered, that all fines and penalties imposed by or under this Order may be enforced and levied by distress and seizure, and sale of ships, and goods, and chattels, and no bill of sale, mortgage, or transfer of any

property whatsoever, made after the apprehension of any person for any offence against, or cognizable under any of the provisions of this Order, or with a view to security or indemnity against any such offence to be thereafter committed, shall be of any force or avail whatsoever to defeat or affect the operation of any of the provisions of this Order.

XXXIII. And it is further ordered that it shall be lawful for the Consul-General from time to time to establish rules of practice to be observed in proceedings before the said Consul, and to make regulations for defraying the expenses of witnesses in such proceedings, and the costs of criminal prosecutions, and also to establish rates of fees to be taken in regard to civil suits heard and determined before the said Consul, and it shall be lawful for the said Consul to enforce by distress and seizure, and sale of goods, or if there be no goods by imprisonment, the payment of such established fees, and of such expenses as may be adjudged against the parties or any of them: Provided always, that a table specifying the rates of fees to be so taken shall be affixed and kept exhibited in the public office of the said Consul.

XXXIV. And it is further ordered, that all fees, penalties, fines, and forfeitures, levied under this Order, save and except such penalties as may by Treaty be payable to the Japanese Government, shall be paid to the public account, and be applied in diminution of the public expenditure on account of the Consular establishment in Japan: Provided always, that in the event of the Japanese authorities declining to receive any fine payable to the Japanese Government as aforesaid, the same shall be paid to the public account and applied in the manner last mentioned.

XXXV. And it is further ordered, that it

shall be lawful for any of Her Majesty's Consuls to grant probate of the will, or letters of administration of the intestate estate, of a British subject deceased and leaving property within the limits of the district within which such Consul shall exercise authority ; and in the case of a party so deceased, either leaving a will or intestate, it shall be lawful for the Consul, provided that probate of the will, or letters of administration to the estate, of the party deceased, shall not have been applied for within thirty days by any person lawfully entitled thereto, to administer to such estate, and to reserve to himself out of the proceeds of such estate a commission not exceeding two and a-half per centum on such proceeds.

XXXVI. And it is further ordered, that a register shall be kept by each and every of Her Majesty's Consuls, of all British subjects residing within the ports, places or districts of Japan within his jurisdiction ; and that every British subject now residing within the dominions of the Tycoon of Japan shall, within a reasonable time after the commencement and taking effect of this Order, to be specified in a notice to be affixed and publicly exhibited in the Consular Office, apply to the Consul of the district to be enrolled in such register ; and every British subject who may arrive within the said dominions, save and except any British subject who may be borne on the muster-roll of any British ship or vessel arriving in a port of Japan, shall, within a reasonable time after his arrival, to be specified as aforesaid, apply to the Consul of the district to be enrolled in such register ; and any British subject who shall refuse or neglect to make application so to be enrolled, and who shall not be able to excuse, to the satisfaction of the said Consul, such his refusal or neglect, shall not be entitled to

be recognized or protected as a British subject in any difficulties or suits whatsoever in which he may be involved in the dominions of the Tycoon of Japan, within the time during which he shall not have been so enrolled.

XXXVII. And it is further ordered, that the Consul within his Consular district may exercise any of the powers which by any Acts of the Imperial Parliament, now enacted or hereinafter to be enacted, for the regulation of merchant seamen, or for the regulation of the mercantile marine, may be exercised by one or more justices of the peace within Her Majesty's dominions.

XXXVIII. And it is further ordered, that nothing in this Order contained, shall be taken or construed to preclude a British Consul within the dominions of the Tycoon of Japan, from performing any act of administration or jurisdiction, or other act, which British Consuls within other States in amity with Her Majesty are, by law, usage, or sufferance, enabled to perform.

XXXIX. And it is further ordered, that any suit or action brought against any person by reason of anything done under the authority, and in execution of, the power or jurisdiction of Her Majesty, entrusted to him by this Order, or in execution of any of the provisions of this Order, shall be commenced within six calendar months after the fact committed, and not otherwise; and the defendant in every such action or suit shall be entitled to the benefit of the provisions made with respect to defendants in actions or suits in an Act passed in the sixth and seventh years of Her Majesty, entitled "An Act to remove doubts as to the exercise of power and jurisdiction by Her Majesty, within divers countries and places out of Her Majesty's dominions, and to render the same more effectual."

And the Right Honourable the Earl of Malmesbury, and the Right Honourable Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, Bart., two of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, and the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, are to give the necessary directions herein as to them may respectively appertain.

Wm. L. Bathurst.

At the Court at *Buckingham-Palace*, the 3rd day of *March*, 1859.

The QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty in Council was pleased to fix the rate of dues (as set forth in this Gazette) to be paid by the master or owner of any ship which passes the new light-house on Goodrevy Island, in St. Ives Bay, in the county of Cornwall, erected by the Corporation of the Trinity House of Deptford Strond.

At the Court at *Buckingham-Palace*, the 3rd day of *March*, 1859.

The QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty in Council was pleased to order upon the representation of the Right Honourable Spencer Horatio Walpole, late one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State (as set forth in this Gazette), that no new burial-ground shall be opened in any of the undermentioned parishes without the previous approval of one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, and that burials in the said parishes shall be discontinued with the following modifications, from and after the fourteenth of March instant (except as is herein otherwise directed), as follows; viz.:—

WHAPLODE, LINCOLNSHIRE.—In the *church* of Whaplode Drove; and from and after the first

day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, in the *churchyard*. CROMER, NORFOLK.—In the *parish church* of Cromer; and from and after the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, in the *churchyard*, with the exception of now existing vaults and brick graves, which can be opened without the disturbance of soil that has been already buried in, and in which each coffin shall be separately entombed in brick or stone work, properly cemented, and also, with the exception of family earthen graves, in which no body shall be buried without a covering of four feet of earth. DENHAM, BUCKS.—In the *parish church* of Denham, in the county of Buckingham; and from and after the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, in the *churchyard*, except in now existing vaults and brick graves, which can be opened without disturbing soil that has been already buried in, and in which each coffin shall be separately entombed in brick or stone work, properly cemented; also, with the exception of now existing family earthen graves, in which no body shall be buried within four feet of the general surface of the ground. MELTHAM, YORKSHIRE.—In the *parish church* of Meltham, in the county of York; and in the *old churchyard*, with the exception of now existing vaults and brick graves, which can be opened without disturbing soil that has been already buried in, and in which each coffin shall be imbedded in a layer of powdered charcoal, four inches thick, and be separately entombed in brick or stone work, properly cemented; and it is also ordered that the flags covering the vaults and graves in Meltham Church be taken up, so that all hollow spaces beneath may be filled up with earth, that the area over the vaults

and graves be covered with a layer of powdered charcoal, eight inches thick, and the flag-stones be carefully relaid and cemented. ALMONDBURY, YORKSHIRE.—In the *parish church* of Aldmondbury, in the county of York; and from and after the first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, in the *old* and *new churchyards*, with the exception of now existing vaults and brick graves, which can be opened without disturbing soil that has been already buried in, and in which each coffin shall be embedded in a layer of powdered charcoal, four inches thick, and be separately entombed in brick or stone work, properly cemented, and, also, with the exception of now existing family earthen graves, in which no bodies shall be buried without a covering of four feet of earth, measuring from the upper surface of the coffin to the ordinary level of the ground. PULHAM, NORFOLK.—Beneath the *church* of *Saint Mary Magdalen*, Pulham; and from and after the first day of January one thousand eight hundred and sixty, in the *churchyard*, with the exception of now existing vaults and brick graves, which can be opened without disturbing soil that has been already buried in, and in which each body shall be separately entombed in brick or stone work, properly cemented. BENENDEN, KENT.—Beneath the *parish church* of Benenden, Kent.

At the Court at *Buckingham-Palace*, the 3rd day of *March*, 1859.

The QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty in Council was pleased to order that the time for the discontinuance of burials in the churchyards and

chapelyard undermentioned be postponed as follows, viz.:

In the Minster Churchyard, BEVERLEY, from the first of March to the first of May, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine; in the chapelyard of the ecclesiastical district of *Whitechapel, Cleckheaton*, in the parish of BIRSTAL, Yorkshire, from the first of March to the first of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine; in St. James's Churchyard, *Heckmondwike*, in the parish of BIRSTAL, Yorkshire, from the first of March to the first of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine; in the churchyard of the parish of GILLINGHAM, Kent, from the fifteenth of February to the first of May, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine; in the churchyard of SOWERBY BRIDGE, in the parish of Halifax, from the first of March to the first of October, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine.

At the Court at *Buckingham-Palace*, the 3rd day of *March*, 1859.

The QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty in Council was pleased to order that the representations made by the Right Honourable Spencer Horatio Walpole, late one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State (as set forth in this Gazette), that no new burial-ground should be opened in any of the undermentioned parishes without the previous approval of one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, and that interments in the same should be discontinued, with the following modifications:

SAINT BOTOLPH, COLCHESTER.—Forthwith in the *Garrison Burial-ground*, in the parish of Saint

Botolph, Colchester. LLANBEDR, DENBIGHSHIRE. — Forthwith in Llanbedr *Churchyard*, except in graves which can be opened without the exposure of remains, and that no body be buried within four feet of the surface of the ground, except in walled graves in which each coffin shall be embedded in charcoal and separately entombed in an air-tight manner.

should be taken into consideration by a Committee of the Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, on the twelfth day of April next.

Buckingham-Palace, March 3, 1859.

This day had audience of Her Majesty:

Don Francisco de Rivero, Minister Resident from the Republic of Peru, to deliver his letter of recall;

Also Monsieur Osma, to deliver his credentials in the same character;

To which audiences they were respectively introduced by the Right Honourable the Earl of Malmesbury, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and conducted by Major-General the Honourable Sir Edward Cust, K.C.H., Her Majesty's Master of the Ceremonies.

Foreign-Office, March 1, 1859.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint the Honourable Frederick William Adolphus Bruce, Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in China, to be also Chief Superintendent of British trade in China.

Whitehall, February 28, 1859.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Frederick Riviere, Esq., to be Captain in the Artillery

Company of London, in the room of William Mathew Armstrong, Esq., resigned.

The Queen has also been pleased to appoint Edwin Fox, Gent., to be Lieutenant in the Artillery Company of London.

Crown Office, March 4, 1859.

MEMBER returned to serve in the present PARLIAMENT.

Borough of Midhurst.

John Hardy, of Dunstall, in the county of Stafford, Esq., in the room of Samuel Warren, Esq., who has accepted the office of Steward of Her Majesty's Manor of Northstead.

Crown Office.

[ERRATUM in the Gazette of February 8, 1859.]

CIRCUIT OF THE PRINCIPALITY OF WALES.

Flintshire—For "to meet at *Flint*,"
Read "to meet at *Mold*."

NOTICE.

NAVAL TURKISH MEDALS.

Department of the Accountant-General of the Navy, Admiralty, Somerset-House, March 1*st*, 1859.

HER Majesty having been graciously pleased to approve of the grant of a Medal which has been awarded by the Sultan of the Ottoman Empire to the Officers and Crews of Her Majesty's Ships employed in the Black Sea, between the 17th September, 1854, the date of the landing

of the Troops, and the 9th September, 1855, the date of the fall of Sebastopol.

Notice is hereby given, that a portion of such Medals have arrived in this Country, and will be distributed in the first instance, to Officers and Men on board Her Majesty's Ships on the Home Stations, and persons at present in the United Kingdom.

A further notice will be given when the remaining portion of the Medals shall have been received.

Every applicant must state his rank or rating, and the name of the ship or ships on board which he served ; also in the case of every Petty Officer, Seaman, or Marine, it is indispensable that his application should be accompanied by his certificate of service, except in the case of his being on board one of Her Majesty's ships, and the application being made through his Commanding Officer, in which case the certificate will not be required.

When there are several claimants on board the same ship, it is desirable that they should make their applications in one letter through their Commanding Officer, by a list alphabetically arranged under the ships in which they were serving at the time, and affording the information as above required.

No other claims should be mixed up with the applications for the Medals in question, and in all cases where the parties have served in more than one ship in the Black Sea between the dates before stated, the name of each ship must be given.

Distribution will commence on the 4th day of March, 1859.

(287.)

Board of Trade, Whitehall, March 3, 1859.

The Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade and Plantations have received, through the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of a Despatch from Her Majesty's Consul at St. Petersburg, reporting the following alterations in the Russian import duties on the undermentioned articles:

Articles of furniture, in iron, weighing less than 1 pood (36 lbs.), each piece, 4 roubles.

Articles of furniture, in iron, weighing more than 1 pood (36 lbs.), each piece, including painted iron bedsteads, 1 rouble.

Articles of furniture, with bronze ornaments, half the duties payable on bronze.

Articles of furniture covered with leather, Utrecht velvet, or any other tissue, will be charged 25 per cent. in addition to the import duty.

Fruit juice, not sweetened, per pood, 40 copecs.

Cinnamon may be imported at the Custom-house of the second and third classes.

(295).

Board of Trade, Whitehall, March 3, 1859.

The Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade and Plantations have received, through the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Consul at Lisbon, transmitting a copy of two Notices issued by the Board of Health at that capital, one of which declares the Port of Alexandria, in Egypt, to be considered free from infection of the plague; the other announces, that, in consequence of the alterations in progress at the

Lisbon lazaretto, it will not be open for the reception of merchandize arriving from infected ports; it will, however, continue open for the admission of passengers, subject to quarantine. Goods arriving from infected ports cannot be discharged in any Portuguese ports without having duly undergone quarantine at the lazaretto of Vigo, Mahon, or at any other accredited lazaretto.

War-Office, Pall-Mall,
4th March, 1859.

3rd Regiment of Dragoon Guards.

Major-General John Scott, C.B., to be Colonel, vice Lieutenant-General James Claud Bourchier, K.C., deceased. Dated 13th February, 1859.

31st Regiment of Foot.

Major-General Peter Edmonstone Craigie, C.B., to be Colonel, vice General Sir Alexander Leith, K.C.B., deceased. Dated 20th February, 1859.

War-Office, Pall-Mall,
4th March, 1859.

4th Regiment of Dragoon Guards, Cornet John Augustus Beaumont has been permitted to resign his Commission. Dated 4th March, 1859.

6th Dragoon Guards, Robert Stewart Blackett, Gent., to be Cornet, by purchase, in succession to Lieutenant Uniacke, promoted. Dated 4th March, 1859.

3rd Light Dragoons, Lieutenant Richard Blundell to be Captain, by purchase, vice Fawcett, who retires. Dated 4th March, 1859.

Cornet Frederick G. Forsyth Grant to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Blundell. Dated 4th March, 1859.

7th Light Dragoons, Brevet-Major William Dascon Bushe to be Major, without purchase, vice Horne, deceased. Dated 1st January, 1859.

Lieutenant Robert Hale to be Captain, without purchase, vice Bushe. Dated 1st January, 1859.

Cornet C. P. Viscount Royston to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Hale. Dated 1st January, 1859.

Serjeant Richard Simmons to be Cornet, without purchase, in succession to Major Horne, deceased. Dated 1st January, 1859.

10th Light Dragoons. The Christian name of Cornet Brougham is Wilfrid, and not Welfrid, as stated in the Gazette of 18th February, 1859.

Royal Artillery, Second Captain and Brevet-Major Henry Peel Yates to be Captain, vice Margesson, placed upon half-pay. Dated 15th February, 1859.

Lieutenant Eardley Maitland to be Second Captain, vice Yates. Dated 15th February, 1859.

Royal Engineers, Quartermaster-Serjeant Mathias Moore to be Lieutenant and Adjutant of the Royal Engineer Field Train, vice Saville, appointed Adjutant of the Invalid Depôt, at Chatham. Dated 24th February, 1859.

6th Regiment of Foot, Lieutenant Thomas Hill Lucas, from the 36th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Neal, who exchanges. Dated 4th March, 1859.

9th Foot, Ensign Richard Roberts to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Douglas, promoted. Dated 4th March, 1859.

12*th Foot*, Captain and Adjutant Legh Richmond Parry, from a Depôt Battalion, to be Captain, vice Munro, who exchanges. Dated 4th March, 1859.

Ensign Francis John Gosselin has been permitted to resign his Commission. Dated 4th March, 1859.

13*th Foot*, Ensign William Moffett to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Segrave, promoted Dated 4th March, 1859.

22*nd Foot*, Lieutenant John Robert Mather, from the 3rd West India Regiment, to be Lieutenant. vice Helden, who exchanges. Dated 4th March, 1859.

Lieutenant Herbert Charles Patton to be Adjutant, vice Chichester, who resigns the Adjutancy only. Dated 4th March, 1859.

26*th Foot*, Lieutenant Edward A. Collins to be Captain, without purchase, vice Quartley, deceased. Dated 28th January, 1859.

Ensign Thomas Turner to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Collins. Dated 28th January, 1859.

36*th Foot*, Lieutenant William Neal, from the 6th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Lucas, who exchanges. Dated 4th March, 1859.

Surgeon James Jopp, M.D., having completed twenty years' full-pay service, to be Surgeon-Major, under the Royal Warrant of 1st October, 1858. Dated 22nd February, 1859.

45*th Foot*, Lieutenant Wyrley Birch, from the 88th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice W. John Saul, who exchanges. Dated 4th March, 1859.

50*th Foot*, Ensign Charles Richard King to be Adjutant, vice Lieutenant Goff, who resigns the Adjutancy only. Dated 4th March, 1859.

71*st Foot*, Captain James Arthur Gore to be Major, by purchase, vice Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel Blennerhassett, who retires. Dated 4th March, 1859.

Lieutenant Charles James Mounsey to be Captain, by purchase, vice Gore. Dated 4th March, 1859.

77*th Foot*, Ensign John Wordsworth to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Rising, who retires. Dated 4th March, 1859.

88*th Foot*, Lieutenant William John Saul, from the 45th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Wyrley Birch, who exchanges. Dated 4th March, 1859.

89*th Foot*, Lieutenant Robert G. Newbigging, to be Adjutant, vice Barstow, promoted. Dated 10th December, 1858.

2*nd West India Regiment*, Ensign John William Lloyd to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Hall, who retires. Dated 4th March, 1859.

3*rd West India Regiment*, Lieutenant William Augustus Trydell Helden, from the 22nd Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Mather, who exchanges. Dated 4th March, 1859.

Ceylon Rifle Regiment, Captain and Brevet-Major James Mitchell Macdonald to be Major, by purchase, vice Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel Lillie, who retires. Dated 4th March, 1859.

Lieutenant William Henry Peel, from the Cape Mounted Rifles, to be Captain, by purchase, vice Macdonald. Dated 4th March, 1859.

Gold Coast Artillery Corps. The first Christian name of Ensign Smyth, appointed on 17th December, 1858, is *Edmund*, not *Edward* as then stated.

DEPOT BATTALION.

Captain Innes Colin Munro, from the 12th Foot, to be Adjutant, vice Parry, who exchanges. Dated 4th March, 1859.

BREVET.

The following promotions to take place consequent on the decease of General Sir Alexander Leith, K.C.B., Colonel of the 31st Regiment, on 19th February, 1859 :—

Colonel John Patton, Inspecting Field Officer of a Recruiting District, to be Major-General. Dated 20th February, 1859.

Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel, Thomas Prior, Captain on half-pay 5th Foot, to be Colonel. Dated 20th February, 1859.

Brevet-Major Henshaw Russell, Captain upon half-pay 60th Foot, and Staff-Officer of Pensioners, to be Lieutenant-Colonel. Dated 20th February, 1859.

Captain John Chester, upon half-pay York Chasseurs, and Staff-Officer of Pensioners, to be Major. Dated 20th February, 1859.

The undermentioned Officers of the Royal Engineers, having completed three years' service in the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, to be Colonels in the Army, under the Royal Warrant of 3rd November, 1854 :—

Lieutenant-Colonel Sir William Thomas Denison, K.C.B. Dated 13th December, 1857.

Lieutenant-Colonel George Wynne. Dated 13th January, 1858.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Drury Harness, C.B. Dated 13th January, 1858.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Yolland. Dated 13th January, 1858.

War-Office, Pall-Mall,
4th March, 1859.

Memorandum.

Lieutenant Robert Smith, having obtained a First Class Certificate at the School of Musketry

at Hythe, has been appointed by the General Commanding-in-Chief, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State for War, to act as Instructor of Musketry to the Royal Dublin City Regiment of Militia. Dated 1st February, 1859.

Admiralty, February 19, 1859.

Corps of Royal Marines.

Gentleman Cadet Robert Charles Harvey to be Second Lieutenant.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Stafford.

Basil Thomas Fitz Herbert, Esq., to be Deputy Lieutenant. Dated 21st December, 1858.

Queen's Own Royal Regiment of Staffordshire Yeomanry Cavalry.

Blundell Hawkes, Gent., to be Lieutenant, vice Grazebrook, resigned. Dated 21st February, 1859.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Worcester.

Worcestershire Regiment of Militia.

Frank Robert Paulet, Gent., to be Lieutenant, vice Tait, resigned.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Monmouth.

Royal Monmouthshire Light Infantry Regiment of Militia.

Captain Francis McDonnell to be Major, vice Herbert, resigned. Dated 1st March, 1859.

Lieutenant William Leigh to be Captain, vice McDonnell, promoted. Dated 1st March, 1859.

Ensign Reginald Blewitt Dowling to be Lieutenant, vice Leigh, promoted. Dated 1st March, 1859.

Ensign Rhys Brychan Powell to be Lieutenant, vice Houghton Forrest, whose Commission has been cancelled. Dated 1st March, 1859.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Aberdeen.

Royal Aberdeenshire Highlanders.

Ensign Robert H. Playfair to be Lieutenant, vice Patrick Browne Simpson, appointed to 6th Foot. Dated 24th February, 1859.

Ensign Robertson Gilchrist Marshall to be Lieutenant, vice James Charles Henderson, resigned. Dated 24th February, 1859.

Ensign Daniel Macleod Fullarton to be Lieutenant, vice Gersham Herrick, appointed to 5th Foot. Dated 24th February, 1859.

Ensign Robert Campbell to be Lieutenant, vice George Robertson, resigned. Dated 24th February, 1859.

Cambridgeshire Militia.

The Commissions of the undermentioned Officers of the Cambridgeshire Militia, absent, without leave, from the training of the Regiment on the 17th September, 1858, have been cancelled, viz.:

Captain Edward Horlock Mortimer.
Lieutenant William Philip Newton.
Surgeon William Augustus Joberns.

Royal Ayrshire Rifles.

Notification.—Her Majesty has been pleased to accept the resignation of the Commission held by Surgeon John Joseph Moscrop Abercromby in

the Royal Ayrshire Militia. Dated 17th February, 1859.

Home Office, March 3, 1859.

The Original Ragged and Industrial School at Marionville, near Edinburgh, has been certified by the Secretary of State as fit to be a Reformatory School, under the provisions of the statute 17 and 18 Vict., c. 74.

Local Government Act, 1858.

Notice is given in this Gazette by the Right Honourable Spencer Horatio Walpole, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, that the Local Government Act, 1858, has been adopted within the borough of Wrexham, in the county of Denbigh.—Dated the 1st day of March, 1859.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of MARCH 8, 1859.

CHAPTER of the Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle.

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, March 7, 1859.

A CHAPTER of the Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle having been summoned for this day, the following Knights Brethren, in their Mantles and Collars, assembled in the Green Drawing Room, viz. :

The Marquess of Tweeddale, the Earl of

Rosebery, the Duke of Montrose, and the Duke of Athole, attended by the under-mentioned officers in their mantles, and wearing their chains and badges, viz.: Sir John Stewart-Richardson, Baronet, Secretary, and Frederic-Peel Round, Esq., Gentleman Usher of the Green Rod.

At three o'clock the Knights Brethren were called over by the Secretary, when (Her Majesty and His Royal Highness The Prince Consort having passed into the Chapter-room), they proceeded, with the Officers of the Order, into the presence of the Sovereign.

The Queen being seated in her Chair of State, and His Royal Highness The Prince Consort at the table on the right hand of Her Majesty, The Sovereign was pleased to command the other Knights Brethren to take their seats at the table, according to their seniority in the Order, the Officers of the Order standing at the bottom of the table.

The Sovereign was then pleased to signify Her Royal pleasure touching the election of a Knight into the Order; whereupon the Knights Brethren proceeded to the election, and the suffrages having been collected by the Secretary (commencing with the Junior Knight), were by him, kneeling, presented to The Sovereign, who was pleased to declare that the Most Honourable Archibald, Marquess of Ailsa had been duly elected a Knight of the Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle.

Then, by command of The Sovereign, the Marquess of Ailsa was received at the door of the Chapter-room, by the Duke of Montrose and the Duke of Athole, the two junior Knights Brethren present, and conducted between them to Her Majesty, preceded by the Secretary (bearing the ensigns of the Order upon a velvet cushion), and by the Gentleman Usher of the Green Rod.

The Sword of State being thereupon delivered to The Sovereign, the Marquess of Ailsa kneeling near The Queen, was knighted therewith; after which his Lordship had the honour to kiss Her Majesty's hand; the Marquess of Ailsa rising, the Oath was administered to his Lordship by the Secretary.

The Marquess of Ailsa, then again kneeling, and the Secretary on his knee, presenting to Her Majesty the Ribband and Jewel of the Order, The Queen, assisted by His Royal Highness The Prince Consort, the Senior Knight, was graciously pleased to place the same over his Lordship's left shoulder.

His Lordship having again kissed The Sovereign's hand, and after receiving the congratulations of the Knights Brethren, retired.

The Chapter being ended, the Knights Brethren were, by command of Her Majesty, again called over by the Secretary, and with the Officers of the Order retired from the Royal presence with the usual reverences.

Whitehall, March 7, 1859.

The following Addresses of Congratulation to the Queen, on the occasion of the safe delivery of Her Royal Highness the Princess Frederick William of Prussia of a Prince, having been transmitted to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Home Department for presentation, have accordingly been presented by Him to Her Majesty, who has been pleased to receive the same very graciously:

From the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the city and borough of Chester.

From the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the borough of Middlesborough, in the North Riding of the county of York.

From the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the borough of Wakefield, in the county of York.

At the Court at *Buckingham-Palace*, the 3rd day of *March*, 1859.

The QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty in Council was pleased to approve the representations duly prepared (as set forth in this Gazette) by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England—

As to the assignment of a district chapelry to the consecrated church called Christ Church, situate at Wessington, in the parish of Crich, in the county of Derby, and in the diocese of Lichfield, to be named "The District Chapelry of Wessington."

For altering the boundaries of the new parish of Tilstock, in the county of Salop, and diocese of Lichfield.

As to the assignment of a consolidated chapelry to the consecrated church of Saint Mary, situate at South Milford, in the parish of Sherburn, in the county of York, and diocese of York, to be named "The Consolidated Chapelry of South Milford."

At the Court at *Buckingham-Palace*, the 3rd day of *March*, 1859.

The QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty in Council was pleased to order, with reference to a petition from the Local Board of Health for the parish of Croydon, in the county of Surrey, established under the Public Health Act (as set forth in this Gazette), that the said Local Board shall be a Burial Board for the district of such Local Board, in accordance with the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to amend the burial

Acts" passed in the session of Parliament held in the twentieth and twenty-first years of Her Majesty's reign.

Also, with reference to the petition of the Local Board of Health of the parish of Wanstead, in the county of Essex, established a district under the Public Health Act (as set forth in this Gazette), that the said Local Board shall be a Burial Board for the district of such Local Board, in accordance with the provisions of the said Act.

Whitehall, March 7, 1859.

The Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland appointing the Right Honourable Charles Henry Gordon Lennox (commonly called Earl of March), to be Poor Law Commissioner for England.

St. James's Palace, March 4, 1858.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint William White Cooper, Esq., to be Surgeon Oculist in Ordinary to Her Majesty, in the room of Henry Alexander, Esq., deceased.

St. James's Palace, March 4, 1859.

The Queen has been pleased, on the nomination of the Right Honourable the Earl of Shrewsbury and Talbot, to appoint Sir Charles Henry John Rich, Bart., one of Her Majesty's Honourable Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms, vice Edward Hayward, Esq., resigned.

St. James's Palace, March 5, 1859.

The Queen has been pleased, on the nomination of the Right Honourable the Earl of Shrewsbury

and Talbot, to appoint Captain Frederick Sykes Daubeney, late 44th Regiment, one of Her Majesty's Honourable Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms, vice Benjamin R. Williams, Esq., resigned.

Crown-Office, March 8, 1859.

MEMBER returned to serve in the present PARLIAMENT.

Borough of Bury Saint Edmunds.

The Honourable Alfred Hervey (commonly called Lord Alfred Hervey), in the room of the Right Honourable Frederick William Hervey (commonly called Earl Jermyn), now Marquis of Bristol, called to the House of Peers.

War-Office, Pall-Mall,
8th March, 1859.

11*th Regiment of Light Dragoons*, Brevet-Colonel E. W. Wilton Passy, from half-pay of a Depôt Battalion, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, paying the difference between infantry and cavalry, vice Brevet-Colonel John Douglas, C.B., who exchanges, receiving the same. Dated 8th March, 1859.

Major James Miller to be Lieutenant-Colonel, by purchase, vice Brevet-Colonel Passy, who retires. Dated 8th March, 1859.

Captain Harrington Astley Trevelyan to be Major, by purchase, vice Miller. Dated 8th March, 1859.

Lieutenant Frederick Shells to be Captain, by purchase, vice Trevelyan. Dated 8th March, 1859.

Cornet the Honourable James David Drummond to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Shells. Dated 8th March, 1859.

17*th Light Dragoons*, Cornet and Sub-Lieutenant George John Brudenell Bruce, from the 1st Life Guards, to be Cornet, vice Harding, promoted. Dated 8th March, 1859.

DEPOT BATTALION.

Lieutenant-Colonel the Honourable James Lyon Browne, from half-pay 21st Foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Brevet-Colonel Crutchley, appointed Commandant of the Royal Military Asylum. Dated 8th March, 1859.

Major Thomas Francis Hobbs to be Lieutenant-Colonel, by purchase, vice the Honourable James Lyon Browne, who retires. Dated 8th March, 1859.

Captain and Adjutant Ellis James Charter to be Major, by purchase, vice Hobbs. Dated 8th March, 1859.

CHAPLAIN'S DEPARTMENT.

The Reverend Robert Halpin, Chaplain to the Forces, to be Chaplain of the Third Class. Dated 13th November, 1849.

The Commission of the Reverend J. T. Twining, D. D., as Chaplain of the Third Class, to be antedated to 1st April, 1842.

The Commission of the Reverend Edward J. Rogers, as Chaplain of the Fourth Class to be antedated to 26th March, 1845.

War-Office, Pall-Mall,
8th March, 1859.

MEMORANDUM.

Lieutenant John William P. Field, having obtained a First Class Certificate at the School of Musketry at Hythe, has been appointed by the General Commanding-in-Chief, with the concur-

rence of the Secretary of State f r War, to act as Instructor of Musketry to the Honourable Artillery Company of London. Dated 3rd November, 1858.

Commission signed by the Queen.

East Kent Regiment of Militia.

George Shirley Maxwell, late Captain East Kent Militia, to be Adjutant, vice Jacson, resigned. Dated 3rd February, 1859.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Lincoln.

Royal North Lincoln Militia.

John Cowell Helden, Gent., to be Ensign, vice A. F. Tanner, resigned. Dated 2nd March, 1859.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Warwick.

Warwickshire Militia.

2nd Regiment.

Lieutenant Henry Howkins to be Captain, vice Plevins, resigned. Dated 14th February, 1859.

1st Regiment.

James Crosswell, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Edmund Augustus Gunn Cunninghame, promoted. Dated 21st February, 1859.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the West Riding of the County of York *and of the City and County of the City of* York.

Sir Lionel Milborne Swinnerton Pilkington, Bart., to be Deputy Lieutenant. Dated 25th February, 1859.

West York Rifle Regiment of Militia.

Thornton Salvin, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Thomas Leonard Hill, whose Commission has been cancelled. Dated 7th February, 1859.

3*rd Regiment* (*Light Infantry*) *of West York Militia.*

Francke Mucklestone Allen, Esq., late Captain Royal Carnarvon Rifles, to be Captain, vice Bower, who retires. Dated 13th January, 1859.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Monmouth.

Royal Monmouthshire Light Infantry Regiment of Militia.

William Bredin, Gent., to be Lieutenant, vice Daunt, whose Commission has been cancelled.

MEMORANDUM.

1*st Regiment Royal Cheshire Militia.*

Lieutenant George A'Court Webb, resigned. Dated 25th February, 1859.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of MARCH 11, 1859.

Whitehall, March 10, 1859.

THE following Address of Congratulation to the Queen, on the occasion of the safe delivery of Her Royal Highness the Princess Frederick William of Prussia of a Prince, having been transmitted to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Home Department for presentation, has accordingly been presented by him to Her Majesty, who has been pleased to receive the same very graciously:

From the Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens of the city of Carlisle, in Council assembled.

At the Court at *Buckingham-Palace*, the 3rd day of *March*, 1859.

The QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty in Council was pleased to approve the representations duly prepared (as set forth in this Gazette) by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England—

As to the assignment of a consolidated chapelry to the consecrated church of Saint James, situate at Wardle, in the new parish of Saint John Small Bridge, in the county of Lancaster, and diocese of Manchester, to be named "The consolidated chapelry of Saint James Wardle."

As to the assignment of a district chapelry to the consecrated church of Saint Stephen, situate at Netherthope, in the parish of Saint Peter Shef-

field, in the county of York, and in the diocese of York, to be named "The District Chapelry of Saint Stephen, Netherthorpe."

And as to the assignment of a district chapelry to the consecrated church of Saint Matthew, situate at Meerbrook, in the parish of Leek, in the county of Stafford, and in the diocese of Lichfield, to be named "The District Chapelry of Saint Matthew, Meerbrook."

War-Office, 9th March, 1859.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the appointment of Rear-Admiral Sir Thomas Hastings, Knt., C.B., sometime Principal Storekeeper of the Ordnance, to be an Ordinary Member of the Civil Division of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders, of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath.

Whitehall, March 9, 1859.

The Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, constituting and appointing the Right Honourable Sir John Somerset Pakington Bart.; Vice-Admiral William Fanshawe Martin; Vice-Admiral the Honourable Sir Richard Saunders Dundas, K.C.B.; Rear-Admiral Alexander Milne, K.C.B.; Captain the Honourable Swynfen Thomas Carnegie, C.B.; and the Honourable Frederick Lygon, to be Her Majesty's Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of the said United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the dominions, islands, and territories, thereunto belonging.

Foreign-Office, March 10, 1859.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr. J. W. S. May as Consul at Liverpool for His Majesty the King of the Netherlands.

The Queen has also been pleased to approve of Don Juan Antonio Arguch as Consul at Newcastle-upon-Tyne for Her Majesty the Queen of Spain.

Downing-Street, March 9, 1859.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Samuel Mitchell, Esq., to be Colonial Secretary for the Island of Grenada, and Henry Grattan Bushe, Esq., to be Inspector of Police for the Island of Trinidad.

Crown-Office.

March 9, 1859.

MEMBERS returned to serve in the present PARLIAMENT.

Borough of Tewkesbury.

The Honourable Frederick Lygon, of Madresfield Court, in the county of Worcester, one of the Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral.

County of Wilts.

Northern Division.

The Right Honourable Thomas Henry Sutton Sotheron Estcourt, of Estcourt, in the county of Gloucester, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

March 10.

County of Sussex.

Western Division.

The Right Honourable Charles Henry Gordon Lennox (commonly called Earl of March), President of the Poor Law Board.

(313.)

Board of Trade, Whitehall, March 8, 1859.

The Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade and Plantations have received, through the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of a Despatch from Her Majesty's Consul at Lisbon, enclosing copy of a Portuguese Royal Decree, permitting the free importation into Portugal, until the 31st May next, of wheat, barley, and beans.

War-Office, Pall-Mall, 11th March, 1859.

1*st Regiment of Life Guards*, Thomas Rumbold Richardson, Gent., to be Cornet and Sub-Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Bruce, who was appointed to the 17th Light Dragoons, receiving the difference between the two Commissions. Dated 11th March, 1859.

1*st Dragoons*, William Lawrence Twentyman, Gent., to be Cornet, without purchase, vice Costobadie, promoted. Dated 11th March, 1859.

7*th Light Dragoons*, Cornet and Adjutant, John Mould to have the rank of Lieutenant. Dated 11th March, 1859.

Cornet, Charles H. Baillie to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Viscount Royston, whose promo-

tion by purchase on 11th January, 1859, has been cancelled. Dated 11th March, 1859.

Military Train, Surgeon William Walter Weld, from the 47th Foot, to be Surgeon, vice Fenwick Martin Tweddell, placed upon half-pay. Dated 11th March, 1859.

Royal Artillery, Surgeon Richard Francis Valpy De Lisle, from the 4th Foot, to be Surgeon, vice Warren, deceased. Dated 11th March, 1859.

Assistant-Surgeon William Taylor Morgan, M.D., from the Staff, to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Franklyn, promoted on the Staff. Dated 11th March, 1859.

Grenadier Guards, Ensign James T. Richard Lane Fox, from the Rifle Brigade, to be Ensign and Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Sir Henry Fletcher, Bart., who retires. Dated 11th March, 1859.

1*st Regiment of Foot*, Edward Croker Frings, Gent., to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Sneyd, appointed to the 21st Foot. Dated 11th March, 1859.

4*th Foot*, Surgeon Henry Fisher, from the Staff, to be Surgeon, vice De Lisle, appointed to the Royal Artillery. Dated 11th March, 1859.

6*th Foot*, Lieutenant John Edward Tewart to be Captain, by purchase, vice Dowglasse, who retires. Dated 11th March, 1859.

Lieutenant Richard Bolton to be Captain, by purchase, vice Catty, promoted. Dated 11th March, 1859.

James Bannatyne Blair, Gent., to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Butler, deceased. Dated 11th March, 1859.

7*th Foot*, Charles James Hayter, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Lloyd, promoted. Dated 11th March, 1859.

10*th Foot*, Rodney Stuart Riddell, Gent., to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Bourke, promoted in the 18th Foot. Dated 11th March, 1859.

12*th Foot*, William Lawson Saunder, Gent., to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Gosselin, who has resigned. Dated 11th March, 1859.

19*th Foot*, Alexander Bredin, Gent., to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Kirby, promoted. Dated 11th March, 1859.

21*st Foot*, John Hornby Conor, Gent., to be Ensign, without purchase. Dated 11th March, 1859.

25*th Foot*, Lieutenant E. A. T. Cunynghame to be Captain, by purchase, vice Brown, who retires. Dated 11th March, 1859.

Ensign N. C. Ramsay to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Cunynghame. Dated 11th March, 1859.

26*th Foot*, William Barton Wade, Gent., to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Turner, promoted. Dated 11th March, 1859.

30*th Foot*, Ensign John William Green to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Hampton, who retires. Dated 11th March, 1859.

41*st Foot*, Ensign Ashton Henry Warner to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Smith, deceased. Dated 20th January, 1859.

44*th Foot*, William John Edward Graham Sutherland, Gent., to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Trimmer, promoted. Dated 11th March, 1859.

45*th Foot*. The promotion of Ensign O'Neil to be antedated to 16th March, 1858, and to be vice Lieutenant Barnes, promoted in the 14th Foot, and not as stated in the Gazette of 23rd July, 1858.

The promotion of Ensign C. B. Steward to be antedated to 23rd July, 1858, and to be vice Lieutenant Rowland, promoted in the 22nd Foot, and not as stated in the Gazette of 17th September, 1858.

The promotion of Ensign Smith to be antedated to 17th September, 1858, and to be vice Lieutenant Walker, promoted in the 21st Foot.

Henry James Burford Hancock, Gent., to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Westby, who has resigned. Dated 11th March, 1859.

47*th Foot*, Surgeon William Singleton, M.D., from the Staff, to be Surgeon, vice Weld, appointed to the Military Train. Dated 11th March, 1859.

50*th Foot*, Ensign and Adjutant Charles Richard King to have the rank of Lieutenant. Dated 11th March, 1859.

Ensign George Henry Turner to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Hudson, who retires. Dated 11th March, 1859.

51*st Foot*, Francis Barnston, Gent., to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Burton, deceased. Dated 11th March, 1859.

53*rd Foot*, Ensign John Charles Bell to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice H. R. M. Wilson, deceased. Dated 3rd December, 1858.

Charles Henry Bonney, Gent., to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Bell. Dated 11th March, 1859.

56*th Foot*, Lieutenant Samuel Henry Harford to be Captain, by purchase, vice Pye Pye, who retires. Dated 11th March, 1859.

61*st Foot*, Surgeon Herbert Taylor Reade, from the Staff, to be Surgeon, vice Stewart, who exchanges. Dated 3rd January, 1859.

66*th Foot*, George Dalton Michell, Gent., to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Mardon, promoted. Dated 11th March, 1859.

71*st Foot*, Ensign John Boulderson to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Mounsey, promoted. Dated 11th March, 1859.

80*th Foot*, Ensign George Weir Cosens to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Pattisson, who retires. Dated 11th March, 1859.

Ensign R. Cuninghame C. Graham to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Bennett, who retires. Dated 11th March, 1859.

98*th Foot*, Ensign Charles Edward Woodward to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Blackett, promoted. Dated 11th March, 1859.

Rifle Brigade, the Honourable Thomas Charles Scott to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Broadbent, promoted. Dated 11th March, 1859.

Charles Fairfield, Gent., to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Hook, promoted. Dated 12th March, 1859.

3*rd West India Regiment*, Rifle Instructor Richard Webster to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Waugh, appointed to the 9th Foot. Dated 11th March, 1859.

Cape Mounted Rifles, Ensign Edward Yewd Brabant to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice W. Henry Peel, promoted, by purchase, in the Ceylon Rifle Regiment. Dated 11th March, 1859.

HOSPITAL STAFF.

Surgeon Ludovic Charles Stewart, from the 61st Foot, to be Surgeon, vice Reade, who exchanges. Dated 3rd January, 1859.

Assistant-Surgeon Henry Bowles Franklyn, M.D., from the Royal Artillery, to be Surgeon, vice

Singleton, appointed to the 47th Foot. Dated 11th March, 1859.

Assistant-Surgeon John Phillips Cunningham, M.D., from the 45th Foot, to be Surgeon, vice Fisher, appointed to the 4th Foot. Dated 11th March, 1859.

VETERINARY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Acting Veterinary-Surgeon Joseph Dulley has been permitted to resign his appointment. Dated 31st January, 1859.

BREVET.

Major Gravenor Kirby, Bengal Artillery, to be Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army. Dated 24th March, 1858.

To be Majors in the Army.

Captain James Thomas Walker, Bombay Engineers. Dated 19th January, 1858.

Captain Thomas Harmer Sibley, 62nd Bengal Native Infantry. Dated 19th January, 1858.

Captain William Maxwell, Bengal Artillery. Dated 24th March, 1858.

Captain Folliott Walker Baugh, 26th Bengal Native Infantry. Dated 24th March, 1858.

Captain Francis Geach Crossman, 45th Bengal Native Infantry. Dated 24th March, 1858.

Captain Charles St. George Brownlow, 15th Bengal Native Infantry. Dated 24th March, 1858.

Captain Frederick Octavius Salusbury, 1st Bengal European Fusiliers. Dated 20th July, 1858.

Captain Arthur Bunny, Bengal Artillery. Dated 20th July, 1858.

Captain George Alexander Renny, Bengal Artillery. Dated 20th July, 1858.

Captain George Hutchinson, Bengal Engineers. Dated 20th July, 1858.

Captain Osborn Wilkinson, 4th Bengal European Light Cavalry. Dated 20th July, 1858.

Second Captain William Wilson, Bengal Artillery. Dated 28th August, 1858.

Second Captain Edward Walker Ellis Walker, Bengal Artillery. Dated 28th August, 1858.

Second Captain Henry Parlett Bishop, Bengal Artillery. Dated 28th August, 1858.

Second Captain John Sabatier Frith, Bengal Artillery. Dated 28th August, 1858.

Second Captain William Wilberforce Harris Greathed, Bengal Engineers. Dated 28th August, 1858.

Second Captain Frederick Richards Maunsell, Bengal Engineers. Dated 28th August, 1858.

Second Captain George Edward Watson, Bengal Engineers. Dated 28th August, 1858.

Second Captain James Frederick Tennant, Bengal Engineers. Dated 28th August, 1858.

Second Captain Julius George Medley, Bengal Engineers. Dated 28th August, 1858.

Second Captain James John McLeod Innes, Bengal Engineers. Dated 28th August, 1858.

Second Captain George Tomkyns Chesney, Bengal Engineers. Dated 28th August, 1858.

Second Captain William Edmund Warrand, Bengal Engineers. Dated 28th August, 1858.

Second Captain Henry Alexander Brownlow, Bengal Engineers. Dated 28th August, 1858.

Second Captain Patrick Stewart, Bengal Engineers. Dated 28th August, 1858.

Second Captain Charles Scott, Madras Engineers. Dated 28th August, 1858.

Second Captain John Archibald Ballard, Bombay Engineers. Dated 28th August, 1858.

Second Captain Robert Cadell, Madras Artillery. Dated 28th August, 1858.

The promotion of Captain John Temple, 12th Madras Native Infantry, to be Major in the Army, to bear date 13*th April*, 1858, in lieu of 20*th July*, 1858, as stated in the Gazette of 28th January, 1859.

The undermentioned Officers of Her Majesty's Indian Army, who were promoted to the Brevet Rank of Major, with the date erroneously of 20*th July*, 1858, in the London Gazettes of 16th November, 1858, and 28th January, 1859, to have their Brevet Rank post dated to 28*th August*, 1858, being the day after they became Regimental Captains:

Second Captain W. Tod Brown, Bengal Artillery.

Second Captain James Shaw Gibb, Bengal Artillery.

Second Captain Richard Pittman, Bombay Artillery.

Admiralty, 7th March, 1859.

Corps of Royal Marines.

First Lieutenant and Adjutant Henry George Elliot to be Captain, vice Rider, retired.

Second Lieutenant Edward Charles Sparshott to be First Lieutenant, vice Elliot, promoted.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the West Riding of the County of York, *and of the City and County of the City of* York.

The Honourable Francis Stuart Wortley to be Deputy Lieutenant. Dated 1st March, 1859.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Dumbarton.

90th or Highland Borderers' Light Infantry Regiment of Militia.

Lieutenant James Frederick Bennett to be Captain, vice Macfarlane, resigned. Dated 9th March, 1859.

Ensign William James Balfour Junor to be Lieutenant, vice Bennett, promoted. Dated 9th March, 1859.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County Palatine of Durham.

Durham Artillery Regiment of Militia.

John James de la Taste, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant. Dated 7th March, 1859.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Kent.

East Kent Regiment of Militia.

George Shirley Maxwell, Adjutant of the said Regiment, to serve with the rank of Captain. Dated 25th February, 1859.

Royal Ayrshire Rifles.

Notification. — Ensign Charles Birdwood, having absented himself without leave from the recent training of his Regiment, is removed from the strength of it from this date. Dated 17th February, 1859.

TREASURY WARRANT.

WHEREAS by an Act of Parliament passed in the fourth year of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled "An Act for the regulation of the duties of postage," power is given to the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, from time to time, by Warrant under their hands, to alter and fix any of the rates of British postage, or inland postage, payable by law on the transmission by the post, of foreign or colonial letters or newspapers, or of any other printed papers, and to subject the same to rates of postage according to the weight thereof, and a scale of weight to be contained in such Warrant, and from time to time, by Warrant as aforesaid, to alter or repeal any such altered rates, and make and establish any new or other rates in lieu thereof, and from time to time, by Warrant as aforesaid, to appoint at what time the rates which may be payable are to be paid.

And whereas by another Act of Parliament, passed in the eleventh year of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled "An Act for giving further facilities for the transmission of letters by post, and for the regulating the duties of postage thereon, and for other purposes relating to the Post-office," further powers are given to the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, and power is also given to the Postmaster-General (amongst other things), to collect and receive the foreign and colonial postage charged or chargeable on any letter sent by the post, and also with the consent of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to require the postage, British, colonial, or foreign, of any letter sent by the post, to be prepaid, either in money or in stamps, as he might think fit, on the same being put into the Post-office.

And whereas the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury have, by divers Warrants under their hands, fixed, made, and established, certain rates of British postage, payable on the transmission by the post of certain colonial letters therein respectively mentioned.

And whereas the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, by a certain other Warrant under their hands, bearing date the 15th day of January, 1858, did make regulations for the prepayment of the several rates of postage, payable on letters posted in the United Kingdom, addressed to any of the Colonies therein mentioned, and on letters posted in any of such Colonies, addressed to the United Kingdom.

And whereas it is expedient to extend the provisions of the said last-mentioned Warrant to letters posted in the United Kingdom, addressed to Canada, and to letters posted in Canada, addressed to the United Kingdom.

Now we, the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, in exercise of the powers reserved to us in and by the said hereinbefore recited Acts, or either of them, and of all other powers enabling us in this behalf, do by this present Warrant, under the hands of two of us the said Commissioners (by the authority of the statute in that case made and provided), order and direct as follows; that is to say:

1. On every letter posted in the United Kingdom, addressed to Canada, and on every letter posted in Canada, addressed to the United Kingdom, the postage thereof shall be paid at the time of the same being posted.

2. If any letter shall be posted in the United Kingdom addressed to Canada, without any postage having been paid thereon, every such letter shall be forwarded charged with the amount of the

postage to which it would have been liable if the postage had been paid when posted, together with a further and additional rate of postage of sixpence.

3. If any letter shall be posted in Canada, addressed to the United Kingdom, without any postage having been paid thereon, every such letter shall be forwarded charged with the amount of the postage to which it would have been liable if the postage had been paid when posted, together with a further and additional rate of postage of sixpence.

4. If any letter shall be posted in the United Kingdom, addressed to Canada, or be posted in Canada, addressed to the United Kingdom, and the postage paid thereon shall be less in amount than the rate of postage to which such letter would be liable under or by virtue of the regulations in force relating thereto, every such letter shall be forwarded, charged with the amount of the difference between the postage paid thereon and the postage to which it would have been liable if the postage had been paid when posted, together together with a further and additional rate of postage of sixpence.

5. The several terms and expressions used in this Warrant shall be construed to have the like meaning, in all respects, as they would have had if inserted in the said Act passed in the fourth year of the reign of Her present Majesty.

6. The Commissioners for the time being of Her Majesty's Treasury may, by Warrant under their hands, duly made at any time hereafter, alter, repeal, or revoke any of the orders, directions, or regulations hereby made, and may make and establish any new or other orders, directions, or regulations, in lieu thereof.

7. This Warrant shall come into operation on

the first day of April, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine.

Whitehall, Treasury Chambers, the tenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine.

T. Edwd. Taylor.
Henry Whitmore.

TREASURY WARRANT.

WHEREAS certain powers are given to the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, by an Act of Parliament, passed in the fourth year of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled "An Act for the regulation of the duties of postage," and by another Act, passed in the eleventh year of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled "An Act for giving further facilities for the transmission of letters by post, and for the regulating the duties of postage thereon, and for other purposes relating to the Post-office," and by another Act, passed in the eighteenth year of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled "An Act to amend the laws relating to the stamp duties on newspapers, and to provide for the transmission by post of printed periodical publications."

And whereas the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, by a certain Warrant, under their hands, bearing date the 16th day of February, 1859, ordered and directed, that the newspapers therein mentioned might be transmitted by the post between the places therein mentioned, subject to the several rates of postage and regulations therein contained, and that the said Warrant should come into operation on the 1st day of April, 1859.

Now we, the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, in exercise of the powers vested in us

in and by the said hereinbefore recited Acts, or any of them, and of all other powers enabling us in this behalf, do by this Warrant, under the hands of two of us the said Commissioners, by the authority of the statute in that case made and provided, order and direct that so much of the said recited Warrant of the 16th day of February, 1859, as directs that the same shall come into operation on the 1st day of April, 1859, shall be, and the same is, hereby, repealed, revoked, and annulled, and that the said recited Warrant instead of coming into operation on the said last-mentioned day, shall come into operation on the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty.

Whitehall, Treasury Chambers, the tenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine.

T. Edwd. Taylor.
Henry Whitmore.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT, 1858.

Mold Green.

WHEREAS an Appeal, under the 18th section of the Local Government Act, 1858, has been duly made to the Right Honourable Spencer Horatio Walpole, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, by certain owners and ratepayers within the district of Mold Green, the boundaries of which have been settled under the powers and for the purposes of the said Act, by one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, setting forth grounds on which they dispute the validity of a vote for the adoption of the said Act within the said district. And whereas inquiry has been duly directed into the circumstance of the case,

and such inquiry has been duly made, and the result thereof reported to me, as one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State : Now, therefore, I do issue the following Order, and do determine the questions arising in such appeal as follows :

1. That George Gelder, as Summoning Officer of the meeting held on the 18th day of December, 1858, was justified in refusing to put the amendment proposed by Samuel Firth.

2. That the resolution in favour of the adoption of the Local Government Act, 1858, was carried at the said meeting.

3. That the majority at the said meeting voted in favour of the resolution for the adoption of the Local Government Act, 1858.

4. That the said George Gelder was not bound to have divided the said meeting, he having previously to the demand for such division declared the majority, by shew of hands, to be in favour of the adoption of the said Act.

5. That the said George Gelder was justified in refusing to grant a poll, he having declared the meeting at an end before such poll was demanded.

6. That the vote for the adoption of the Local Government Act, 1858, by such meeting was a valid vote.

7. That the Local Government Act, 1858, shall, from and after the thirteenth day of April, 1859, have the force of law within the aforesaid district of Mold Green.

Given under my hand this tenth day of March, 1859.

T. Sotheron Estcourt.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of MARCH 15, 1859.

AT the Council Chamber, *Whitehall*, the 14th day of *March*, 1859,

By the Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

To the Guardians of the Poor of all Unions and Parishes; to the Churchwardens and Overseers, of all Parishes, Townships, and places in which the relief to the poor shall not be administered by Guardians, in England and Wales; and to all Medical Practitioners.

WHEREAS by the Public Health Act, 1858, it is enacted that the Privy Council may, from time to time, issue such regulations as they think fit, for securing the due qualification of persons to be thereafter contracted with by guardians and overseers of unions and parishes in England, for the Vaccination of persons resident in such unions and parishes.

Now, therefore, it is hereby ordered by the Lords and others of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council (of whom the Right Honourable Charles Bowyer Adderley, Vice President of the Committee of the said Privy Council on Education, is one), that, from and after the 25th instant, no contract for Vaccination shall be entered into by such guardians or overseers, except with a medical practitioner who shall be legally competent to practise both medicine and surgery, in England and Wales; provided that if in any union

or parish it shall not be practicable for the guardians or overseers, as the case may be, to contract with a person residing in or near to the district for which he shall be required to act, fully qualified as aforesaid, the guardians or overseers may report the circumstance to the Poor Law Board, and the said Board may permit a contract to be entered into with a medical practitioner, not fully qualified, for so long a time as the said Board shall deem proper.

C. C. Greville.

Buckingham Palace, March 14, 1859.

His Majesty the King of Portugal and the Algarves, having conferred upon His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and upon His Royal Highness Prince Alfred, the Insignia of a Grand Cross of His Ancient, Most Noble, and Royal Military Order of the Tower and Sword, the Queen has been graciously pleased to grant to their Royal Highnesses Her permission to accept and wear the same.

Whitehall, March 15, 1859.

The Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed, under the Great Seal, constituting and appointing the Right Honourable Edward Geoffrey, Earl of Derby; the Right Honourable Benjamin Disraeli; Thomas Edward Taylor, Esq.; Henry Whitmore, Esq.; and Peter Blackburn, Esq., to be Commissioners for executing the offices of Treasurer of the Exchequer of Great Britain and Lord High Treasurer of Ireland.

Downing-Street, March 14, 1859.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Major-General Robert Henry Wynyard, C. B., to be Lieutenant-Governor of the Cape of Good Hope.

Foreign-Office, March 11, 1859.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr. Johann Philipp Schneider as Consul at Calcutta for the Free Hanseatic City of Hamburgh.

Foreign-Office, March 15, 1859.

Notice is hereby given, that the Earl of Malmesbury has appointed John Elliott Hyndman, Esq., to be Agent, at Dublin, for the issue of Foreign Office Passports; and J. Williams, Esq., to be Agent, at Bath, for the same purpose.

Crown-Office.

March 12, 1859.

MEMBERS returned to serve in the present PARLIAMENT.

County of Northumberland.

Northern Division.

The Right Honourable Algernon George Percy, commonly called Lord Lovaine, Vice-President of the Committee of the Privy Council for Trade and Plantations.

March 15, 1859.

County of Stirling.

Peter Blackburn, Esq., one of the Commissioners for executing the office of Treasurer of the Exchequer of Great Britain and Lord High Treasurer of Ireland.

Whitehall, March 15, 1859.

The Queen has been pleased to grant unto John Crosse, of Fyne Court, in the parish of Broomfield, in the county of Somerset, Esquire, eldest son of Andrew Crosse, of the same place, Esquire, deceased by Mary Anne his Wife, eldest daughter of John Hamilton, of Garrison, in the county of Fermanagh, Esquire, sometime a Captain in Her Majesty's 61st Regiment of Foot, also deceased Her royal licence and authority, that he and his issue may in compliance with the direction contained in the last will and testament of his maternal uncle, John Hamilton, of Park-street, Grosvenor-square, in the county of Middlesex, and of Howden, in the parish of Tiverton, in the county of Devon, Esquire, a colonel in the army, and late of the Coldstream Regiment of Guards, deceased, take the surname of Hamilton only, and quarter the arms of Hamilton, with their own family arms ; such arms being first duly exemplified according to the laws of arms, and recorded in the Herald's office, otherwise the said royal license and permission to be void and of none effect :

And also to command that the said royal concession and declaration be recorded in Her Majesty's College of Arms.

War-Office, Pall-Mall,
15th March, 1859.

13*th Regiment of Foot*, Lieutenant the Honourable James C. Dormer to be Captain, by purchase, vice W. A. M. Cunynghame, who retires. Dated 11th March, 1859.

Ensign Alured F. Cuninghame to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Dormer. Dated 11th March, 1859.

War-Office, Pall-Mall,
15*th March*, 1859.

MEMORANDUM.

An Examination of Candidates for direct Commissions will be held at the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, on 13th April, 1859, and following days.

War-Office, Pall-Mall,
15*th March*, 1859.

MEMORANDUM.

The next competitive Examination of Candidates for admission to the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich will be held at the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, at ten o'clock, on Tuesday, the 5th July, 1859, and following days.

Gentlemen who wish to present themselves on that occasion should notify their intention to the Military Secretary at the Horse Guards before the 1st of June.

Admiralty, 10*th March*, 1859.

Corps of Royal Marines.

First Lieutenant Joseph Hamilton Maskery to be Adjutant.

Admiralty, 11*th March*, 1859.

Corps of Royal Marines.

Second Lieutenant Charles Lanyon Owen to be First Lieutenant, vice Rybot, placed on half-pay.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Nottingham.

Sherwood Rangers Yeomanry Cavalry.

Cornet the Honourable Frederick Byron to be Captain, vice Henry George Sutton, resigned. Dated 9th March, 1859.

Henry Eyre, Gent., to be Cornet, vice Byron, promoted. Dated 9th March, 1859.

Thomas Frederic Burnaby, Gent., to be Cornet, vice Cook, resigned. Dated 9th March, 1859.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Middlesex.

1st or Royal East Middlesex Regiment of Militio.

William Albert Dixon, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Croft, promoted. Dated 22nd February, 1859.

5th or Royal Elthorne Light Infantry Regiment of Middlesex Militia.

Charles Randall, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Fraser, resigned. Dated 25th February, 1859.

MEMORANDUM.

2nd or Edmonton Royal Rifle Regiment of Middlesex Militia.

The Commission held by Ensign Henry Musgrave Fuller, has been cancelled.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT, 1858.

Notice is given in this Gazette, by the Right Honourable Thomas Southeron Estcourt, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, that the Local Government Act, 1858, has been adopted within the parish of Uckfield, Sussex.—Dated the 12th day of March, 1859.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of MARCH 18, 1859.

Whitehall, March 16, 1859.

THE Queen has been pleased to present the Reverend Niel Mc Neill to the church of Tobermory, in the Island of Mull, in the parishes of Kilninian and Kilmore, in the presbytery of Mull, and shire of Argyll, vacant by the transportation of the Reverend Malcolm Mc Intyre to the church and parish of Boleskine.

Downing-Street, March 16, 1859.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Donatien Laporte, Esq., to be a Member of the Legislative Council of the Island of St. Lucia; John Creighton, Esq., to be a Member of the Legislative Council of the Province of Nova Scotia; and Robert Hutchinson and Angus James Mac Intyre, Esqrs., to be Members of the Legislative Council of the Island of Prince Edward.

Her Majesty has also been pleased to appoint Francis Spencer Wigley, James S. Berridge, John E. Tudor, James D. Roger, Stewart L. Davis, Archibald P. Burt, Richard Challenger, Charles Mc Mahon, William Clukies, and Richard E. Semper, Esqrs., to be Members of the Executive Council of the Islands of St. Christopher and Anguilla.

(364.)

Board of Trade, Whitehall, March 17, 1859.

The Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade and Plantations have received, through the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of a Despatch from Her Majesty's Consul at St. Petersburgh, reporting that the duties upon the undermentioned articles have been fixed as follows:

Objects of common clay, gilt or painted, by sea, 40 copecs, by land, 30 copecs, per pood.
Children's toys, of any kind, 30 copecs per pound.
Zinc articles, of any kind, except inkstands, weighing more than 3 pounds each, 4 roubles per pood.
Iron pins, 1 rouble 80 copecs, per pood.

The tare on copper wire imported in casks, is to be calculated at 7 per cent. of the gross weight.

(365.)

Board of Trade, Whitehall, March 17, 1859.

The Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade and Plantations have received, through the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of a Despatch from Her Majesty's Consul at Helsingfors, reporting that an additional duty has been ordered by the Russian Government to be levied upon all imports into Finland.

(373.)

Board of Trade, Whitehall, March 16, 1859.

The Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade and Plantations have received, through the Secretary of State for

Foreign Affairs, a copy of a Despatch from Her Majesty's Consul at Lisbon, enclosing copy of a Notification of the Board of Health at that capital, declaring the port of Rio de Janeiro to be considered as infected with yellow fever.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

HER Majesty's Government have received, through the Swedish and Norwegian Minister for Foreign Affairs, a Notification that the regulations established in this country by the Admiralty, for the use of lights and fog signals on board ships, have been adopted in the Royal and Merchant Navies of Sweden.

Board of Trade March 17, 1859.

War-Office, Pall-Mall.

18*th March*, 1859.

2nd Regiment of Dragoons, William Connel Black, Gent., to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Williams, promoted in the Military Train. Dated 18th March, 1859.

Royal Artillery, Captain and Brevet-Colonel Charles Lawrence D'Aguilar, C.B., to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Brevet-Colonel Tuite, retired upon full-pay. Dated 2nd March, 1859.

Second Captain Charles Edward Mainwaring, on the Supernumerary List, to be Captain. Dated 2nd March, 1859.

Second Captain and Brevet-Major William John Williams to be Captain, vice D'Aguilar. Dated 2nd March, 1859.

Lieutenant Maurice Edward Covey Stocker to be Second Captain, vice Williams. Dated 2nd March, 1859.

Scots Fusilier Guards, Lieutenant and Captain William Wheatley to be Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel, by purchase, vice Patrick C. L. Paget, who retires. Dated 18th March, 1859.

Ensign and Lieutenant Willoughby Sandilands Rooke to be Lieutenant and Captain, by purchase, vice Wheatley. Dated 18th March, 1859.

James Stephen Ram, Gent., to be Ensign and Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Rooke. Dated 18th March, 1859.

1*st Regiment of Foot*, Ensign Lloyd Evans to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Tymons, who retires. Dated 18th March, 1859.

The Christian names of Lieutenant Plasket are William Alexander Henry, and not William Henry Alexander, as hitherto stated. Dated 18th March, 1859.

2*nd Foot*, John Charles Grant, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Widdrington, promoted. Dated 18th March, 1859.

4*th Foot*, George Hall Hall, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Holt, promoted. Dated 18th March, 1859.

6*th Foot*, Ensign Charles Edward Whitaker Roworth to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Tewart, promoted. Dated 18th March, 1859.

9*th Foot*, James Edward Henning, Gent., to be Ensign, without purchase. Dated 18th February, 1859.

10*th Foot*, Alexander Fraser, Gent., to be Ensign, without purchase, vice James, deceased. Dated 18th March, 1859.

13*th Foot*, John Drought Edward Mooney, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice A. F. Cuninghame, promoted. Dated 18th March, 1859.

14*th Foot*, Philip Alfred Riley, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Edwards, promoted. Dated 18th March, 1859.

19*th Foot*, William Joseph Lynch, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice H. W. Hope, promoted in the Grenadier Guards. Dated 18th March, 1859.

20*th Foot*, Lieutenant Charles Simeon Elliott, from the North Cork Rifle Regiment of Militia, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Egan, promoted. Dated 18th March, 1859.

Thomas Alfred Davies, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Foster-Melliar, promoted. Dated 19th March, 1859.

Charles Edward Hussey, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice de Stacpoole, promoted. Dated 20th March, 1859.

23*rd Foot*, Joseph Napier, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Stanley, promoted. Dated 18th March, 1859.

24*th Foot*, Ensign Richard A. Farquharson, to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Streatfield, appointed Paymaster. Dated 18th March, 1859.

27*th Foot*, James Mortimer Vernon Cotton, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Campbell, promoted. Dated 18th March, 1859.

31*st Foot*, Brevet-Colonel William Sutton, from the Cape Mounted Rifles, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Brevet-Colonel George Staunton, who exchanges. Dated 18th March, 1859.

36*th Foot*, John Dickinson Atkinson, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice the Honourable C. J. F. Powys, promoted. Dated 18th March, 1859.

41*st Foot*, Charles Miller, Gent., to be Ensign, 1859.

without purchase, vice Talmadge, deceased. Dated 18th March, 1859.

Seymour FitzJohn Clarke, Gent., to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Warner, promoted. Dated 19th March, 1859.

50*th Foot*, John Harrison Vander-Meulen, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Preston, promoted. Dated 18th March, 1859.

55*th Foot*, Alfred Chamberlain Addison, Gent., to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Alwin Shutt Bell, who resigns. Dated 18th March, 1859.

56*th Foot*, William Sheffield McDowall, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Bell, promoted. Dated 18th March, 1859.

71*st Foot*, Charles Balfour Murray, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Boulderson, promoted. Dated 18th March, 1859.

74*th Foot*, Ensign Edwin Tarver Sainsbury to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice A. D. Bell, who retires. Dated 18th March, 1859.

77*th Foot*, Edward Nicholas Mosley, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Bridger, promoted in the Military Train. Dated 18th March, 1859.

79*th Foot*, Alexander Bruce Murray, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Kerr, who retires. Dated 18th March, 1859.

Albert Charles Wood, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice James Bell Campbell, who retires. Dated 19th March, 1859.

84*th Foot*, Lieutenant Andrew Stewart, from the 93th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Wolseley, who exchanges. Dated 17th January, 1859.

87*th Foot*, Lieutenant J. Owen Edwards Tucker, from half-pay 20th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Gibson, promoted, without purchase, to an Unattached Company. Dated 18th March, 1859.

Ensign Frederick Flood Devereux to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Tucker, who retires. Dated 18th March, 1859.

89*th Foot*, Nassau Clark, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Pott, promoted. Dated 18th March, 1859.

98*th Foot*, Lieutenant John Benjamin Wolseley, from the 84th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Stewart, who exchanges. Dated 17th January, 1859.

1*st West India Regiment*, Ensign Herbert Gaunlett Panter to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Leggatt, deceased. Dated 18th February, 1859.

3*rd West India Regiment*, Lieutenant James H. H. Landon, has been permitted to retire from the Service by the sale of his Commission. Dated 18th March, 1859.

Cape Mounted Rifles, Brevet-Colonel George Staunton, from the 31st Foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Brevet-Colonel William Sutton, who exchanges. Dated 18th March, 1859.

DEPOT BATTALION.

Captain the Honourable S. Richard Hamilton Ward, from the 17th Foot, to be Adjutant, vice Charter, promoted. Dated 18th March, 1859.

UNATTACHED.

Lieutenant James Lazenby, from the Gold Coast Artillery Corps, to be Captain, without purchase. Dated 18th March, 1859.

BREVET.

Brevet-Colonel Hugh Manley Tuite, on retired full-pay as Lieutenant-Colonel of the Royal Artillery, to be Major-General in the Army,

the rank being honorary only. Dated 2nd March, 1859.

Captain Thomas Edward Kennion, Bengal Artillery, to be Major in the Army. Dated 19th January, 1858.

Captain William Barnham Thomas Rider, retired full-pay Royal Marines, to have the honorary rank of Major, under Her Majesty's Order in Council, of 13th November, 1858. Dated 18th March, 1859.

The following promotions to take place in the Indian Military Forces of Her Majesty, consequent on the death of Lieutenant-General Henry Tuffnell Roberts, C.B., Bengal Cavalry, on 3rd February, 1859 :

Major-General Julius George Griffith, Bombay Artillery, to be Lieutenant-General. Dated 4th February, 1859.

Colonel Stuart Corbett, C.B., Bengal Infantry, to be Major-General. Dated 4th February, 1859.

The following Officers of the Indian Military Forces of Her Majesty, having retired upon full-pay, to have a step of honorary rank, as follows :

To be Major-Generals.

Colonel Philip Anstruther, C.B., Madras Artillery. Dated 18th March, 1859.

Colonel Richard Blood, Bombay Infantry. Dated 18th March, 1859.

Colonel George Hall McGregor, C.B., Bengal Artillery. Dated 18th March, 1859.

Colonel Edward Haldane, Madras Infantry. Dated 18th March, 1859.

Colonel George Munro Arthur, Madras Infantry. Dated 18th March, 1859.

To be Colonels.

Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas John Nuthall, Bengal Infantry. Dated 18th March, 1859.

Lieutenant-Colonel Adam Cuppage, Madras Infantry. Dated 18th March, 1859.

Lieutenant-Colonel Zachary Mudge Mallock, Bengal Artillery. Dated 18th March, 1859.

Lieutenant-Colonel George Girdwood Channer, Bengal Artillery. Dated 18th March, 1859.

Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph Alexander Weller, Bengal Engineers. Dated 18th March, 1859.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major Edward P. Bryant, Bengal Infantry. Dated 18th March, 1859.

Major John Baptiste Ramsay, Bombay Infantry. Dated 18th March, 1859.

Major Frederick Secretan Gabb, Madras Infantry. Dated 18th March, 1859.

To be Major.

Captain Roderick Robertson, Bengal Infantry. Dated 18th March, 1859.

The promotion to the honorary rank of Major-General of Colonel Arthur Cleghorn Wight, of the Madras Infantry, is cancelled, the retirement of that Officer, as stated in the Gazette of the 18th January, 1859, not having taken place.

The death of Major-General Henry John Wood, C.B., Bengal Infantry, having occurred on 13th of November, 1858, the promotion of Colonel Æneas Shirreff, Madras Infantry, to Major-General, to bear date the 14*th*, not the 13*th*, of November, 1858, as stated in the Gazette of the 18th January, 1859.

War-Office, Pall-Mall,
18*th March*, 1859.

MEMORANDUM.

The next competitive Examination of Candidates for admission into the Royal Military College, at Sandhurst, will commence on Friday, the 24th of June next.

The regulations for the admission of candidates, and other information, can be obtained by application to the Military Secretary, Horse Guards.

Admiralty, 7th March, 1859.

Corps of Royal Marines.

Gentleman Cadet Charles Frederick La Coste to be Second Lieutenant.

Admiralty, 11*th March*, 1859.

Gentleman Cadet John Dudley Fosbroke to be Second Lieutenant.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Southampton.

Hampshire Militia Artillery.

Assistant-Surgeon James Walkinshaw Bell Alder to be Surgeon. Dated 26th February, 1859.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Kincardine.

Forfar and Kincardine Regiment of Militia Artillery.

Second Lieutenant John Hay to be First Lieutenant, vice Gray, resigned.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT, 1858.

Notice is given in this Gazette, by the Right Honourable Thomas Sotheron-Estcourt, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, that the Local Government Act, 1858, has been adopted within the township of Higher Bebington, in the county of Chester.—Dated the 16th day of March, 1859.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of MARCH 22, 1859.

Whitehall, March 21, 1859.

THE following Addresses of Congratulation to the Queen, on the occasion of the safe delivery of Her Royal Highness the Princess Frederick William of Prussia of a Prince, having been transmitted to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Home Department for presentation, have accordingly been presented by Him to Her Majesty, who has been pleased to receive the same very graciously:

From the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens, of the city of York.

From the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Council of the city of Glasgow.

From the Mayor, Aldermen, and Councillors of the borough of South Shields.

From the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the borough of Sunderland.

War-Office, March 22, 1859.

THE Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the appointment of Major-General

John Michel, C.B., to be an Ordinary Member of the Military Division of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders, of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath.

Her Majesty has also been graciously pleased to make and ordain a Special Statute of the said Most Honourable Order, authorising the following appointments to the said Order:

To be an Extra Member of the Military Division of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders; viz.:

Colonel Charles Shepherd Stuart, C.B., of the Bombay Infantry.

To be Extra Members of the Military Division of the Third Class, or Companions; viz.:

Colonel Michael William Smith, 3rd Dragoon Guards.

Colonel Julius Augustus Robert Raines, 95th Regiment.

Colonel Archibald Inglis Lockhart, 92nd Regiment.

Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Price, Royal Artillery.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Parke, 72nd Regiment.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Errington Longden, 10th Regiment.

Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Dennistoun Campbell, 71st Regiment.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Hope, 71st Regiment.

Lieutenant-Colonel Richard Herbert Gall, 14th Light Dragoons.

Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Steele, 83rd Regiment.

Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur Scudamore, 14th Light Dragoons.

Major James Robert Gibbon, Royal Artillery.

Colonel John Kennedy M'Causland, 66th Regiment of Bengal Native Infantry.
Colonel George Le Grand Jacob, 31st Regiment of Bombay Native Infantry.
Colonel John Liddell, Bombay Infantry.
Colonel Thomas William Hicks, late of the Bombay Artillery.
Lieutenant-Colonel George Malcolm, 1st Regiment of Bombay Native Infantry.
Lieutenant-Colonel Conrad John Owen, 3rd Regiment of Bombay Light Cavalry.
Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Samuel Blake, Bombay Artillery.
Lieutenant-Colonel George Henry Robertson, 25th Regiment of Bombay Native Light Infantry.
Lieutenant-Colonel William Adam Orr, Madras Artillery.
Major Thomas Fourness Wilson, 13th Regiment of Bengal Native Infantry.
Major John Dobree Woolleombe, Bombay Artillery.
Major Henry Dyett Abbott, 31st Regiment of Madras Native Light Infantry.
Major George Hare, 20th Regiment of Madras Native Infantry.
Major John Granville Lightfoot, Bombay Artillery.

Francis Short Arnott, Esq., M.D., Surgeon on the Bombay Establishment of Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces.
William Mackenzie, Esq., M.D., Surgeon on the Madras Establishment of Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces.

Downing-Street, March 19, 1859.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to direct that letters patent be passed under the Great Seal, granting and declaring that the degrees of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, Bachelor of Medicine, Doctor of Medicine, Bachelor of Laws, Doctor of Laws, Bachelor of Music, and Doctor of Music, already granted or conferred, or hereafter to be granted or conferred, by the University of Melbourne, in the colony of Victoria, shall be recognized as Academic Distinctions and Rewards of Merit, and be entitled to rank, precedence, and consideration, in the United Kingdom, and in the colonies and possessions of the Crown throughout the world, as fully as if the said degrees had been granted by any University of the United Kingdom.

Downing-Street, March 21, 1859.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint George Hunter Cary, Esq., to be Attorney-General for the Colony of British Columbia.

Foreign-Office, March 22, 1859.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of M. Jules Barthelemy Lombard as Consul at Calcutta; M. Pierre Victor Mauboussin as Consul at Liverpool; M. Edouard Adolphe Josep Casimir Tippel as Consul at Edinburgh; and of M. Henri Patriee Hippolyte Vermot as Consul at Glasgow; for His Majesty the Emperor of the French.

The Queen has also been pleased to approve of Don Hipolito de Uriarte as Consul at St. John's, Newfoundland, for Her Majesty the Queen of Spain.

The Queen has also been pleased to approve of Mr. Robert Dowling as Consul at Cork for the United States of America.

(386.)

Board of Trade, Whitehall, March 21, 1859.

The Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade and Plantations have received through the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Acting Consul at Monrovia, transmitting copy of an Act recently passed by the Legislature of the Republic of Liberia, regulating as follows the customs duties upon articles imported into the Republic :

The regular impost or customs on goods, wares, or merchandize, brought into this Republic, shall be nine per centum, subject however to such exceptions as are definitely contained in the third section of the Fifth Article, regulating Navigation, Commerce, and Revenue.

That in cases of direct consignment from abroad to citizens of this Republic, or others residing within the jurisdiction of the same, the duties shall be assessed on the prime cost at twelve per centum on the amount of importation ; and in no case whatever shall duties be charged, by any Captain, Supercargo, or Consignee, on the sale of any goods, wares, or merchandize.

It shall be lawful for any officer charged with the collection of any moneys due to the Republic, to receive in liquidation of said dues good clean palm oil, and good billets of camwood, not exceeding one hundred billets to the ton of 2240 pounds, at such rates as may be regulated by the Secretary of the Treasury from time to time, which rates shall be posted in the office of said collector.

That all goods hereafter imported into this Republic, whether by foreign or Liberian citizens, the duties assessed thereon shall be collected

immediately, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Salop.

North Salopian Regiment of Yeomanry Cavalry.

Captain Henry Francis Cust (late Captain 8th Hussars), to be Captain, vice William H. Poole, deceased. Dated 18th March, 1859.

John Henshaw Nichson Walford, Gent., to be Cornet, vice Atcherley, resigned. Dated 18th March, 1859.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Stafford.

3rd Regiment of King's Own Staffordshire Militia.

Lieutenant Charles John Webb to be Captain, vice Priaulx, resigned. Dated 7th March, 1859.

Ensign Thomas Donaldson to be Lieutenant, vice Webb, promoted. Dated 7th March, 1859.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Oxford.

Oxfordshire Regiment of Militia.

Compton Legge, Gent., to be Lieutenant, vice Lloyd, retired. Dated 16th March, 1859.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Northumberland.

Northumberland Artillery Regiment of Militia.

Henry St. George Priaulx, Gent., to be Captain. Dated 15th March, 1859.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Forfar.

Forfar and Kincardine Regiment of Militia Artillery.

Captain Colin Campbell to be Major, vice L'Amy, resigned. Dated 25th January, 1859.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Anglesey.

Royal Anglesey Regiment of Militia.

Ensign William McKee to be Lieutenant. Dated 21st October, 1858.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Gloucester, *and of the City and County of the City of* Gloucester, *and of the City and County of the City of* Bristol.

Royal South Gloucester Light Infantry Regiment of Militia.

John Maurice Bernabo, Gent., to be Ensign. Dated 12th March, 1859.

Prince Albert's Own Leicestershire Volunteer Cavalry.

Her Majesty has been pleased to accept of the resignation, by Lieutenant Richard Gough, of the Commission which he holds in the above Regiment.

TREASURY WARRANT.

WHEREAS by an Act of Parliament, passed in the fourth year of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled "An Act for the regulation of the duties of postage," power is given to the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, from

time to time, by Warrant, under their hands, to alter and fix any of the rates of British postage, payable by law, on the transmission by the post of foreign or colonial letters or newspapers, or of any other printed papers, and to subject the same to rates of postage according to the weight thereof and a scale of weight to be contained in such Warrant.

And whereas further powers are given to the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, by another Act of Parliament, passed in the eleventh year of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled "An Act for giving further facilities for the transmission of letters by post, and for the regulating the duties of postage thereon, and for other purposes relating to the post-office."

And whereas certain powers are also given to the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, by another Act of Parliament, passed in the eighteenth year of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled "An Act to amend the laws relating to the Stamp duties on Newspapers, and to provide for the transmission by post of printed periodical publications."

And whereas it is expedient that regulations should be made for the transmission by the post, of the letters, newspapers, and packets hereinafter mentioned.

Now we, the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, in exercise of the powers reserved to us in and by the said herein-before recited Acts and every of them, and of all other powers enabling us in this behalf, do by this Warrant, under the hands of two of us the said Commissioners, by the authority of the statute in that case made and provided, order, direct, and declare, as follows:

1. On every letter not exceeding half an ounce in weight, posted in the United Kingdom, ad-

dressed to the Republic of Paraguay, or posted in the Republic of Paraguay, addressed to the United Kingdom, and transmitted by the post between any part of the United Kingdom and any place in the Republic of Paraguay, viâ Buenos Ayres, or any other port or place in the Argentine Confederation (the sea conveyance being by British packet boat), there shall be charged and taken an uniform rate of postage of sixpence.

2. On every letter, not exceeding half an ounce in weight, transmitted by the post between the Republic of Paraguay, and any of Her Majesty's colonies or any foreign country, through the United Kingdom, viâ Buenos Ayres, or any other port or place in the Argentine Confederation (the sea conveyance between the United Kingdom and the Argentine Confederation being by British packet-boat), there shall be charged and taken a British rate of postage of sixpence for the conveyance of every such letter between the Argentine Confederation and any part of the United Kingdom, and for the conveyance of every such letter between the port in the United Kingdom of the departure or arrival of the packet or ship conveying the same, and the colony or foreign country to or from which the same shall be forwarded, such a further or additional rate of postage, as shall from time to time be charged and payable for British postage, on letters not exceeding half an ounce in weight, posted or delivered at the port in the United Kingdom of the departure or arrival of the packet or ship conveying the same, and transmitted direct between such port and any such colony or foreign country ; provided, that in all cases where such additional rate includes both inland and sea services, there shall be deducted from the said rate of sixpence, the sum of one penny, in respect of the inland conveyance under

this clause, of every such letter sent through the United Kingdom.

3. All such respective letters so transmitted as hereinbefore in the first and second clauses of this Warrant mentioned, if exceeding half an ounce in weight shall be subject to the several further and additional and progressive rates of postage hereinafter mentioned; that is to say:

On every such letter, if exceeding half an ounce in weight, and not exceeding one ounce in weight, there shall be charged, taken, and paid, two rates of postage.

And on every such letter, if exceeding one ounce and not exceeding two ounces in weight, four rates of postage.

And on every such letter, if exceeding two ounces and not exceeding three ounces in weight, six rates of postage.

And for every additional ounce in weight of any such letter, above the weight of three ounces, there shall be charged, taken, and paid two additional rates of postage; and every fractional part of such additional ounce shall be charged as an additional ounce in weight; and each progressive and additional rate chargeable under this clause shall be estimated and charged at the sum which any such letter would be charged with under this Warrant, if not exceeding half an ounce in weight.

4. Nothing herein contained shall be construed in anywise to annul, prejudice, or affect any of the exemptions and privileges granted by the said recited Act, passed in the fourth year of the reign of Her present Majesty, or to annul, prejudice, or affect any of the privileges which seamen and soldiers employed in Her Majesty's service, and

seamen and soldiers employed in the service of the East India Company, are now by Law entitled to, of sending and receiving by the post, letters not exceeding half an ounce in weight, subject to the regulations and restrictions in respect of the same.

5. On every printed British newspaper posted in the United Kingdom addressed to the Republic of Paraguay, and on every printed newspaper posted in the Republic of Paraguay addressed to the United Kingdom, transmitted by the post between the United Kingdom and the Republic of Paraguay viâ Buenos Ayres, or any other port in the Argentine Confederation, direct by packet-boat, there shall be charged, taken, and paid in the United Kingdom the rate of British postage hereinafter mentioned; that is to say: If not exceeding the weight of four ounces, a rate of one penny; and if exceeding that weight, but not exceeding the weight of eight ounces, a rate of two pence; and for every additional four ounces in weight of any such newspaper above the weight of eight ounces an additional rate of one penny shall be charged, and any fractional part of such additional four ounces shall be charged as an additional four ounces in weight.

6. Every packet which shall be transmitted by the post under the fifth clause of this Warrant, shall be so transmitted in conformity with, and under, and subject to the several regulations, orders, directions, and conditions hereinafter contained (that is to say):

Every British newspaper which shall be posted in the United Kingdom under the provisions of this Warrant, shall be printed and published at intervals not exceeding thirty-one days between any two consecutive numbers or parts of such publication, and the same

shall be registered by the proprietor or printer thereof at the General Post-office, in London, and shall be posted within fifteen days from the date of its publication, and the title and date of the newspaper shall be printed at the top of every page thereof.

There shall be no word or communication printed on any newspaper transmitted by the post under the provisions of this Warrant after the publication thereof, or upon any cover thereof, nor any writing or marks upon any such newspaper or upon any cover thereof other than and except the name and address of the person to whom the same is sent, but the name or title of such newspaper and the name and address of the publisher, newsvendor, or agent by whom the same is sent may be printed on the cover thereof.

There shall be no paper or thing enclosed in or with any such newspaper.

No packet which in length, or breadth, or width, shall exceed the dimensions of two feet, shall be forwarded by the post under the fifth clause of this Warrant.

Every packet transmitted by the post under the fifth clause of this Warrant shall be sent open at the ends or sides, and either without a cover or in a cover or envelope open at the ends or sides.

Every such packet posted in the United Kingdom shall be put into the post-office at such hours in the day, and under all such regulations, as the Postmaster-General may appoint.

Upon every packet transmitted by the post, under the fifth clause of this Warrant, which shall be posted in the United Kingdom, the postage thereof shall be paid at the time of the same being posted.

7. If any packet sent, or tendered or delivered in order to be sent, by the post, under the fifth clause of this Warrant, shall in length or breadth or width exceed the dimensions of two feet, or if any such packet or the cover or envelope thereof shall not be open at the ends or sides, or if any such packet shall be sent otherwise than in conformity with the terms, conditions, and regulations hereinbefore in the sixth clause of this Warrant contained, every such respective packet shall and may be detained and opened and at the option of the Postmaster-General shall be either returned or given up to the sender thereof; and every such respective packet, on being so returned or given up, shall at the option of the Postmaster-General be either free of postage or be charged with any rate of postage he may think fit, not exceeding the postage to which it would have been liable as a letter.

8. The respective letters and packets transmitted by the post under the provisions of this Warrant shall be subject to the several orders, directions, regulations, and rates of postage respectively contained in a certain Warrant of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, under the hands of two of the said Commissioners, bearing date the 19th day of February, 1855, relating to redirected rates of postage upon letters and packets which shall be redirected and again forwarded by the post.

9. The rates of postage chargeable on letters and printed papers transmitted by the post, under the provisions of this Warrant, shall be in lieu of any rates of British postage now chargeable by law thereon.

10. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to extend to any letters or newspapers sent between the Republic of Paraguay and France, or

sent otherwise than in closed mails, between the Republic of Paraguay and any foreign country, or British colony through France.

11. The several terms and expressions used in this Warrant shall be construed to have the like meaning in all respects as they would have had if inserted in the said Act passed in the fourth year of the reign of Her present Majesty.

12. The Commissioners for the time being of Her Majesty's Treasury, may by Warrant under their hands duly made at any time hereafter alter, repeal, or revoke, any of the rates of postage hereby fixed or altered, or any of the orders, directions, regulations, and conditions hereby made, and may make and establish any new or other rates, orders directions, regulations, and conditions in lieu thereof, and from time to time appoint at what time the rates which may be payable are to be paid.

13. This Warrant shall come into operation on the first day of April one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine.

Whitehall, Treasury Chambers, the twenty-first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine.

T. Edwd. Taylor.
Henry Whitmore.

FROM THE

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

LONDON GAZETTE of MARCH 22, 1859.

India Office, March 21, 1859.

THE following papers have been received by the Secretary of State for India in Council.

No. 1.

General Orders by the Governor-General of India.

Allahabad, January 4, 1859.

No. 614 of 1859.

THE Right Honourable the Governor-General is pleased to direct the publication of the following letter, from the Commissioner of Patna to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, No. 2022, dated 29th November, 1858, regarding the dispersion of a body of rebels at Sulya on the night of the 24th of November, 1858, by the troops under the command of Brigadier Douglas, C.B.

No. 2.

The Commissioner of Patna to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Patna Division, November 29, 1858.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to forward extract of a letter from Mr. Bingham, Honorary Magistrate of Chynepore, to Mr. Money, which gives a more

full description of Brigadier Douglas's surprise of the rebels at Sulya, on the night of the 24th, than I have hitherto been able to furnish. Mr. Bingham's information seems throughout this little campaign on the hills to have been very good; and he has been most indefatigable in his exertions to keep the troops well supplied, and to furnish them with good guides, while he has done much to induce the Chynepore people to afford us a hearty support. He eminently deserves the thanks of Government.

2. Mr. G. Drummond, too, I may observe, another Honorary Magistrate, accompanied Colonel Walter's column, as Civil Officer, from Arrah to the Kymore Hills, and has been of the greatest assistance to that officer from his thorough knowledge of the people and the country. He also well merits some acknowledgment from Government.

I have, &c.
E. A. SAMUELLS, Commissioner.

No. 3.

Extract of a letter, dated 25th of November, 1858, from Mr. Bingham, Honorary Magistrate of Chynepore, to Mr. Money.

FROM intelligence which I received about noon yesterday, the Brigadier determined to make a night attack, and attempt a surprise. The rebels, at least 250 in number, yesterday morning plundered Burdehra and then moved on to Dahar, from thence after dark to Sulya, in the same valley, about 12 miles from this place; not a word was said to any one, but at half-past seven a small force was quietly got under arms, and marched off without noise; the intelligence was perfect, although we were afraid the moon, which was

bright, would betray us; but we took no baggage, so were enabled to move quietly. When we reached Dahar it was about 11 P.M., and we found the enemy had left their quarters at Dahar, after night fall, and gone to Sulya, but were still there: so we moved on quietly till, on the east of the village, on the bank of the Soorah river, we saw their watch-fires in the open, under three or four large pepul trees. The Brigadier immediately extended part of the force in skirmishing order, and the whole rapidly, but silently, advanced. The only sentry they had awake was bayoneted without a murmur, and the enemy did not perceive us till we were within twenty yards of them; and to complete their confusion a withering volley from about 100 Rifles was poured into them, and with a cheer we rushed on with the bayonet. About 50 at least of the enemy were killed; how many more I cannot say, as we followed them up sharp into the jungle, and several leaders sunk in the river. The surprise was so complete, and their confusion so great, that they did not attempt to fire a single shot, but tried their best to get away. They were all Sepoys of the 40th, 37th, 72nd, 5th, 13th, and other corps; and a subadar of 72nd was killed. We took 116 muskets and matchlocks, the latter of which we broke them (?) away, having no carriage, 153 swords, their cooking pots, and 16 ponies, all their clothes—they had not time to put on their shoes; a number more of muskets are scattered in the jungle, and several are known to be in the river. They took away very few, if any, weapons with them, and I think that party may be considered as fairly dispersed.

No. 4.

Allahabad, January 5, 1859.

Erratum,—No. 616 of 1859 —In paragraph 26 of the despatch from Brigadier Troup, commanding a moveable column, reporting his operations against the rebels at Mittoulee, published in General Order Governor-General, No. 578, dated 14th December, 1858, *for* Doctor Tienin *read* Doctor Irwin.

No. 5.

No. 620 of 1859.

THE Right Honourable the Governor-General is pleased to direct the publication of the following despatch from Lieutenant-Colonel Sir William Russell, Baronet, Her Majesty's 7th Hussars, reporting the particulars of an engagement with the rebels under Banee Madho, near Jugdespore, Oude, on the 29th November last.

No. 6.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. Russell, to the Brigade-Major, Brigadier Horsford's Field Force.

Camp, Hyderghur,

SIR, *November* 30, 1858.

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of the Brigadier, that yesterday afternoon, November the 29th, immediately on receiving the order, the force as per margin* paraded and left camp exactly at 3 P.M., to pursue the force of the

* F Troop, Royal Horse Artillery.—Men, 93; 1 12-pounder howitzer; 3 6-pounder Field Guns, under Major the Honourable D. McD. Fraser. 7th Hussars.—Sabres, 235, under Major F. W. Horne. Hodson's Horse.—Sabres, 65, under Lieutenant T. J. Watson, 46th Native Infantry; total, 393.

enemy under Banee Madho, which was reported to have crossed the Jugdespore-road, about 8 miles from camp, on its way towards the Goomtee.

My orders being to pursue them towards the river, hasten their movements, and compel them, if possible, to cross, and not to let them fall back on Jugdespore, also to avoid all the nullahs near the river, 25 Sowars were sent forward to obtain information.

The force proceeded rapidly for about 6 miles on the Jugdespore-road, when we came upon the traces of the enemy, where they had crossed the road; we at once turned off to the left, and followed their tracks for about 3 miles at a gallop.

The Sowars who had been sent on, now returned and brought us good information, and we also heard from some villagers that the enemy had halted, and were taking their dinners in some topes of trees, a short distance in our front.

The ground had now become very difficult for artillery and cavalry to move rapidly over, being full of very wide ditches, and parts of it very jungly and wooded.

After going about a quarter of a mile further we found a large body of the enemy in a tope, who at once opened fire on us with their muskets and matchlocks, and their cavalry came out to the front of the tope. We galloped up to within 200 yards of them and opened fire with two guns. Their cavalry at once bolted, and the infantry started off also into the khetes and jungle. They left in great haste, leaving their dinners cooking on the fires.

Finding that the main body appeared, by the noise and dust, to be to our right, I wheeled to the right, and followed for about a mile, when

we came upon a body of the enemy in a topc of trees, with a bank in front, who appearcd determined to make a stand, and who opened a sharp fire, by which 2 drivers of the artillery were unfortunately wounded.

This party wcrc cvidently scpoys, as their firc was that of drillcd men.

As it was impossible to charge, owing to the ground in which they were, wc gave them several rounds of case, which had the effect of at once starting them, and wc afterwards found several dead bodies in this tope.

Wc then pushed on, the enemy being all now in full flight, dropping their arms, baggage, lotas, slippers, &c., on the way, and all making straight towards the Goomtee.

The country had become very difficult for cavalry and artillery, without infantry, and it was nearly dark. On again overtaking them, and coming within about 200 yards of a large body of them in full flight, our artillery gave them eight parting rounds of casc, which appcared much to expedite their movemcnts, and as it was now a quartcr past six, the sun had set, and it was dark, we at once started for camp.

I did not consider the ground in which we were, over which we had been riding for the last three miles, as at all safe for cavalry and artillery to picquet in for thc night, and therefore decided at once on returning to camp.

From the information we receivcd we must have been about a mile and a half or two miles from thc river, and I do not believc there was any chance of the enemy stopping until they were well on thc other side of it, from the rapidity with which they were going when we left them.

As far as I could ascertain, thc number of the enemy killed must have been about 50 men.

The fire of the Royal Horse Artillery, under command of Major the Honourable D. McD. Fraser, was excedingly accurate and good, and had great effect.

The 7th Hussars, under command of Major F. W. Horne, were as usual perfectly steady.

The sowars of Hodson's Horse, under command of Licutenant T. J. Watson, behaved very well. They cut up some of the enemy, and I regret to say that three of them were wounded.

The force arrived in camp at half-past 10 P.M., having marched about 23 or 24 miles.

My thanks are due to Major F. W. Horne, who commanded the 7th Hussars, and gave me every assistance; to Major the Honourable D. McD. Fraser, who commanded the Royal Horse Artillery, for the energy and skill he displayed in the management of his guns over a very difficult country; to Lieutenant T. J. Watson, of the 46th Native Infantry, Interpreter to the 7th Hussars, who commanded the detachment of Hodson's Horse in a most efficient manner, and was of great service to me in obtaining information.

I have, &c.,

W. RUSSELL,

Lieutenant-Colonel of Her Majesty's 7th Hussars.

No. 9.

No. 61 of 1859.

WITH reference to Government General Order No. 315, of the 22nd February, 1858, the Honourable the President in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the following letter from Major-General Sir J. Hope Grant, K.C.B., Commanding Oude Force.

No. 10.

Major-General Sir J. Hope Grant to the Military Secretary.

Camp, Etiyah, November 1, 1858.

SIR,

I REGRET to find I have inadvertently forgotten to mention the name of Major Martin, of the 4th Irregular Cavalry, in my despatch of the operations of the cavalry brigade from the commencement of the mutiny up to the time the army was joined by Sir Colin Campbell, now Lord Clyde, in Oude.

On the 19th June, 1857, when a severe action was fought by the troops at Delhi, Major Martin was placed by me in command of a force of European and Native cavalry, which were employed in supporting 2 guns under command of Lieutenant Bishop, Bengal Horse Artillery. Major Martin was with these guns during the whole action under a very heavy fire, and brought his force from the field after the conclusion of the fight.

I have the honour to request you will do me the favour to lay this before the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief, and I trust, should it meet with his approval, that it may be forwarded on to the Horse Guards.

I have, &c.,
J. HOPE GRANT, Major-General,
Commanding Oude Force.

No. 11.

Allahabad, January 6, 1859.

No. 621 of 1859.

THE Right Honourable the Governor-General is pleased to direct the publication of the following despatch from Major-General Michel, C.B.,

Commanding Malwa Division, No. 373, dated 22nd October, 1858, reporting an engagement with the enemy between Sindwaho and Marownee, on the 19th October, 1858.

His Lordship desires to record his entire concurrence in the approbation expressed by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, in regard to these operations.

No. 12.

The Major-General Commanding Malwa Division, to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

Camp, Lullutpoor, Head Quarters, Malwa Division of the Army, October 22, 1858.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to inform you, for his Lordship the Commander-in-Chief's information, that having marched on the 18th instant from Balabeit to Narhut, for the purpose of covering Tehree, I received information at midnight that the enemy had marched from Lullutpoor to Sindwaho, and were that night at that place and the neighbouring villages, evidently with an intention of turning the protected ghats of the Jamni river, and passing to the east.

2. At 4 A.M., 19th October, I marched for Sindwaho, force as per margin,* expecting to reach it before the rebels had passed beyond it; however the darkness of the morning, and the impos-

* 1st Column.—Fighting men. 68, 4 guns, 3rd Troop Horse Artillery; 118 Her Majesty's 8th Hussars; 90 Her Majesty's 17th Lancers; 93 1st Bombay Lancers; 98 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry; 20 Her Majesty's 95th Regiment; 150 Mayne's Irregular Horse; Total 629. 2nd Column. —50 3rd Light Cavalry; 60, 4 guns, of 2-6 Bengal Artillery; 210 Her Majesty's 71st Regiment; 320 Her Majesty's 92nd Highlanders; 500 19th Regiment Native Infantry; Total, 1140; Grand Total, 1769.

sibility of finding the road, prevented our arrival until about half past 8, A.M., when I found the rebels (aware of our approach from a bugle having been sounded contrary to orders) drawn up on a hill beyond Sindwaho, on the road to Marownee.

3. Their force was about 10,000 fighting men, amongst whom were vast numbers of sepoys and regulars of contingents, with 4 guns.

4. As I did not intend to permit them to proceed to the east, so I rapidly advanced with a portion of my cavalry parallel to their extreme left.

5. The enemy, aware of my intention, came down in strength and boldly attacked the cavalry (8th Hussars and 1st Bombay Lancers); but were gallantly charged and driven back by those regiments and 17th Lancers.

6. The Horse Artillery, having now arrived on the ground with the rest of the cavalry, were played upon by the enemy's guns.

7. At this moment the infantry were required; and Captain Cameron with the 92nd Highlanders, Colonel Hope with 71st Regiment, both in line, and Captain LeMarchand's 9-pounder battery, came up on our left flank, followed by the 19th Regiment Native Infantry on their left rear, and drove the enemy up the hill.

8. The enemy then tried to turn both flanks, and the Horse Artillery and some cavalry were so hardly pressed on the right by the enemy, posted in a field of high corn, as to enforce the necessity of bringing up the 19th Native Infantry, and grape was eventually necessary to drive the rebels back.

9. The 92nd Highlanders also had to wheel to their left, and resist a flank attack on our extreme left.

10. The 71st Regiment still advanced steadily to the front up the hill under Lieutenant-Colonel Hope, and drove the enemy back; and the 4 guns of the enemy were captured by the combined movement of the 71st and 92nd Regiments.

11. The enemy now retreated at all points, and a general pursuit was made; the heaviness of the ground, being nearly all cultivated land, and its broken nature caused the pursuit to be slow. The enemy constantly rallied, or rather got massed, and Lieutenant-Colonel Blake, with his Horse Artillery, and Captain Le Marchand with his Horse Battery, were frequently obliged to open fire to compel their retreat.

12. The pursuit was continued about 9 miles, and was eventually checked by the extreme difficulty of the country and its jungly nature, and the division of the enemy's force into small parties.

13. The ability and zeal with which Lieutenant-Colonel Lockhart commanded his brigade, permits me to bring his name prominently to the notice of his Lordship. Colonel De Salis commanded his cavalry with zeal.

14. These officers, whose separate reports I inclose, record with approbation the names of those officers who commanded portions of regiments under their command, viz. :—

Lieutenant Colonel Hope, commanding Wing, 71st Highlanders Light Infantry.

Captain Cameron, commanding Wing, 92nd Highlanders.

Captain Barrow, commanding Wing, 19th Regiment Native Infantry.

Captain Le Marchand, commanding Wing, Bengal Artillery (Field Battery).

Lieutenant-Colonel Blake, commanding Wing, 3rd Troop Bombay Horse Artillery.

Lieutenant-Colonel Curtis, commanding Wing, 1st Bombay Lancers.
Captain Sir William Gordon, commanding Wing, Her Majesty's 17th Lancers.
Captain Oldfield, commanding Wing, 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry.
Major Chetwode, commanding Wing, 8th Hussars.
Captain Mayne, commanding Wing, Mayne's Horse.

And also their respective staff officers,

Captain Parker, commanding Wing, Her Majesty's 71st Light Infantry.
Lieutenant Jenkins, commanding Wing, Her Majesty's 8th Hussars.

15. Colonel De Salis specially records the steadiness of the Horse Artillery under Lieutenant-Colonel Blake, when attacked by the enemy's infantry in close proximity in some high jowaree crops.

16. Lieutenant-Colonel Curtis, 1st Lancers, in separate command during a portion of the day (whose report I also forward) brings specially to notice the zeal of Major Chetwode, in command of the 8th Hussars, and the boldness of his personal exploits, as does Colonel De Salis of the gallantry of Lieutenant Wood, of the 17th Lancers, who (having from paucity of officers in the 3rd Cavalry, volunteered during the campaign to command a Troop of the 3rd Light Cavalry), on this occasion almost single-handed, came up to and attacked a body of the enemy.

17. On one occasion, after the enemy's cavalry had been repulsed, Lieutenant-Colonel Curtis's Column of Cavalry were brought to a check by a deep gully; some few got across, gallantly led by some young officers of various corps, who all had personal encounters with the enemy, and whose merits are recorded by Lieutenant-Colonel Curtis.

In all these records of approbation I cordially concur.

18. I am much indebted to my Staff for their active exertion in the field, viz.:—

Captain St. John, 92nd Highlanders, Acting-Assistant Quartermaster-General.

Captain Champion, 24th Regiment Native Infantry, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Major Elkington, Her Majesty's 6th Royal Regiment, Aide-de-Camp.

And Captain Maude, 4th Bombay Rifles Native Infantry,

And Lieutenant Shewell, 23rd Bombay Native Light Infantry,

both of whom on this occasion, as well as at the actions near Ragghur and Mungrowlee, acted as staff officers in the field.

19. I am much indebted to Captain Gordon Cumming, Assistant Political Agent for the Governor-General, whose zeal in procuring me information, afforded me the opportunity of surprising the enemy, and whose aid in the field was most valuable.

20. In recording the general good conduct of the troops, I may state that, as on the cavalry the whole of the loss of the day fell, so they did their duty well and gallantly. But I cannot refrain from expressing my admiration of that spirit of chivalrous endurance, which, during a rapid march of at least 20 miles over broken country, enabled our infantry to keep almost up to the cavalry, nor from recording a fact which shows the spirit of the British soldier, that, notwithstanding the heat, when the firing commenced, all the sick of the 71st and 92nd Regiments could not be restrained, but fell into the ranks, and so remained to the close of the day.

21. The result of this day's operations was the

capture of 4 guns, and 500 of the enemy left dead on the field. The Nawab of Banda's palki, bloody, and evidently just evacuated, was captured during the pursuit.

I have, &c.,
J. MICHEL, Major-General,
Commanding Malwa Division.

No. 13.

Casualty Report.

Camp, Bhere, October 20, 1858.

Her Majesty's 8th Hussars—1 officer dangerously wounded, 1 ditto slightly ditto; 2 non-commissioned officers, rank and file, killed; 2 ditto severely wounded, 1 ditto slightly ditto; 10 horses wounded, 6 ditto missing.

Her Majesty's 17th Lancers—1 rank and file dangerously wounded, 4 non-commissioned officers, rank and file, slightly ditto; 3 horses killed, 4 ditto wounded, 2 ditto missing.

Bombay Horse Artillery—1 horse wounded.

1st Bombay Lancers—3 officers slightly wounded; 2 rank and file killed, 1 ditto slightly wounded; 1 horse wounded, 6 ditto missing.

3rd Bombay Light Cavalry—1 rank and file dangerously wounded, 3 ditto slightly ditto; 4 horses killed, 6 ditto wounded.

Mayne's Horse — 1 non-commissioned officer severely wounded; 6 horses wounded, 1 ditto missing.

ABSTRACT—4 killed, 19 wounded. 50 horses casualties.

No. 14.

From the Nominal Roll of Casualties.

Major George Chetwode, 8 Hussars, slightly wounded.

Lieutenant and Adjutant R. Harding, 8th Hussars, dangerously wounded.
Lieutenant-Colonel W. F. Curtis, 1st Bombay Lancers, slightly wounded.
Lieutenant Mayne, 1st Bombay Lancers, slightly wounded.
Serjeant-Major E. Jenkyle, 17th Lancers, slightly wounded.

No. 16.

No. 622 of 1859.

THE name of Lieutenant H. N. D. Prendergast, Madras Engineers, late Assistant Engineer to the Central India Field Force, who had received three severe and dangerous sabre wounds, in the action on the first April last, between that force and the rebels under Tantia Topee, on the Betwa River near Jhansie, having inadvertently been omitted in the return of casualties annexed to Major-General Sir Hugh Rose's Despatch, dated the 30th of April, 1858, published in General Order Governor General, No. 243, dated 30th June 1858, the Right Honourable the Governor General is pleased to direct that that officer's name shall now be inserted in that return, next below the name of Captain J. G. Lightfoot, 2nd Company Reserve Artillery.

No. 17.

No. 623 of 1859.

THE Right Honourable the Governor General is pleased to direct the publication of the subjoined despatch from Colonel F. Evelegh, C.B., commanding Field Force, reporting an action with the rebels near the village of Beerah in Oude, on the 17th November last.

No. 18.

Colonel Evelegh.

Camp at Ginwarra,

SIR, *November* 18, 1858.

I HAVE the honour to state for the information of Major-General Sir Hope Grant, K.C.B., that I marched from camp, at a village called Bahadgunge, on the morning of the 17th instant, with the Column as per margin,* under my command, for Ginwarra, where I intended to have encamped. The head of my force had passed through the village of Berah, and was halted under a tope about three quarters of a mile beyond it, for the purpose of allowing the hackeries containing the siege train ammunition to close up, when I heard firing to my right rear. I immediately proceeded in that direction, followed by some cavalry, and found the enemy in force firing into the rear of my column. On arrival at the ground I ascertained that the enemy's infantry was posted in a tope surrounded by a mud wall, with guns and cavalry in rear, about seven hundred yards from the road, and that he also occupied the village of Berah, about four hundred yards to the right of the tope.

I directed two guns Bengal Horse Artillery to open upon the village and tope, one company Her Majesty's 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers to extend to the left of Berah, whilst another com-

* Artillery—14th Light Field Battery, 2 9-pounder guns; 1st Troop 1st Brigade Bengal Horse Artillery, 3 6-pounder guns, and a 10-pounder Howitzer; Siege Train, 1 18-pounder gun, 3 8½-inch mortars, and 2 5½-inch mortars;

Cavalry—1st Seikh Irregular, 325 sabres; 3rd Oude Police, 374 sabres; 5th Oude Police, 250 sabres.

Infantry—Her Majesty's 20th Regiment, 243 bayonets; Her Majesty's 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers, 239 bayonets; Her Majesty's 80th Regiment, 180 bayonets; 7th Oude Police, 605 bayonets.

pany of that regiment and some police cavalry under Lieutenant Chamberlain, turned its right flank. After firing some rounds this small force advanced, and was joined by two guns Royal Artillery and by some cavalry under Captain Jones. I then placed the four guns and cavalry on the left flank of the tope, and pushed forward two companies of the 23rd regiment to a mound that partly commanded it. The enemy kept up a heavy fire of musketry upon the guns and infantry, and after some time retired in rear of the village, closely followed by my cavalry and artillery. The two companies of the 23rd, wheeling to their right, were joined by the one in the village, and, together with two companies of the 7th Police Infantry, finally drove the enemy out of it, who again threw himself into a tope surrounded like the first by a mud wall; however the effective practice of the artillery and of the infantry pressing on from the village, compelled him, after firing heavily for some time, to retire; when I desired Captain Jones to charge with a squadron of the 1st Seikh Irregular Cavalry, which he did, until brought up by a jheel in his front through which the pursued passed into some high khêts.

The enemy's infantry retired in considerable force in the direction of Simrec, about three miles from Berah. At a short distance from the road, he suddenly came upon a strong rear-guard of my column under Major Miller, Her Majesty's 80th Regiment, who immediately opened fire with his guns and infantry, effectually dispersing the enemy and driving him off to the south-west.

I had an unusually strong rear-guard on that day, as Major Bulwer, 23rd Fusiliers, was escorting a large convoy of hackeries, containing a month's supplies for my force, from Poorwah, a day's march in my rear. I received information on the night of the 16th instant, that having

made forced marches, he was only eight miles from me, and I therefore directed the rear-guard, in the event of hearing firing to the rear, to fall back and support Major Bulwer's escort.

The enemy's force consisted of about five thousand men, all sepoys, and four guns ; they were more determined, and held their ground better than I had before seen them do, and their fire was at times heavy. We killed about one hundred and twenty men, and took three guns and a gun carriage, from which I concluded that the fourth gun had been thrown down some well. The fire of the two guns Bengal Horse Artillery under Major Bruce, and of the two guns Royal Artillery under Lieutenant Cuthbert, was excellent, and materially assisted in driving off the enemy's force.

I beg to thank Major Bruce, commanding Bengal Horse Artillery ; Lieutenant Cuthbert, Royal Artillery ; Captain Hyam, commanding three companies Her Majesty's 23rd Regiment ; Captain Jones, commanding the Cavalry ; Lieutenant Chamberlain, commanding Police Infantry ; and Lieutenant Drummond, commanding Cavalry on the right ; likewise Major Miller, Her Majesty's 80th regiment, commanding rear-guard, and Captain Lyons, Her Majesty's 20th Regiment, whom I left in front, during my absence, in charge of a large portion of the baggage, which he protected, driving some of the enemy from a small village in his vicinity ; also my Brigade Major, Captain O'Neill, Her Majesty's 20th Regiment ; and my Orderly Officer, Ensign Maxwell, Her Majesty's 80th Regiment ; who were particularly useful.

My thanks are due to Major Bulwer, Her Majesty's 23rd Regiment, commanding the escort of hackeries in my rear, for the zeal and activity he evinced in pushing forward to join my column.

Captain Jones brings to my notice the good conduct on the field of the 3rd squadron 1st Seikh Irregular Cavalry, which charged and took two of the enemy's guns. I have, &c.,

FRED. EVELEGH, Colonel,
Commanding Field Force.

No. 21.

No. 624 of 1859.

THE Right Honourable the Governor-General is pleased to direct the publication of the subjoined despatch from Brigadier Rowcroft, commanding the Goruckpore District, reporting an action with the enemy at Doomureeagunj, on the 26th November, 1858.

No. 22.

Brigadier Rowcroft to the Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army.

Camp Doomureeagunj,
South bank of the River Raptee.

SIR, *November* 28, 1858.

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you, for the information of the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief, that I marched, on the morning of the 26th instant, from Bhanpore Thannah for Doomureeagunj, 13 miles distant, with the head quarters of the Goruckpore Field Force.* On the line of march, information was brought that the rebel force, of about 1,000 men, under Mahom-

* Head Quarters Bengal Yeomanry Cavalry, 130, under Major Richardson; Detachment 6th Madras Cavalry, 40 men; No. 2 Madras Horse Light Field Battery, 4 guns, under Captain Cadell; Pearl's Naval Brigade, 4 guns and 90 men, under Captain Sotheby, C.B.; Her Majesty's 13th Light Infantry, 400 men, under Major Tyler; Regiment of Ferozepore, 250 men, under Lieutenant-Colonel Brasyer, C.B.; Detachment 27th Regiment Madras Native Infantry, 60 men, under Lieutenant Shaw.

med Nuwaz, nephew of Mahommed Hoossen, who had held Doomurceagunj for some time, was still there, in groves and villages, about a mile south of the place. As I neared the place where a portion of the rebel force were said to be, some distance to the left of the road, and preparing to move off to the westward, I ordered to the front two guns of the Horse Battery under Captain Cadell, whom I had called up to join me, by a forced march, the previous evening; 200 of Her Majesty's 13th Light Infantry under Captain Browne, and 100 of the Regiment of Ferozepore under Lieutenant-Colonel Brasyer, C.B., and the chief portion of the Bengal Yeomanry Cavalry under Major Richardson, who were in front of the column; and directed this party to move off to the left in the direction the enemy were reported to be. The guns and cavalry were pushed on at once, and Captain Cadell carried along his guns with great spirit and rapidity, with the cavalry. While I was proceeding with this party, I received an urgent message from the officer of the advance guard of the Bengal Yeomanry Cavalry, that a large body of infantry and sowars were advancing down upon us, from the Doomureeagunj road. I immediately returned to order up the other two horse battery guns, 100 of Her Majesty's 13th Light Infantry, 30 marines and seamen of the Pearl's Naval Brigade, 50 of the regiment of Ferozepore, and some of the 6th Madras Cavalry, from the rear of the column. This party, under the immediate command of Major Tyler, Her Majesty's 13th Light Infantry, had not advanced far up the road, when I discovered the enemy had broken and fled, some towards Doomureeagunj, where it appears they got over the Raptee, and part up the river bank to the left. In the meantime, the first party on the left had come up into action with

the enemy, rapidly driving them out of heavy cultivation and groves towards the west and the winding river to the north. A small gun with limber was captured, and about 80 killed ; nearly all sepoys cut down by the cavalry and shot by the guns and musketry, Captain Cadell's guns doing heavy execution, besides a number shot and drowned in the Raptee ; and by reports since received, the enemy must have perished in great numbers in their endeavours to cross the river, for a large party were driven up the river bank by a reinforcement I was bringing up to the troops on the left, as, from the fire continuing, I was apprehensive that Bala Rao had pushed up some troops from Bithoriah Ghat, which had not crossed the Raptee. A party with one gun came up the river on the opposite bank and opened fire on our troops, but, Captain Cadell opening upon them, their fire soon ceased.

2. I regret very much to report that Captain Giffard, second in command, Bengal Yeomanry Cavalry, was killed, being shot while gallantly leading a charge. This excellent officer is a great loss to his regiment and the service.

3. During my temporary absence, Lieutenant-Colonel Cox, Her Majesty's 13th Light Infantry, and officiating Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General, took the immediate command on the left of the field, with his usual ability and judgment. Lieutenant-Colonel Cox lost his charger, shot in the leg, bone broken, and obliged to be destroyed.

4. My brigade major, Captain Morgan, was present in the field, affording every assistance ; also Captain Sotheby, C.B., and my acting A.D.C., the Honourable V. A. Montague, and Lieutenant Bolton, Sub-Assistant Commissary General. Mr. Wingfield, the Commissioner, was present in the field, using every exertion to procure intelligence.

5. We had been out since the morning, nearly nine hours: I ordered the troops to return and encamp at Doomureeagunj, where the enemy had some entrenchments and very strong ground, and could have caused us great annoyance and delay if they had held the place with any boldness.

6. I beg to recommend to the particular favour of the Commander-in-Chief, the officers and men of all arms of the force, for their gallantry and cheerful zealous exertions, under many hours of fatigue.

7. On the afternoon of the 26th, I sent an express ordering Captain Howlett, 27th Madras Native Infantry, with his detachment, about 500 strong, posted at Intwa, 12 miles north of Doomurecagunj, to march that night to join me, his detachment being weak, and, from its distant position from me, inviting attack. He arrived yesterday morning, at day break, and is posted close to the bank on the other side the river Raptee, covered and protected by two 9-pounder guns, and rocket of the Pearl's Naval Brigade, which I ordered into position, at the ghat, on the afternoon of the 26th instant.

8. Every exertion is being made to procure boats for a bridge, to be ready to cross over, and act in co-operation, according to such orders as I may receive from Major-General Sir Hope Grant, K.C.B., but will attack and disperse any body of rebels to be got at in our vicinity, as at Intwa now held by them.

9. On the afternoon of the 22nd November, in camp at Captaingunj, intelligence was received that Bala Rao had left Bungaon, and Mahommed Hossen for the north, in the direction of Bansee. At 4 o'clock the next morning, I marched for Doomureeagunj, arriving in time, on the 26th, to prevent my detachment at Intwa being obliged to fall back, and the probable advance of Bala Rao on the town of Bansee. He is now with his

army at Kumsar and Pokur Bitwa, near Biskohur, on the borders of Oude, with intention, it is supposed, of moving on to Toolseepore, where another rebel force, of about 3,000 or 4,000, is said to be collected.

10. I beg to annex a casualty list, which I am happy to say is light. I have, &c.,

F. ROWCROFT, Brigadier,
Commanding Goruckpore District.

No. 24.

From the Nominal Roll of Casualties in the Goruckpore Field Force, in Action with the enemy at Doomureeagunj, on the 26th November, 1858.

Captain A. Giffard, Bengal Yeomanry Cavalry, gun-shot wonnd through both lungs, mortally; since dead.

Quartermaster-Serjeant J. F. Dias, Bengal Yeomanry Cavalry, gun-shot wound through right calf, severely.

No. 26.

No. 625 of 1859.

THE Right Honourable the Governor General is pleased to direct the publication of the following despatch from Major-General Sir J. Hope Grant, K.C.B., commanding Oude Force, reporting a skirmish with the troops of the Gonda Rajah at Muchlegaon on the 6th December 1858, and the desertion of the fort of Bunkussea, the principal fort of that Rajah.

No. 27.

Major General Sir J. Hope Grant, to the Deputy Adjutant General of the Army.

SIR, *Camp Bunkussea, December* 7, 1858.

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of the Commander-in-Chief, that I left

Nawabgunge on the 3rd instant, and marched to Bungaon, allowing the field force, under Colonel Lord Mark Kerr, to march at the same time to Bhanpore Thannah, on my right front.

On the 6th instant, I marched to Muchlegaon, where it was reported that the Gonda Rajah's troops were entrenched. On arrival there, I found that they had all left that morning in the direction of Bunkussea; but whilst proceeding to reconnoitre, I suddenly came upon their main body, (said to be about 4,000) both cavalry and infantry, on the edge of the jungle, from which they opened fire with 3 guns upon us. I immediately brought up the 2 guns of the picquet under Lieutenant Maxwell, Royal Horse Artillery, which speedily silenced one of the guns, and, being joined soon afterwards by the other guns and some infantry, I advanced the latter in skirmishing order to clear the jungle, the rebels' guns having by this time ceased firing.

We found 2 guns abandoned on the edge of the jungle, and the infantry, passing on, pressed through the jungle, for about 2 miles; but, the rebels having retreated with great celerity, they were not able to overtake a great number.

It appeared from the accounts of prisoners, that they had been completely surprised, and were not aware of our approach.

This morning I continued my march to Bunkussea, the principal fort of the Gonda Rajah, which was found completely deserted.

Five brass guns were found in the fort, which is now being destroyed by the engineers.

I have, &c.,

J. HOPE GRANT, Major-General,
Commanding Oude Force.

P.S.—A casualty return and return of captured ordnance are herewith forwarded.

No. 31.

Allahabad, January 6, 1859.

No. 626 of 1859.

THE Right Honourable the Governor-General is pleased to direct the publication of the following letter from Major-General Whitlock, Commanding Saugor Field Division, dated 22nd December, 1858, submitting a report from Captain Hilliard, 50th Madras Native Infantry, of his energetic and successful operations against a party of rebels at Tola Kanjharan.

No. 32.

Major-General Whitlock to the Adjutant-General.

Camp, Mahoba,

SIR, *December* 22, 1858.

I BEG to submit, for the information of the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief, a report from Captain Hilliard, 50th Madras Native Infantry, relating his successful operations against a party of rebels at Tola Kanjharan.

I have, &c.,

G. C. WHITLOCK, Major-General,
Commanding Saugor Field Division.

No. 33.

Captain Hilliard to the Assistant Adjutant-General, Saugor Field Division.

Camp, Nowrunga,

SIR, *December* 5, 1858.

I HAVE the honour to forward, for the information of the Major-General Commanding the Division, the following report of the operations of the detachment under my command since marching from Hummeerpore.

2. Agreeably to instructions received from Head-Quarters, the Field Detachment, as per margin,* left Hummeerpore on the 28th ultimo, with a view of checking the depredations of the outlaw Burjar Sing, who was said to have made prisoners of some zemindars, and was looting certain villages on the banks of the river Dessaun.

3. We halted on the 30th at Jullalpore, to allow of a party of Her Majesty's 43rd Light Infantry reaching us from Calpee, and they, strength as per margin, joined us on that date. We then proceeded as far south as Raat, as I was informed the rebels were marching for that place. On arriving there, I learned that they were encamped near a village on the right bank of the Dessaun, and we therefore pushed on the same afternoon to this camp, which we reached on the 3rd instant.

4. At about 5 A.M., on the morning of the 4th, I left a strong guard of the 50th Madras Native Infantry to guard the standing camp, and with the guns and cavalry, detachment 43rd Light Infantry, and 110 bayonets of the 5th Madras Native Infantry, marched to attack the enemy in his very strong position near Tola Kanjharan. On nearing this place, I halted the troops and proceeded with Captain Sawers and Lieutenant Johnson to reconnoitre, when we were fired on from the village by

* Madras Artillery: 57 of all ranks and 2 9-pounder guns; No. 1 Horse Field Battery, under Lieutenant Johnson. 50th Madras Native Infantry: 5 native officers and 66 non-commissioned rank and file, under Lieutenants Greenway and Hay. Jât Horse, Jaloun: military police d. d. Hummeerpore district, 3 native officers and 82 non-commissioned rank and file, under Lieutenant J. Sawers; Assistant-Apothecary Wale, H.M.'s 43rd Regiment. H.M.'s 43rd Regiment: 67 non-commissioned rank and file, under Lieutenants Brett and Maguire. Assistant-Surgeon Heard, in medical charge of the Field Detachment, joined on the 1st instant, and accompanied the force.

what afterwards proved to be a picquet of the enemy, which retreated as we advanced. Seeing a large body of the enemy on an eminence at about 1,000 yards distance, on our left front, the guns were brought up ; and a few rounds of spherical case caused them to shift their position. Having cleared the village, we came to ground, which extended for a considerable distance, in which it was quite impossible for either cavalry or artillery to act, being a perfect net-work of deep ravines, covered with jungle, in the midst of which, near the river Dessaun, was the enemy's camp. Leaving therefore the artillery with a small guard of infantry and the cavalry for their protection, we proceeded across this extremely difficult ground, covered by a skirmishing party of the 50th Madras Native Infantry, on both flanks, exchanging shots with the enemy from time to time.

5. After about an hour's march we arrived at the river, just in time to see the last of the rebels crossing to the opposite side : the Enfields of the 43rd now made some excellent practice both at the crossing the river, and subsequently in following the rebels through the jungles on the other side. The enemy here lost both men and horses, the exact number of which could not be ascertained, owing to the density of the jungle, and the depth of the ravines ; several horses and ponies were captured and a quantity of miscellaneous baggage also fell into our hands, showing how hard the enemy had been pressed, and in what haste he had retreated. The jungle and steep ascents alone saved him from destruction, for the Europeans could not make way through such ground, to keep pace with Natives, who moreover knew every path. So, as the day was far advanced, and as I considered that a good blow had already been struck, and as moreover the men were much fatigued, I

sounded the assembly, and we returned to Tola Kanjharan, where I halted an hour to refresh, and returned to camp, where we arrived at 4 P.M.

6. In conclusion, I desire to record my sense of the cheerful zeal with which the duties of a very hard day were performed by all ranks. It was matter of common remark how well the skirmishing party of the 50th Regiment Madras Native Infantry did their work, and I attribute this, in a great measure, to the way in which they were led by Lieutenants Greenway and Hay: the 43rd, of course, performed as they always have done.

7. I would also beg to remark particularly on the great assistance I at all times received from Captain Sawers, commanding the Hummeerpore Military Police, and deputed by Mr. Freeling, the collector, to act for him, in the way of collecting intelligence, &c.; and I consider that it has been owing to the constant zeal, activity, intelligence, and foresight of this valuable officer, that we have been enabled to make the power of the Government felt by the rebels. On one occasion Captain Sawers, accompanied by a party of his sowars, rode 30 miles (out and back) after a march, and learning that he would also march the following morning, solely for the purpose of obtaining the information, upon which I subsequently acted. Captain Sawers also accompanied the infantry to the attack of the enemy through the broken ground. I am happy to say that there were no casualties on our side. The enemy was variously computed at from 3 to 500, of whom about 40 were sowars; and from the uniform buttons on the clothing that fell into our hands, it is evident that there were sepoys of the Punjab police and Sindia's force among them. I have, &c.,

G. T. HILLIARD, Brevet-Captain,
50th Madras Native Infantry,
Commanding Hummeerpore Field Force.

No. 34.

Allahabad, January 8, 1859.

No. 627 of 1859.—The Right Honourable the Governor-General is pleased to direct the publication of the following letter No. 627, dated the 22nd December, 1858, from Major-General Whitlock, Commanding Saugor Field Division, forwarding a report from Lieutenant-Colonel Oakes, Her Majesty's 12th Lancers, commanding a detachment on special service, of his successful engagement with a body of rebels at the village of Larcherra, on the 6th December last.

No. 35.

Major-General Whitlock to the Adjutant-General.

SIR, *Camp, Mahoba, December* 22, 1858.

I HAVE the honour to forward reports of a successful attack made by a small column under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Oakes, of Her Majesty's 12th Royal Lancers, on a body of rebels at the village of Larcherra, and beg to bring to the favourable notice of the Right Honourable the Commander-in-chief, the conduct of all engaged in the affair.

I have, &c.,
G. C. WHITLOCK, Major-General,
Commanding Saugor Field Division.

No. 36.

Brigadier Munsey to the Assistant Adjutant-General.

Camp near Bhudwarroo, December 8, 1858.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to forward, for the information of the Major-General Commanding, the

accompanying despatch from Lieutenant-Colonel Oakes, commanding the detachment which marched on special service on the night on the 4th instant. I beg at the same time to observe that I consider the affair to have been well arranged, and recommend Colonel Oakes and the officers named to the favourable consideration of the Major-General Commanding the Division.

I have, &c.,
A. MUNSEY, Brigadier,
Saugor Field Detachment S. F. Division.

No. 37.

Lieutenant-Colonel Oakes to Lieutenant Roe, Brigade-Major.

SIR, *Camp, Larcherra, December* 6, 1858.

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of the Brigadier Commanding, that, according to orders received on the 4th instant, I marched that night on the village of Larcherra with the troops as per margin.* On arrival at Cossepoora, about two miles from our destination, at 9 A.M. on the 5th instant, I received information that the main body of the mutineers and rebels, about 2,000 strong, under Chutter Singh, was encamped on the left bank of the "Dessaun" river, on the heights above Larcherra. I pushed rapidly on. On arriving opposite the village I directed Lieutenant Pope, Commanding Madras Artillery, to throw a couple of shells in the direction of the enemy's advanced piquet, at the same time sending a troop of the 12th Lancers across the river to cut off any who might endeavour to escape into the open country. The village was

* 12th Royal Lancers—81 rank and file, 7 officers.
Madras Horse Artillery—2 12-pounder howitzers, 1 officer.
3rd Bengal Irregular Cavalry—15 rank and file.

deserted. I then passed over with the remaining troop of the Lancers and the guns. Finding from the nature of the ground that it was impossible to act without infantry, I re-crossed and encamped about a mile from the river bank.

Finding themselves unmolested a party came down to the water-side and commenced firing on our grass-cutters and horse-keepers, one of whom, I regret to say, was killed. Early the following morning, being reinforced by a company of the 3rd Madras Europeans under Lieutenant Burge, I sent a party of them on elephants across the ford, under cover of the guns, the remainder with the cavalry crossing at the same time a little higher up. When these were all over I directed the guns to follow, and immediately threw the infantry into the jungle in skirmishing order to sweep, as far as possible, the enemy's position, the cavalry and artillery moving along the valley to cut off retreat in that direction. The infantry * dashed in most gallantly, and soon exchanged shots with the rebels, driving them before them through the brushwood; not having a sufficient force to cover both sides of the hill at one time, the greater number escaped and crossed the river, as was afterwards ascertained, in the direction of Alipoora, with the loss, however, of between sixty and seventy killed. A quantity of powder and cartridge paper was taken by the 3rd Madras Europeans in a building above the village.

I beg to bring to your notice Captain Clifton, 12th Lancers, in immediate command of Cavalry and Horse Artillery, who carried out my orders most fully and judiciously; as well as Lieutenant Pope, Madras Artillery; Lieutenants Burge and Wetherall, 3rd Madras Europeans, who led their men in the jungle with the greatest gallantry; to

* 3rd Madras Europeans—97 rank and file, 2 officers.

Lieutenant Blunt, 12th Lancers, my Adjutant, my best thanks are also due ; as well as Mr. Griffiths, deputy collector, through whose information I was enabled to discover the rebels' position. We received intelligence, in the course of the day, that the enemy as a body were completely broken up, none remaining within 15 miles of camp.

I am happy to say we had no casualties.

I have, &c.,
T. OAKES, Lieutenant-Colonel,
12th Lancers.

No. 38.

No. 628 of 1859.—The Right Honourable the Governor-General is pleased to direct the publication of the following letter from Major-General Michel, C.B., Commanding Malwa Division, No. 540, dated 4th December, 1858, forwarding a report from Major Sutherland, Her Majesty's 62nd Highlanders, detailing the operations of a force under his command against the rebels under Tantia Topee and the Rao Sahib.

These operations have given the Governor-General the highest satisfaction.

No. 39.

The Major-General Commanding Malwa Division to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

SIR, *Camp, Mhow, December* 4, 1858.

I HAVE the honour to forward a despatch from Major Sutherland, 92nd Highlanders, detailing the operations of a small force under his command, concluding with a most gallant attack and defeat of the rebel force under Tantia Topee and the Rao Sahib.

I trust his Lordship will consider the energy, zeal, and gallantry of Major Sutherland, and those under his command, in this affair, as well worthy of much commendation and very favourable notice.

I have, &c.,
J. MICHEL, Major-General,
Commanding Malwa Division.

No. 40.

Major Sutherland, Her Majesty's 92nd Highlanders, Commanding Field Force Detachment, to Brigadier Edwardes, C.B., Commanding at Mhow.

Camp on the Nerbudda, November 27, 1858.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of the Major-General Commanding the Field Force, M. D. A., but whose address at present I do not know, that, on my arrival at Teekree on the 23rd instant, I received information that the rebels under Tantia Topee and the Rao Sahib were at Kurgaon, about 20 miles east of the Grand Trunk Road, and 30 miles from the Sindwah ghaut. On the following morning, I moved to Grelwana, 16 miles from Sindwah, so that I could cut them off from that route if they made for Khandeish, or move rapidly back along the main road if they tried to turn my left flank.

2. On the morning of the 24th instant, I was joined by 50 men of Her Majesty's 71st Highland Light Infantry under Lieutenant Lewis, who had been brought 70 miles in 30 hours by Lieutenant Barras, of the Camel Corps. Captain Ballard, Assistant Quartermaster-General, and Captain Helbert, Assistant Agent to the Governor-General, with 20 Seikhs and a hundred of H. H. Holkar's

Horse, joined at the same time ; also Lieutenant Montriou, 25th Regiment Light Infantry, as Interpreter.

3. During the forenoon the rebels sent a patrol of 200 horse towards Sindwah, and another about the same strength towards Than, six miles north of my position, along the road, making it doubtful which route the main body would take. The latter party cut the telegraph wire to Indore, plundered some carts, and were there at nightfall. The reports brought in by the scouts led to the supposition that the rebels would not attempt the Sindwah ghaut, but move north-west, crossing the main road at Than ; so on the morning of the 25th instant, I took a party, strength as per margin,* to clear the road in that direction, intending, if the rebels had not moved, to attack the next day at Kurgaon ; the remainder of my force, consisting of 1 subaltern and 60 rank and file, I left to guard the encampment.

4. On arrival at Than, we learnt that the whole of the rebels had passed that place during the night, towards Rajpore and Bhurwannee, and I determined to pursue at once, the traces of their gun wheels and elephants serving to guide us on the proper line. After eight miles rapid marching, we overtook the rear-guard of the rebels streaming out of Rajpore ; I allowed them five minutes to clear the town, for if they had attempted to hold it, my small force could never have dislodged them. I then pursued at a rapid trot with the Camel Corps and horsemen, desiring the infantry, who were on foot, to follow as quickly as

* 1 subaltern, 40 rank and file, 71st Highlanders; 1 captain, 1 subaltern, 90 rank and file, 92nd Highlanders; 1 captain, 60 rank and file, 1st Bombay, 4th Rifles; 1 commandant, 100 sowars, H. H. Holkar's; 20 sowars, Agent's escort; 150 of the Camel Corps, under Lieutenant Barras.

they could. The road lay through a jungle in which the camels could not move; but as I had no baggage, I resolved to disregard all stragglers who took refuge in it, and push steadily on their rear, passing quantities of abandoned stores, bullocks, and baggage. After about five miles of this pursuit, during which several rebels were cut down by the Sikh Horse, and shot by the Highlanders, we could see that the rebels, as they arrived at a nullah, which crossed the road at right angles some way ahead, formed upon its further bank; when 500 yards from this spot, I dismounted the infantry who were on camels, and was proceeding to attack, when to my surprise the remainder of my men, who were on foot, appeared a few hundred yards in rear, having kept up with the camels at more that five miles an hour. Joined by them, I advanced, but the rebels hardly waited to exchange shots; so the men remounted their camels, and we continued the pursuit for a couple of miles, when the rebels again appeared, formed up in a strong position, where the road ascended the slope, lined on both sides with thick jungles, and was overlooked by a rocky ridge which covered it, and which they lined with musketry, placing their two guns in the centre of the road. I sent out skirmishers and formed the remainder as well as the ground could permit; the enemy opened with musketry and grape, and as their position could not be turned, and every delay might give them confidence, I ordered the men to charge, who rushed straight along the road on their guns, which were carried with a loud cheer, and the rebels lost heart, and fled.

5. I attempted to resume the pursuit, but soon had to halt the men, who were exhausted by the heat. Captain Ballard and Lieutenant Bonnor followed for two or three miles, with some Seikhs

and Holkar's men, but as the whole road lay through jungle, I ordered them to rejoin; and, when the men had refreshed themselves, we returned with the captured guns to Rajpore, to which place I had sent back to order the baggage by a short route.

6. Before concluding this despatch, I deem it a duty I owe to the soldiers of the different detachments, composing my small force, to express my most marked approbation of their conduct, both during the march and whilst under fire, testing, as it did, their discipline and gallantry to the utmost. I consider myself particularly fortunate, in having had the advantage of Captain Ballard's valuable assistance and advice throughout the day's operations, and I take this opportunity of acknowledging his unceasing zeal and exertions. Captain Helbert's unvaried accuracy of information, as to the intended movements of the rebels, removed many difficulties, which otherwise would have occurred.

7. The casualties of the enemy, as nearly as could be ascertained, amounted to about 70 killed and wounded. I am happy to state that the casualties of the force under my command were but few. Lieutenant and Adjutant Humfrey, 92nd Highlanders, whilst gallantly pursuing five or six men who had been serving the guns, was attacked by their Commandant and severely wounded; the remaining casualties were confined to one soldier of Her Majesty's 71st Highland Light Infantry wounded, and one missing; and two wounded, and two missing, belonging to Holkar's and the Agent's escort.

8. Captain Helbert begs to recommend the undermentioned Commandant Bheen Gir, of His Highness Holkar's Horse, to the favourable notice of the Major-General Commanding Malwa

Division, and Woordie Major Jodh Singh, of the Agent's escort, the former as Commandant of His Highness Holkar's Horse, the latter belonging to the Agent's escort, as having behaved with great gallantry, having been wounded in the *melee*.

9. Lieutenant Barras, Commanding Camel Corps, a most zealous and energetic officer; Captain Langston, 4th Bombay Rifles; Captain Newall, Her Majesty's 92nd Highlanders; Lieutenant Lewis 71st Highland Light Infantry; commanding detachments of the 92nd and 71st respectively; as also Lieutenant Bonnor, a volunteer of the 9th Native Infantry; afforded me most ready and able assistance: my thanks are also due to Lieutenant Montriou, 25th Native Light Infantry, attached to the force as interpreter, and to Assistant Surgeon Don, for the manner in which they performed the duties of their respective appointments.

I have, &c.,
R. M. SUTHERLAND, Major,
Her Majesty's 92nd Highlanders,
Commanding Field Force Detachments.

No. 41.

Allahabad, January 11, 1859.

No. 633 of 1859.

THE Right Honourable the Governor-General is pleased to direct the publication of the following letter from the Adjutant-General of the Army, No. 1747, dated the 30th ultimo, forwarding one from Major-General Michel, C.B., Commanding Malwa Division, submitting a report from Brigadier Smith, Commanding 1st Brigade Rajpootana Field Force, detailing the successful result of a surprise of the rebel camp of Maun Sing, near the village of Koondrye in the Gwalior territory.

The Governor-General entirely concurs in the approbation expressed by his Excellency the Commander-in-chief, of the arrangements by which this success was achieved, and of the conduct of the troops engaged on the occasion.

No. 42.

The Adjutant-General to the Secretary to Government.

SIR, *Allahabad, December* 30, 1858.

I HAVE the honour, by direction of the Commander-in-Chief, to forward, for the information of the Right Honourable the Governor-General, a letter in original, from Major-General J. Michel, C.B., Commanding Malwa Division, No. 641, of the 4th instant, giving cover to a report from Brigadier M. W. Smith, of his surprise of the rebel camp of Maun Sing, near the village of Koondrye, in the Gwalior territory; and I am to express Lord Clyde's approval of the arrangements by which this success was achieved, and of the conduct of the troops employed.

I have, &c.,
W. MAYHEW, Lieutenant-Colonel,
Adjutant-General of the Army.

No. 43.

Major-General Michel, C.B., Commanding Malwa Division, to the Adjutant-General.

SIR. *Camp, Mhow, December* 4, 1858.

I HAVE the honour to forward, for submission to his Lordship the Commander-in-Chief in India, a despatch from Brigadier Smith, received yesterday, No. 104 of November 20th, detailing the successful result of a surprise on the rebel camp of

Maun Sing near the village of Koondrye, in the Gwalior territory.

The surprise appears to have been very well managed; and I solicit his Lordship's favourable notice of the affair, and that he will be pleased to pay such regard to the Brigadier's recommendations as he may deem just.

I have, &c.,
J. MICHEL, Major-General,
Commanding Malwa Division.

No. 44.

Brigadier Smith to the Assistant Adjutant-General Malwa Division.

SIR, *Camp, Mungrowlie, November* 20, 1858.

I HAVE the honour to state, for the information of the Major-General Commanding the Malwa Division, that, in accordance with instructions conveyed to me in letter No. 411, dated Bhelsa, November 1, 1858, and in consequence of information received by me of the intended movements of the rebels upon Mungrowlie and the fort of Malharghur, I marched on the 10th to Gadowlie, in order to cover and protect the above-mentioned places. I have since ascertained that the intention of the rebels to plunder those places, and take possession of the guns at Malharghur, was prevented by my advance.

2. On the night of the 12th, I ascertained that the rebel force under Maun Sing, reported at 3,000 men, composed of the late Gwalior Contingent troops, Bengal sepoys, and his own followers, recrossed the Betwa and reached the small fort of Gurpairah.

3. I marched in that direction on the morning of the 13th, but, finding the neighbourhood of the fort deserted, I halted to breakfast at the village of Gopallee, on the river Molah.

4. I then, accompanied by my staff, reconnoitred the ground beyond the river, and found it covered with dense jungle, and intersected with deep nullahs, and did not perceive any traces of the enemy in that direction : about 2 P.M., having heard the rebel forces had moved off to Uttekairah, I marched in that direction.

5. I halted for the night and bivouacked at Burkairah three miles from Uttekairah : as I did not allow any fires to be lighted, there was little opportunity of preparing food. I cannot speak too highly of the cheerful endurance of fatigue and hardship evinced, during this day, by both the European and Native troops.

6. Hearing during the night that the enemy had left Uttekairah and proceeded to Koondrye, I marched for that village at 3-30 A.M., on the 14th.

7. I did not allow any trumpets or bugles to sound on the march, and, coming to Koondrye just as day was breaking, we halted for a few minutes in rear of the village, and some jowarrie fields, which served to conceal us from the view of the rebels, and formed the troops present in the field, as per margin,* as follows, viz. : 95th Regiment in column of sections, a company 100 yards distant protecting their right flank ; the 10th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry in quarter distance columns in eschellon to the left rear of the 95th ; leaving the road between the two regiments clear for the guns to advance, as the ground on either side was bad, and unsuited for their passage.

* 3rd troop Bombay Horse Artillery, 6 guns and 90 men, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Blake ; Her Majesty's 8th Hussars, 85 sabres, under command of Colonel De Salis ; 1st Bombay Lancers, 42 men, under command of Lieutenant Colonel Curtis ; Her Majesty's 95th Regiment, men under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Raines ; 10th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry, men under command of Captain Pelly ; Meade's Horse, 12 men ; the rest of the force being either sick or on baggage guard.

The 1st Lancers had orders to form in rear of the right flank of the 95th, and the 8th Hussars in rear of left flank 10th Native Infantry, when the infantry formed to the front. I placed Lieutenant-Colonel the Honourable F. A. Thesiger, 95th Regiment, the senior infantry officer, in command of the infantry, and sent to order up the artillery by the road.

8. We then moved forward our advance guard, consisting of one (1) Company of the 95th Regiment, and two (2) Companies 10th Native Infantry, under Major Vialls, 95th Regiment, in skirmishing order, advanced on the right front through some jowarrie fields, 6 feet high, and commenced firing ; when within about 100 yards of the enemy, Colonel Raines detaching a company to assist, on coming in view of the rebel camp, and as the ground opened, the infantry deployed, the 10th Native Infantry being in short eschellon with the 95th.

9. The artillery under Colonel Blake galloped to the front by the road, formed line, and came into action on the left of the 95th, commencing with a few round shot ; and then, with shrapnel at 5 or 600 yards, fired into the largest masses which had collected after their sudden surprise ; the shells, bursting in the midst of the enemy, must have caused numerous casualties. In the meantime the 1st Lancers under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Curtis had conformed to the movements of the infantry, by advancing in column of troops, and, on approaching the enemy, formed line to the right flank ; the 1st Lancers consisted of two very small troops, converted into squadron by forming single rank, the total number of men under regimental command being 42. The 8th Hussars, having only 85 sabres present, formed in front of the left of the line.

10. A rapid flight now commenced, and I gave the order for the cavalry to pursue with one division of guns. In compliance with this order, Colonel Blake, with the right division under Lieutenant Lecocq, followed at a gallop, coming into action within case short range, followed by shrapnel; the division continued in pursuit with the cavalry, coming into action whenever opportunity offered. The centre and left divisions of Colonel Blake's troop proceeded with the infantry and followed at a slower pace, the horses of these divisions being much done up with the long marches when with the Major-General.

11. Colonel De Salis, having formed a third of the small body he had at his disposal in reserve, which remained within reach of the guns, pursued with the remainder in skirmishing order at a gallop, giving orders to his men not to fire except at close quarters. In consequence of this order, and the effective pursuit of the hussars, led by Colonel De Salis, notwithstanding the very unfavourable nature of the ground, which was covered with low jungle, a large number of the enemy in this part of the field were sabred and shot.

12. Colonel Curtis led the 1st Lancers in pursuit, at a gallop, of that portion of the enemy which fled in front of the right of the line, and disposed of all he could come up with, but a low and afterwards a thick jungle favoured the fugitives.

13. Colonel Raines brought his men steadily and rapidly forward through some difficult ground, disposing of all he encountered on the right, but, in consequence of the principal masses of the enemy taking a direction to the left, the hussars and 10th Native Infantry had greater opportunities, which they fully took advantage of.

14. Captain Pelly with 10th Regiment Native

Infantry, by order of Lieutenant-Colonel the Honourable F. A. Thesiger, having moved towards the left, deployed, and, forming in skirmishing order with supports, pursued, the men moving at the double when the ground admitted of their doing so, and shot and bayoneted a large number of the enemy who had hidden from the hussars, and were taking shelter in the nullahs, or amongst the jungles.

15. At my request, early in the action, Colonel Curtis desired a havildar-major of his regiment (Shaik Abdoolah) who had seen Maun Sing at Powrie, to accompany a few of Meade's Horse, some 9 men under Jemadar Beream Sing, for the purpose of capturing, if possible, the rebel leader. They used every exertion ; but, in consequence of his rapid flight on horseback, could not succeed in this object. I beg to bring the conduct of the jemadar and havildar-major, and the men who were with him, to the favourable notice of the Major-General Commanding ; they did most excellent service.

16. We pursued for about (6) six or (7) seven miles, when seeing that what remained of the enemy scattered over a large extent of front, of which we could only embrace a very small portion with our very small force of cavalry, and consequently only reached a few stragglers ; I sounded the recal, and collected the force under some trees near the village of Rajpore, till our baggage came up.

17. I have taken much pains to ascertain the loss of the enemy, and I feel convinced I am under the mark when I estimate it at over six hundred (600).

18. Lieutenant-Colonel the Honourable F. A. Thesiger, Her Majesty's 95th Regiment, in command of the infantry, was most active and successful in carrying out my instructions.

19. I received every assistance, as I always do, from Colonel De Salis, Commanding Her Majesty's 8th Hussars; Lieutenant-Colonel Blake, Commanding 3rd Troop Horse Artillery; Lieutenant-Colonel Curtis, Commanding 1st Bombay Laneers; Lieutenant-Colonel Raines, Commanding 95th Regiment; and Captain Pelly, Commanding 10th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry; and also from Cornet Goldsworthy, Her Majesty's 8th Hussars, my Brigade Major, who, as usual, performed his duties to my entire satisfaction.

20. Lieutenant Hanbury, Her Majesty's 8th Hussars; Lieutenant Mayne, 1st Bombay Laneers; Lieutenant Rawlins, Her Majesty's 95th Regiment; and Lieutenant Pieree, 10th Regiment Native Infantry, acted as my orderly officers for the day, and gave me great assistanee in earrying my orders.

21. I trust the Major-General will allow me to take this opportunity of aeknowledging the ready and most valuable assistanee whieh Colonel Curtis, 1st Bombay Laneers, and, in his absenee, Captain Loeh of the same regiment, has on all oecasions given me, plaeing his men at my disposal whenever required, for information and difficult serviees, in patrolling and gaining information of the movements of the enemy, these serviees involving great fatigue and mueh risk. I have also to acknowledge similar services rendered me by Captain Pelly, 10th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry, valuable information having on several oecasions been obtained by the native offieers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the 10th Regiment Native Infantry. I beg to enelose, for the favourable eonsideration of the Major-General, a list of the native offieers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the above regiments, who have rendered themselves the most conspicuous.

22. But I attribute our success in this surprise to the indefatigable exertions and great zeal and intelligence of Captain Bolton, Assistant Quartermaster-General, in gaining information of the movements and position of the enemy; he has been on all occasions most active and successful in this matter under most difficult circumstances, and with small means at his disposal, as well as in the discharge of other duties of his department.

23. I am happy to say the casualties were very trifling, as will appear by the return; this may to a certain extent be accounted for by the fact of the surprise being so sudden and complete that the enemy's matchlockmen had not time to light their matches, and consequently could only use their muskets or swords.

I have, &c.,
M. W. SMITH, Brigadier,
Commanding-Brigade Madras Division.

No. 45.

Nominal list of Native Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the 1st Bombay Lancers, and 10th Regiment Bombay Infantry, who have given me great assistance in obtaining intelligence.

1st Bombay Lancers.

Jemadar Chuttur Sing, for information relative to the enemy when at Scroinge, close to which place he went twice with 3 or 4 men. Havildar-Major Sheikh Abdoolah, who has on several occasions rendered me most excellent and important service.

Havildars Matta Buccus and Checto Sing, and Naiques Roghar Khan and Sheik Khoda Buccus, for constant employment in obtaining intelligence,

and in keeping open the communication with other brigades, especially Hevildar Matta Buccus, who proceeded with despatches in the rains, and performed a long, difficult, and, owing to the position of the enemy, dangerous march in a very short time.

10th Bombay Native Infantry.

*Jemadar Ramloll Opadia went to obtain information at Padoon, in the direction of Seroinge, towards the enemy's camp at Juklaon, and to Lullutpore.

Sepoy Essere Pursad Panday went to obtain information towards Lullutpore, and across the river from Bonrasso.

M. W. SMITH, Brigadier,
Commanding Brigade Madras Division.

No. 46.

List of Casualties at the Action of Koondrye.

November 14, 1858.

3rd Troop Horse Artillery.

Captain S. M. Harris, severely wounded, musket ball through the upper part of right arm.

Her Majesty's 8th Hussars.

Sergeant Patrick Dunne, wounded slightly.
Private William Cave, do. do.
do. William Pattrick do. do.
do. Henry Selway, do. do.
1 horse killed, 1 missing, and 1 officer's and 4 troop horses wounded.

1st Bombay Lancers.

1 native officer wounded severely, 1 horse wounded.

* Jemadar Ramloll Opadia has already been rewarded by the Government, with the 3rd class "Order of Merit."

Her Majesty's 95th.

Private William Brooks, severe sword cut on wrist.

10th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry.

2 havildars, 1 private, slightly wounded.

Meade's Horse.

2 sowars severely wounded.

No. 47.

Nominal Roll of Staff.

Colonel M. W. Smith, 2rd Dragoon Guards, Brigadier, Commanding.

Cornet W. T. Goldsworthy, 8th Hussars, Acting Brigade-Major.

Captain W. S. Bolton, 2nd Bombay Grenadier Regiment, Assistant Quartermaster-General.

Lieutenant R. Williams, 30th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry, Deputy Assistant-Commissary-General.

No. 48.

No. 653 of 1859.

Allahabad, January 17, 1859.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General cannot allow the officers and men forming the Naval Brigade of Her Majesty's ship Pearl to pass through Allahabad, on their return to their ship, without expressing his acknowledgment of the excellent service which they have rendered to the State.

Disembarked on the 12th of September, 1857, they have, for fifteen months, formed a main part of the small force to which the security of the wide district of Goruckpore, and of the country

adjoining it, has been entrusted, and which has held during that time important advanced posts exposed to constant attack from the strongholds of the rebels.

The duty has been arduous and harassing; but it has been cheerfully and thoroughly performed, and the discipline of the Pearl's Brigade has been admirable. The Gazettes of the 9th and 23rd March, 27th April, 11th May, 22nd June, 6th and 13th July, 13th August, 12th and 19th October, 23rd and 26th November, 1858, and 11th January, 1859, have shown that, when the Goruckpore Field Force has been engaged, the Brigade has signally distinguished itself.

The Governor-General cordially thanks Captain E. Sotheby, C.B., and his brave officers and men, for the valuable assistance which they have given to the army in Bengal, and he is glad to think that they do not quit the scene of their services without the satisfaction of seeing peace restored to the rich districts which they have protected.

No. 49.

No. 635 of 1859.

Allahabad, January 12, 1859.

THE Right Honourable the Governor-General is pleased to direct the publication of the subjoined despatch from Brigadier Rowcroft, commanding the Goruckpore District, dated 5th December, 1858, reporting a successful action with the rebels under the Nazim Mahomed Hossein at Bururiah, in the Goruckpore district, on the 3rd ultimo.

No. 50.

Brigadier Rowcroft to the Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army.

Camp Dumooreahgunje, North Bank River Raptee.

SIR, *December* 5, 1858.

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you, for the information of the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief, I received intelligence from Mr. Wingfield, the Commissioner, on the evening of the 2nd instant, that the Nazim Mahomed Hossein, with his force of between 2,000 and 3,000 men and six guns, had moved up to the north from Bungaon, and had arrived the day before at Bururiah near the Raptee, and 9 miles west of my camp, then on the south bank of the Raptee.

The next morning, at dawn, I marched with the chief portion of the Head-Quarters Goruckpore Field Force, about 850 men of all arms, and six guns, under command of the officers noted in the margin,* for Bururiah, which we reached about 8 o'clock A.M. The enemy did not appear to expect us, but their outlying picquet gave them early warning. I at once formed line, with skirmishers out, and immediately advanced to the attack. The enemy were principally in two large woods, with the Soance river running close to the wood on their left, with heavy forest and jungle close on the other side. The enemy opened fire

* Captain Sotheby, C.B., commanding the Pearl's Naval Brigade, 2 guns Military Train Howitzers, and Lieutenant Pym's detachment of Royal Marines; Captain Cadell, commanding Horse Battery 4 guns; Major Richardson, commanding Bengal Yeomanry Cavalry; Major Tyler, commanding detachment Her Majesty's 13th Light Infantry; Lieutenant-Colonel Brasyer, C.B., commanding Regiment of Ferozepore; Lieutenant Shaw, commanding detachment 27th Regiment Madras Native Infantry.

of guns and musketry on our line, but were rapidly replied to from Captain Sotheby's two guns in the centre, and from Captain Cadell's two horse guns on the left, and the two guns under Captain Highmore on the right, and from the skirmishers. The enemy early gave way and were greatly favoured by the large woods and cultivations, enabling them to get their guns over a ford of the Soanee, on their left, into the forest; other infantry and sowars retired westward, fording the river considerably higher up. The enemy were driven out of both woods, and pursued for nearly two miles front of our line on the right, crossed afterwards at the same place where the enemy had crossed their guns, driving some of their infantry and sowars well into the forest. About a mile beyond the two large woods first occupied by the enemy, we came on a bend of the river Soanee, the enemy keeping up a fire of musketry from the thickets, but were soon silenced by the Naval Brigade and Madras Horse Battery guns, and the rifle and musketry firing. A ford was found to our left, and I ordered Lieutenant-Colonel Brasyer, with a division of his Seikhs and two companies of the 13th Light Infantry under Captain Brown, to push over and clear a village and the nearest part of the forest, covered at the ford, where the country was more open, by Captain Sotheby's two guns and a party of Bengal Yeomanry Cavalry, while Captain Cadell, with his guns from the right, fired over the river and covered the movement, driving out and dispersing the enemy in that direction; the party having effected the object, was to return without delay. This was most effectually and ably carried out by Lieutenant-Colonel Brasyer, and the enemy completely driven back and dispersed in retreat.

My best thanks are due to the officers I have named: Captain Sotheby was most zealous and

active, pressing well forward with his guns ; and Captain Cadell, commanding No. 2 Madras Horse Light Field Battery, who has lately joined my force, I have found a very zealous and active officer, always quick, and ready with his guns whenever their fire could be made effective ; also to all the officers and men of all arms engaged for their very zealous, active, and cheerful services throughout many hours of considerable fatigue ; and to Doctor Young, 13th Light Infantry ; Doctor Garden, Bengal Yeomanry Cavalry ; and Doctor Dickinson, Regiment of Ferozepore. My best thanks are also due to Captain Morgan, Brigade-Major ; Lieutenant-Colonel Cox, Officiating Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General ; the Honourable V. A. Montague, Royal Navy, my Acting Aide-de-Camp, and Lieutenant Bolton, Officiating Sub-Assistant Commissary-General, who afforded me most useful service in conveying orders and instructions ; they are also due to Mr. Wingfield, the Commissioner, who was present in the field throughout the day, and obtaining all the intelligence possible to be procured.

It was difficult to ascertain the loss of the enemy but it was probable about a hundred ; several of the infantry and Sowars and their horses were killed by the party on the right of the line, when they first got to the edge of the forest, (Private John Bulger, Her Majesty's 13th Light Infantry, suddenly coming on four of the enemy in the wood, shot one, and bayoneted three) and during an advance and at the time, and after Lieutenant-Colonel Brasyer crossed the river at the close of the action.

I beg to recommend all engaged to the particular favour of the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief.

I hope this total defeat and rout of Mahomed Hosscin and his force, before he could form a

junction with Bala Rao, or arrange for any combined movement of their forces, will be attended with the best results, keeping the enemy to the westward ; and it so alarmed Bala Rao, who was on the other side of the river Raptee, in close hearing of our guns, he marched off from Kumsar, that night, towards the north-west beyond Biskohur, out of the Bansee district into that of Toolseepore, to Pipureea. Mahomed Hossein has gone westward to Atrowlah.

I am happy to say we have none killed ; there are 12 wounded. A casualty list is duly annexed. I returned with the troops to camp at 3 P.M.

My force is crossing the Raptee to-day by bridge of boats, and will be over by the evening.

I have, &c.
F. ROWCROFT, Brigadier,
Commanding Goruckpore District.

No. 53.

No. 636 of 1859.

THE Right Honourable the Governor-General is pleased to direct the publication of the subjoined letters from Brigadier the Honourable P. Herbert, C.B., commanding at Cawnpore, reporting the result of his pursuit of the rebel force under Feroze Shah, one of the Delhi princes.

The Governor-General desires to record his approbation in regard to these operations.

No. 54.

Brigadier the Honourable P. Herbert to the Chief of the Staff.

Banks of the Jumna, December 11, 1858.

SIR,

I HAVE to report, for the information of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, that the

rebel force under Feroze Shah, one of the Delhi princes, have effected their escape across the Jumma ; not, however, without considerable loss of animals and baggage.

In continuation of my report to you from Ooreyah, I beg to state that, yesterday, the 10th instant, hearing at 7 P.M. from Lieutenant Angelo, whom I had detached with a patrol towards Etawah, that he had fallen in with large bodies of the enemy, with 16 elephants and a great number of camels laden with plunder, and had captured a gun of native make, I despatched orders to Lieutenant Thain, who had joined the force with Mr. Hume, Collector of Etawah, to the north of Puhpoond, to move obliquely upon the Etawah road, and marched myself at midnight along it. Ten miles from Ooreyah I came upon Lieutenant Angelo, and detached him to the left with the whole of Towannah horse to follow the enemy's trail ; while I marched five miles further along the road, and at dawn of day struck to the left down a road which another large body of rebels had followed. After trotting a few miles, shots being heard on our right, I rode for the spot, and found that Lieutenant Angelo had crossed my line of march, and was at the point of passage.

The road was a dry water-course, at the bottom of one of the ravines which in great numbers intersect this district. The enemy in large numbers were scattered over the plain, on the opposite bank, with camels, elephants, and many horses. The banks of the river and sandbanks were studded with horses and camels, hopelessly struggling in the quick-sand, many of them having nearly disappeared in the two or three hours I was on the bank. This bank was strewed with bales of goods and various articles, with many saddles and swords and some fire arms ; camels and horses in considerable numbers were captured.

I should not have hesitated to follow but for the state of the opposite banks, as I felt sure I should have lost many horses. The enemy moved off pretty rapidly; they appear to have been very leisurely in their movements across the Doab up to Puhpoond, where Mr. Hume informs me, that they received a letter from Cawnpore, informing them that a force had marched to cut them off from Ooreyah Ghat; upon this they left in great haste. This accounts for the alarm shown at Lieutenant Angelo's appearance, when crossing the Ooreyah and Etawah road. They had attacked the force with Mr. Hume with great determination on the 9th, and been repulsed with great gallantry.

The force under me has captured in all about 40 camels and 300 horses and ponies. The losses in the river must have been large, and many men and women are reported to have been drowned. Considering the nature of the ghat, and that the passage was mostly effected at night in great haste, this must have been the case.

My own casualties were two men wounded.

The details of this force, as per margin,* deserve great credit for the distance marched; Captain Chapman's Police having marched 140 miles in 98 hours, and the guns and Towannah Horse 118 in 86 hours.

I had the advantage of being accompanied by Major Wilson, Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General.

I beg to add that, up to 7 P.M. on the 10th, all my information showed the enemy to be about Puhpoond, and forced me to be cautious about opening the Ooreyah Ghat: great numbers of ani-

* 2 guns of No. 17 Light Field Battery, under Lieutenant Bayley, Meerut Light Horse, 58 sabres and detachment of carabiniers, 26 men under Lieutenant Pearson; Allahabad Mounted Police, 100 sabres, under Captain Chapman; Oude Police, 105 sabres; Cawnpore Police, 40 sabres.

mals are reported to have been abandoned in their haste, and to have been taken by the villagers.

Amongst the property left on this bank was a desk, containing a seal and the miniature of a child, the personal property of Feroze Shah.

I have, &c.,

P. E. HERBERT, Brigadier.

P.S.—December 12th, near Luknan.

Mr. Hume being of opinion that the enemy might still be intercepted between the Jumna and Chumbul, I marched to Lucknan this morning to support him. A portion of my cavalry with him have crossed the Jumna at a good ferry near here; they will cross the Chumbul for a last effort to intercept him, as he was reported to be halting on the other side of the Chumbul this morning, imagining himself secure. I was unwilling to leave the Doab myself upon the chance, but thought myself justified in giving this much assistance.

The seal I refer to above, has been ascertained to be the official seal of Feroze Shah.

No. 55.

Brigadier the Honourable P. Herbert to the Chief of the Staff.

Bivouac near Luknan December 12, 1858.

SIR,

I BEG to state, for the information of the Commander-in-Chief, that I have halted here this day (Sunday), and intend marching for Cawnpore tomorrow viâ Puhpoond and Russolabad. Mr. Hume, Collector of Etawah, has crossed the Chumbul with the force which accompanies him. I reinforced him with 170 Allahabad Police and the Oude Mounted Police. The rest return with me. He captured one of the enemy's stragglers, who

confirms the reports about their losses, both in the fight with Mr. Hume and also by drowning in the passage of the river. A circumstance which was most unfortunate has only just come to my knowledge; Lieutenant Angelo, when he first came upon them about mid-day on the 9th, sent me a note by a police sowar, who never delivered it. This ought to have been with me at Ooreyah before two o'clock, in which case I could have had my whole force upon the point of passage before dark, as I was only waiting to know where they really were. I could not have failed to inflict on them the most serious loss.

I have, &c.,
P. E. HERBERT, Brigadier,
Commanding Cawnpore and Futtehpore Districts.

P.S.—The elephants crossed mostly the following morning.

I find that I have made a mistake in the day of the month, and fear my other letters have been wrongly dated. It was on Friday morning, the 10th, that I came on the enemy on the river bank. I think it right to report, that there were four traffic boats upon the Jumna, which materially assisted the enemy in crossing. I add this postcript from Puhpoond, December 13.

The cavalry I detached have returned from the Chumbul, and will move back to Cawnpore, one march behind me. Captain Hume, with a detachment of 80th Regiment, is with me here, also on his way back to Cawnpore, which I have desired him to make by easy marches.

I hope to make Cawnpore (myself) on Wednesday.

P. E. HERBERT, Brigadier.

No. 56.

Allahabad, January 12, 1859.

No. 643 of 1859.

THE Right Honourable the Governor-General is pleased to direct the publication of the following letter from Major-General Michel, C.B., Commanding Malwa Division, No. 757, dated 16th December, 1858, submitting the report of a successful action fought on the 1st ultimo, at Oodeypore, by a column under the command of Brigadier Parke, Her Majesty's 72nd Highlanders, against Tantia Topee and Rao Sahib.

These operations are approved of by the Governor-General.

No. 57.

Major-General Michel, C.B. Commanding Malwa Division, to the Adjutant-General, Bengal Army.

SIR, *Mhow, December* 16, 1858.

I HAVE the honour to forward, for the information of his Lordship the Commander-in-Chief, a report received to-day of an action fought at Oodeypore, by a column under command of Brigadier Parke, with the rebel army under Tantia Topee and the Rao Sahib on the 1st December.

2. In forwarding this report, I solicit his Lordship's attention to the fact of a force, all of whom had been perpetually marching for months before, having achieved the feat of marching 240 miles in ten days, and gaining a victory at its termination.

3. I cannot too strongly speak of the energy, perseverance, and judgment of Brigadier Parke on this, as on all other occasions whilst he has been under my command, and I trust that his conduct, and the gallant bearing of his officers and troops under his command, will have merited the appro-

bation, and that his recommendations will be favourably considered by his Lordship.

I have, &c.

J. MICHEL, Major-General,
Commanding Malwa Division.

No. 58.

Brigadier Parke, Commanding 2nd Brigade, Rajpootanah Field Force, to the Assistant Adjutant-General, Malwa Division.

Camp Oodeypore, on the River Oor, December 6, 1858.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to submit, for the information of Major-General Michel, C.B., Commanding the Malwa Division, the following report of an action fought by the troops under my command, as per margin,* with the rebel army under Tantia Topee and Rao Sahib, on the 1st day of December, 1858, opposite the town of Oodeypore, on the River Oor.

The town of Oodeypore is situated on the right bank of the river, surrounded by dense jungles and mountains, with the exception of a small and comparatively speaking clear space leading up to the town, on which the rebel army had been encamped. Oodeypore is on the direct road to Baroda, from Hooksee and the eastward.

1. On the 30th November I reached a village called Chandpore, about 45 miles west of Hooksee, and learnt that the rebel army had only marched from thence that morning to Oodeypore, en route,

* 2 guns 9-pounders ½ battery, Bombay Artillery, 50 men; Her Majesty's 8th Hussars, 47 men; 2nd Bombay Light Cavalry, 51 men; Her Majesty's 72nd Highlanders, 94 men; Guzerat Irregular Horse, 164 men; H. H. the Guicowar Horse, 304 men; 2nd Regiment S. Mahratta Horse, 161 men; Aden Troop Scinde Horse, 66 men.—Total 837 men.

it was stated, to Baroda and Guzerat. In the evening, I left, in hopes of surprising the enemy before he marched the following morning.

2. The night march was through the densest jungle for twenty-two miles, at the end of which the narrow road debouched into a somewhat less thickly wooded plain, which gradually became more open as we advanced. Our spies here informed me of the proximity of the enemy; soon afterwards, Lieutenant Moore, Commanding the advance guards of the Aden Troop Scinde Horse, reported that the enemy's outlying picquets were on the alert, that some of them had been sabred by his men, but that the alarm had been given.

3. I moved rapidly forward to select the most favourable spot for forming the brigade, throwing out skirmishers from the 72nd Highlanders.

4. The cavalry, placed under the command of Captain Buckle, of the 3rd Bombay Cavalry, and attached to the Guzerat Irregular Horse, was formed into two lines, in rear of the Artillery and Infantry support; the first line consisted of Irregular Cavalry, the second line of Her Majesty's 8th Hussars and 2nd Bombay Cavalry.

5. It was exceedingly difficult at first to ascertain the enemy's position, owing to the undulations of the ground and the brushwood, which circumstances, however, had the advantage of concealing the small number of my infantry and guns.

6. The enemy soon appeared, mostly cavalry, very well mounted, in front and on both flanks, evidently with the intention of opposing our advance.

7. I determined to clear the right flank first. The 2nd Regiment of Mahratta Horse was accordingly ordered up and made a brilliant charge, capturing a standard, under their gallant Com-

mander Lieutenant Kerr, who effectually carried out his orders.

8. I now moved the Artillery forward, with the Highlanders skirmishing on both flanks, under Lieutenant Vesey ; the enemy's trumpets sounded the British advance, and he came on with a bold front ; but the Artillery and Enfield Rifles, opening fire, turned him back. Another body now threatened our left flank. I changed front accordingly ; the Guzerat Horse, simultaneously charging to our original front, present right, led by Lieutenant Newton, drove the enemy before them to the south, past the town of Oodeypore, across the river (shallow with sandy bottom) into the mountains.

9. The Artillery was rapidly brought up into the new positions and well served by Lieutenant Heathorn, who opened fire with canister shot.

10. The ground in our immediate front was much broken between us and the enemy ; several small huts, almost concealed from view, were held by matchlock-men on our right ; their fire however did us no harm. A party of the Highlanders under Lieutenant Champion (no troops could behave better) advanced, cleared these hovels, and the enemy now fled past our left, giving an opportunity for an excellent charge by 8th Hussars, under Captain Clowes, and 2nd Bombay Cavalry, under Captain Smith, reinforced by a troop of Mahratta Horse, under Lieutenant Bannerman. This latter troop, being more favourably situated than the others, closed first with the enemy. On this occasion Lieutenant Bannerman distinguished himself ; his horse was severely wounded.

11. The enemy was now driven across the river (the course of which runs almost in a semi-

circle round the town) ; the opposite side and a small island in the middle of the stream were held by the enemy's infantry, of whom a considerable number were killed, many dressed in British uniform with British arms and accoutrements.

12. The cavalry followed, killing many, until the remaining fugitives were scattered through the jungles and away into the mountains.

13. In the mean time the Mahratta Horse on our original right had pursued a body of the enemy supposed to consist of the 5th Bengal Irregular Cavalry, well mounted ; several of the killed wore the uniform of that corps.

The Aden Troop Scinde Horse did good service in the same direction.

14. Further pursuit was impossible, not only owing to the country being mountainous and covered on all sides with dense jungles, but the troops had marched upwards of (240) two hundred and forty miles, between the evening of 21st November and daylight on the morning of the 1st December, including the passage of the Nerbudda River.

The troops had been on the march the whole of the two previous nights.

15. I was aware of the great importance of attacking the enemy with the utmost speed before he reached Baroda, to which place I am convinced he was hastening, recruiting his cavalry by the plunder of every horse to be met with.

16. By all accounts, from different quarters, I am satisfied that this rebel army was scattered in opposite directions.

17. It is very difficult to form a correct estimate of the numbers of the enemy ; from all that I can learn and from my own observation I should say about (3,500 or 4,000) three thousand five hun-

dred or four thousand men, evidently the best remains of this once numerous body.

18. The loss of the enemy is estimated at about (250 or 300) two hundred and fifty or three hundred men. Our own loss has not been heavy.

19. The conduct of the troops has been excellent, not only when engaged with the enemy, but during the fatigues of the late forced marches, provisions also being scarce. The rebels had plundered the villages on our route.

20. I am much indebted to Captain Buckle, 3rd Bombay Cavalry and Guzerat Horse, for the good service which he has performered and for the valuable assistance which his knowledge of this part of the country has afforded me :

To Captain Clowes, Commanding Troop 8th Hussars, not only on this occasion, but during the whole pursuit of the rebels by the 2nd Brigade Rajpootanah Field Force :

To Captain Smith, Commanding Troop 2nd Bombay Cavalry :

To Lieutenant Kerr, Commanding 2nd Regiment Southern Mahratta Horse :

To Lieutenant Vesey, Commanding Detachment 72nd Highlanders. But I consider that Lieutenant Heathorn, the non-commissioned officers and men of the Bombay Artillery, are deserving of special notice, and most strongly do I recommend them to the favourable consideration of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, not only for the manner in which they have kept up their guns (nine-pounders) with cavalry, but also for the truly soldier-like, cheerful perseverance with which they have undergone extraordinary fatigues and overcome every difficulty.

Of Captain Stewart, Major of Brigade, 13th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry, I can speak highly as an attentive deserving Officer.

Captain Rice, 72nd Highlanders, acted as my orderly officer; as such, and as a regimental officer throughout the operations in Rajpootanah and the pursuit of the rebels, he has been most useful and assiduous in the discharge of his duty.

Assistant-Surgeon Rutler, 72nd Highlanders, and Assistant-Surgeon Bell, Southern Mahratta Horse, the only two medical officers with the force, paid every care and attention to the sick and wounded.

21. For some months past, I was without the assistance of any political officer, except Lieutenant Burton, Assistant Superintendent at Neemuch, who has accompanied me throughout the pursuit; to him I am much indebted. Without his aid, his thorough knowledge of the native language, and his indefatigable exertions when provisions were scarce, roads almost impassable during the rainy season, transport failing, I believe my brigade would frequently have been unable to move. The information also which he obtained throughout districts with which he was in no ways connected, was generally correct.

22. Having alluded to the conduct of the troops at present under my immediate command, I trust I may be permitted to bring to the notice of the Major-General Commanding, and through him to that of the Commander-in-Chief, the services of that portion of the 2nd Brigade Rajpootanah Field Force which was not present at the action of the 1st December, but which has been engaged and has marched upwards of fifteen hundred miles, during the hot, as also during the rainy season, in the pursuit of rebels, throughout the greater part of Rajpootanah, through Malwa, and has crossed the eight principal rivers on this side of India, viz.: the Banass, Bairass, Chumbul, Colly Sinde Newuj, Perbutty,

Betwah, and the Nerbudda twice, some at much risk and with great difficulty. I avail myself of this opportunity of bearing public testimony to the really soldier-like qualities of these troops.

I enclose a return of killed, wounded, and missing on the 1st December.

I have, &c.,

WILLIAM PARKE, Lieutenant-Colonel, 72nd Highlanders, and Brigadier 2nd Brigade Rajpootanah Field Force.

No. 59.

Abstract of Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing in the Action at Oodeypore, on the 1st December, 1858, under Brigadier Parke, Commanding 2nd Brigade Rajpootanah Field Force.

Killed	...	...	...	...	8
Wounded	...	...	...	...	10
Missing	...	...	...	...	7
					25

No. 60.

Allahabad, January 18, 1859.

No. 654.

HIS Excellency the Governor General directs the publication of the subjoined despatch from His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

In it Lord Clyde announces that the campaign in which the troops under his immediate command have been engaged is closed, and that rebellion no longer exists in Oude.

The Governor General seizes the earliest opportunity of tendering his warmest thanks to the Commander-in-Chief and to the noble army

which he leads, for their accomplishment of this good work.

By a large and complete scheme of combined operations, laid down carefully, and carried out inflexibly and irresistibly, this happy result has been achieved without a single check, and with no needless waste of life.

The authority of the British Government has been asserted mercifully in Oude ; but it is now established, and made manifest to all ; and from this day it shall be maintained in unassailable strength.

The Governor General desires to record his special acknowledgments to Major-General Sir Hope Grant, K.C.B., and to Major-General Sir William Mansfield, K.C.B., for the new services rendered by those distinguished officers in this campaign.

His lordship also desires to thank the officers who have commanded brigades, and the regimental commanders, of the Army of Oude, for the complete success to which, each in his part, they have contributed.

The best acknowledgments of the Governor General are due to Major Norman, Lieutenant-Colonel Macpherson, Captain Allgood, and the Officers of the Army Staff, and to Colonel Sterling, C.B., and the Personal Staff at Head Quarters, for the efficient assistance which they have given to the Commander-in-Chief.

The Governor General well knows the value to be attached to the judgment, temper, and energy of the Chief Commissioner of Oude, and thoroughly appreciates the importance of the co-operation which the Commander-in-Chief and the army have received from him. His lordship emphatically thanks Mr. Montgomery for his admirable service to the State as the head of the Local Government in Oude.

The difficult functions entrusted to Major Barrow, C.B., Special Commissioner in the Commander-in-Chief's camp, and to Major Bruce, C.B., Superintendent of Police in Oude, have throughout the campaign been discharged judiciously and successfully, and with a zeal which calls for the Governor General's special acknowledgments.

It will be very gratifying to the Governor General to bring to the notice of the Queen's Government, the exemplary manner in which the Queen's Army in Oude and the officers attached to it have done their duty.

No. 61.

The Commander-in-Chief in India to the Governor General.

Head-Quarters, Camp on the Raptee.

My Lord, *January* 7, 1859.

WHEN I last had the honour to address your Excellency, on the progress of the campaign in Oude, on the 25th November, 1858, I reported that the first half of it had been brought to a conclusion, the rebels having been for the most part driven across the Gogra, with the exception of the Sectapore district, which stretches from the border of Rohilcund to the neighbourhood of Lucknow.

It is now my pleasing duty further to report to your Excellency, that the campaign is at an end, that there is no longer even the vestige of rebellion in the province of Oude, and that the last remnant of the mutineers and insurgents has been hopelessly driven across the mountains which form the barrier between the Kingdom of Nepaul and Her Majesty's Empire of Hindostan.

These results have been attained by following the course of action first initiated in the month

of July, when the campaign of Oude for the reduction of the country really commenced, viz. by not committing the troops to a forward movement, until I should be ready to support it on every side, and so to convert a march into a thorough process of occupation, as was done in the Doab last year after the battle of Cawnpore.

Due preparation once made, the troops have always been instantly thrown forward in spite of every difficulty of season, and their work rendered permanent.

Hence it arose that the campaigns in Behar, Goruckpore, and Oude have been always treated as a whole, and I have in great measure continued to trust to my own judgment to fix the date when decisive operation should commence in each territory, with due regard to the general plan, from the great outline and features of which a departure has not at any time been permitted.

It is with no ordinary feelings of satisfaction and of thankfulness to the officers and soldiers of the army, who have displayed such unwearied constancy, perseverance, and fortitude, in giving execution to my orders, that I have it consequently in my power to announce to your Excellency that, on the 1st January, the last day of clemency permitted under the proclamation of Her Gracious Majesty the Queen, it was reported to me by the Special Commissioner attached to my camp in a civil capacity, that the law and civil administration had been re-established in every district of Oude, similar reports having been made respecting Goruckpore and Behar a few weeks previously.

On the 31st December, 1858, the rebels were engaged for the last time by me, as a military body in Oude, and driven across the border. The force actually with me is encamped close to it.

The Begum with her immediate followers, having been as yet deaf to the offers of Her Majesty's clemency, has sought an asylum in Nepaul, while nearly every Chief or Talookdar, I may say almost without an exception, whose hands have not been imbrued in murder, has surrendered, and is now in the course of making an amicable arrangement with the Chief Commissioner of Oude.

The disarmament of the people and the dismantling of the forts of the country have proceeded rapidly under the protection of the columns and garrisons left in different parts of the province, as the general advance of the long line pressed further onwards, until at length it was arrested by the mountains of Nepaul, the frontier of Her Majesty's ally.

Many hundred guns and about three hundred and fifty thousand arms of different descriptions have been collected in Oude, and more than three hundred forts have been destroyed.

A considerable number of the mutineers have surrendered and been allowed to retire to their homes ; and the population of the country is settling down in all directions in the most satisfactory manner.

I now present to your Excellency a slight sketch of the military movements of the last six weeks.

It will be in the recollection of your Excellency that a few hours after the evacuation of Shunkerpore, (on the 16th November, 1858,) by Banee Madho, the force which had been concentrated for the reduction of that place, was broken up, Brigadier Taylor, C.B.,* Her Majesty's 79th Highlanders, having been sent with a strong bri-

* Detail of Force under Brigadier Douglas.—E. Troop Royal Horse Artillery; Heavy Field Battery Royal Artillery; 4th Company Royal Engineers; 1st Punjaub Cavalry; Her Majesty's 79th Highlanders; 1st Seikh Infantry ; Detachment Delhi Pioneers.

gade of all arms to Fyzabad, with orders to cross the Gogra at that point.

Sir Hope Grant* had been ordered to march in a direct line to the Goomtee. Leaving his force under Brigadier Horsford, C.B., Rifle Brigade, to reduce the country stretching from Sultanpore to Lucknow, Sir H. Grant repaired with the Head-Quarters, Hodson's Horse, to Fyzabad, according to instructions, to take charge of the first Trans-Gogra movement.

He was desired to assume command of the troops in the Goruckpore district, under Brigadier Rowcroft, B. N. I.,† and to combine them with the troops of Fyzabad, for the purpose of commencing the clearance of the Trans-Gogra District, arrangements being at the same time made to support the movement from Lucknow, and the various posts held between that city and Fyzabad. In the meantime, an excellent bridge had been completed, at the latter place, by Lieutenant-Colonel Nicholson, Royal Engineers.

Sir Hope Grant‡ gave effect to his instructions

* Detail of Force under Sir H. Grant.—F. Troop Royal Horse Artillery; Heavy Field Battery Royal Artillery; C. Company Madras Sappers and Miners; 7th (Queen's Own) Hussars; Head Quarters 1st and 2nd Regiments Hodson's Horse; 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade: 1st Madras European Fusiliers; 5th Punjaub Rifles.

† Detail of Troops under Brigadier Rowcroft.—The Pearl's Naval Brigade; 4 guns No. 2 Madras Field Battery; Detachment Royal Artillery and 2 9-pounders; the Bengal Yeomanry Cavalry; 13th (Prince Albert's Own) Light Infantry; Head Quarters 27th Madras Native Infantry; Regiment of Ferozepore.

‡ Detail of Troops under Sir H. Grant: E. Troop Royal Horse Artillery, ½ 2nd Troop 2nd Brigade Bengal Horse Artillery, Division 2nd Field Battery Royal Artillery, 4th Company Royal Engineers, a Squadron 2nd Dragoon Guards, Head-Quarters and a Wing 9th Lancers, 1st Punjaub Cavalry. Head-Quarters 1st and 2nd Regiments Hodson's Horse, H.M.'s 53rd Foot, H.M.'s 79th Highlanders, 1st Seikh Infantry, Detachment Delhi Pioneers.

in his usual brilliant manner, crossed the Gogra on the 25th November, and engaged a large body of insurgents under the Rajah of Gonda and Mehndee Hoossein, taking six guns and utterly routing the enemy, with but small loss to himself. Gonda was then occupied by Sir Hope Grant;* and Brigadier Rowcroft was gradually pushed forward across the Raptee to Heer, in the Goruckpore District, this latter movement driving the rebels, who had so long annoyed the western frontier of that district, into Toolseepoore, in Oude, to the north of the Raptee.

It had now become necessary for Sir Hope Grant to stop his forward movement until the advance along the line had been made; otherwise, that which we most dreaded might probably have taken place, and the rebels, passing round his right flank under the mountains, might have invaded Tirhoot and Behar.

He was accordingly warned to use the greatest care to prevent such a catastrophe, and to confine himself to that duty for the present.

In the meantime the other brigades of the army had not been idle. After the fight of Dhoondea-Khaira I moved by forced marches to Lucknow with the troops as per margin.†

Another brigade, broken up in the Roy Bareilly district, furnished moveable columns, which respectively under Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon, ‡

* The Major-General's Report of this transaction has been already submitted to your Lordship.

† Detail.—4 guns 1st Troop 1st Brigade Bengal Horse Artillery; 2 guns Field Battery Royal Artillery; 23rd Company Royal Engineers; Head-Quarters and 200 sabres 6th Dragoon Guards; a squadron 6th Madras Light Cavalry; H. M.'s 5th Fusiliers; Head-Quarters Delhi Pioneers; detachment Oude Police Cavalry and Infantry.

‡ Detail of Troops under Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon.—4 guns No. 3 Field Battery Royal Artillery; detachment 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers; 1 Belooch Battalion; Wing Towanna Horse; detachment Oude Police Cavalry.

Royal Artillery, and Lieutenant-Colonel Carmichael,* H. M.'s 32nd Regiment, pursued Banee Madho to the banks of the Gogra, Lieutenant-Colonel Carmichael taking up the running as it were from Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon.

While Lieutenant-Colonel Carmichael was in pursuit, Brigadier Horsford intereepted Banee Madho, who, flying in confusion, was driven with his followers aeross the Goomtee, by Brigadier Horsford's Cavalry and Horse Artillery under Lieutenant-Colonel Sir William Russell, Bart., 7th Hussars. All these offieers distinguished themselves by the deeision and eelerity of their movements. Finding, on my arrival at Lucknow on the 28th November, that I should be obliged to stop there a few days to make eertain arrangements, and to meet the demands of the correspondenee of the army, the brigade, whieh had latterly aeeompanied me, was not allowed to halt, but was pushed on at onee under Brigadier Evelegh, C.B.,† Her Majesty's 20th Foot, to assist in the reduetion of the Seetapore distriet. On the 2nd Deeember, Brigadier Evelegh oecupied the fort of Oomeriah aftar a sharp resistanee ; he remained there for three days, engaged in levelling it to the ground. This fort, owing to its position, had hitherto barred the north-west road from Lueknow, and had been for a long time a source of much ineonvenienee.

Brigadier Horsford, having eompleted his pre-

* Detail of Troops under Lieutenant-Colonel Carmichael. —2 guns E. Troop Madras Horse Artillery; H. M.'s 32nd Light Infantry; 19th Punjaub Infantry; detachment Oude Military Police; Towanna Horse.

† Detail of troops under Brigadier Evelegh—1st troop 1st Brigade Bengal Horse Artillery, a heavy field battery manned by detachments Royal and Sikh Artillery, 23rd company Royal Engineers, Her Majesty's 5th Fusiliers, head-quarters and wing 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade, 1st Sikh Irregular Cavalry, Delhi Pioneers, battalion Oude Military Police.

scribed duty on the right bank of the Goomtee, had now marched through Lucknow. Another brigade, formed under Brigadier Purnell, C.B.,* Her Majesty's 90th Light Infantry at Nawabgunge Barabunkee, was joined to him.

I left Lucknow on the 5th December and reached Byram Ghât, with Brigadier Horsford's Brigade, on the next day. I found Banee Madho's followers, who had retreated before Lieutenant-Colonel Carmichael, still lingering on the opposite side of the river.

Sir Hope Grant having been previously ordered to occupy Secrora in their rear, they quickly disappeared, and retreated northwards, as soon as they became aware of his march from Gonda to that place.

It appeared to me unavailing to delay the campaign during the tedious process of collecting boats and materials to bridge the Gogra.

Leaving therefore Brigadier Purnell with his brigade to effect that purpose, I marched at the rate of twenty miles a day to Fyzabad, crossed the Gogra at that place, and thence proceeded in two marches to Secrora, followed by Colonel Christie, Her Majesty's 80th Foot, with a detail of troops as per margin.†

Sir Hope Grant waited to receive me at Secrora by appointment, while his troops had been already pushed one march on their way to Bulrampore on the Raptee.

The Major-General was now instructed to com-

* Detail — Field battery Royal Artillery, heavy field battery Royal Artillery, the Lahore Light Horse, Her Majesty's 23rd Fusiliers, Her Majesty's 90th Light Infantry, detachments Oude Police Cavalry.

† Detail—3rd troop 1st brigade Bengal Horse Artillery, heavy field battery Royal Artillery, C. Company Madras Sappers and Miners, head-quarters and wing Her Majesty's 80th Foot, Kumaon Battalion, 5th Punjaub Rifles, detachment Hodson's Horse.

mence his movement immediately on Toolseepore, by causing Brigadier Rowcroft to bring forward his right shoulder, and invade the Toolseepore territory from the north-west corner of Goruckpore. A strong post was also formed at Simree* to ward off the chance of the Brigadier's advance being turned to the eastward. Bala Rao was reported to hold Toolseepore in considerable strength.

I then marched forward to Bareitch with Brigadier Horsford, the Begum and her forces retiring from Boondee, and the Nana from Bareitch as I moved on.

At the same time Brigadier Evelegh, who had been directed on Fyzabad, was ordered to take post at Gonda, to form a reserve to the columns moving northwards, to settle the country, and level the forts.

Brigadier Purnell was desired to aisist in the guard of the Gogra to the north-west ; one of his regiments, Her Majesty's 23rd Fusiliers, marching up the small Doab between the Chowka and Sarjoo Mullapore, with two guns and a detachment Irregular Cavalry.

In the same manner Brigadier Troup, Bengal Native Infantry, who after the fall of Biswah had taken post at Jehangirabad on the Chowka, was ordered to throw Her Majesty's 60th Rifles, with two guns, and a detachment of cavalry, across that stream, and to extend the remainder of his force to the left.

The various forces at Mohumdee, Shajehanpore, Phillibheet, Madho, Tanda, &c., on the Rohilcund frontier, were put well on the alert, so that no resource might be left to the rebel forces, but to surrender, or to take to the hills of Nepaul.

* Detail at Simree, under Colonel Smith, 73rd Regiment—Her Majesty's 73rd Regiment, left wing 7th Punjaub Infantry, 2 bullock guns.

To cause this pressure to be still more felt before the last advance was made, Colonel Christie was detached* from Bareitch and ordered to march up the left bank of the Sarjoo to Durmapore. He left Bareitch on the 21st, the movement of the various columns having been delayed by rain for some days.

On the 23rd I left Bareitch,† passed Nanparah on the 26th, and after marching twenty miles on that day, attacked a considerable body of rebels at Burgidia. Their left flank was turned. They fled, after making a slight resistance, and were pursued until nightfall, leaving their guns in our hands.

On the 27th, the force marched on the Fort of Musjidia. The place was taken after three hours of vertical fire from two mortars, and a cannonade from an 18-pounder and an 8-inch howitzer ; the infantry being carefully laid out to command the enemy's embrasures and parapets.

I have much satisfaction in dwelling on the manner in which this fort was captured, with a very trifling amount of loss to the troops engaged. The Chief Engineer, Colonel Harness, Royal Engineers, has reported it to be one of the strongest

* Detail under Colonel Christie, 80th Regiment.—4 guns 3rd troop 1st brigade Bengal Horse Artillery; 50 of the Carabiniers; detachment Hodson's Horse; Head-quarters and wing Her Majesty's 80th Regiment; 2 companies Her Majesty's 20th Regiment; 5th Punjaub Rifles; detachment Oude Police Cavalry; C company Madras Sappers and Miners.

† F troop Royal Horse Artillery; half a heavy Field Battery Royal Artillery; 23rd company Royal Engineers; Head-quarters and 150 sabres, Carabiniers; 7th (Queen's Own) Hussars; squadron 6th Madras Light Cavalry; Head-quarters and 8 companies Her Majesty's 20th Regiment; 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade; 1st Belooch Battalion; detachment Oude Police; joined on the evening of that day by the 1st Punjaub Cavalry.

as respects artificial defences that has been seen in India. But, like all the others, it was without bomb-proof cover, and consequently fell easily into our hands after a few hours of well-directed fire.

As your Lordship is aware, every brigade has been carefully provided throughout the war, since the fall of Lucknow, with heavy guns, to ensure similar results in the attack of the Forts of Oude.

On the 29th, the troops returned to Nanparah, made a forced march on the night of the 30th,* to the vicinity of Bankee, where the enemy had loitered under the Nana. He was surprised and attacked with great vigour, driven through a jungle which he attempted to defend, and finally into and across the Raptee, the 7th Hussars entering that river with the fugitives. On this occasion the troops distinguished themselves, more particularly the 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade under Colonel Hill, and the 7th Hussars under Lieutenant-Colonel Sir William Russell. I have to deplore the loss of Major Horne, 7th Hussars, who was drowned in the waters of the Raptee. He led the left wing of the regiment. Captain Stisted, who led the 1st Squadron, was rescued with great difficulty from a similar fate.

The next day it was reported that all the bodies of rebels which had been retreating before us from the day of our arrival at Byram Ghât, had either surrendered or passed the Nepaul frontier.

In these various affairs 18 guns fell into our hands.

* Detail of troops employed on the 31st December.—F troop Royal Horse Artillery; Head-quarters and squadron Carabiniers; 7th Hussars; Head-quarters and 2 squadron Punjaub Cavalry; 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade; company 20th Foot; Head-quarters and a wing 1st Belooch Battalion.

Colonel Christie had a successful skirmish on the 23rd December, and took two guns in pursuit. He then made a circuit to the north by Pudnaha, and rejoined my camp on the 3rd January.

In the meantime, Brigadier Rowcroft attacked Toolsepore on the 23rd December,* driving Bala Rao from that point to the foot of the mountains, and taking two guns. Sir Hope Grant was alarmed about his flank being turned to the eastward, and to the north of Goruckpore. Acting according to his instructions and with great judgment he made that point absolutely safe, before renewing his attack on Bala Rao. That being done, he advanced through the jungles on that leader, and took fifteen guns from him, almost without the show of resistance on the part of the rebels; the latter dispersing and seeking refuge in the adjacent hills, and Bala Rao flying into the interior, as the Nana, his brother, had done before him.

Thus has the contest in Oude been brought to an end, and the resistance of 150,000 armed men been subdued, with a moderate loss to Her Majesty's troops, and the most merciful forbearance towards the misguided enemy.

For the present, Brigadier Horsford has been left watching the Nepaul frontier, where the Raptee debouches from the mountains. A similar arrangement will be made in the Toolsepore district.

I propose to give charge of the position to Sir

* Detail of troops under Brigadier Rowcroft, on 23rd December.—Pearl's Royal Naval Brigade; 4 guns No. 2 Madras Horse Battery; Bengal Yeomanry Cavalry; Headquarters and Madras Light Cavalry; 13th (Prince Albert's) Light Infantry; Head-quarters 53rd Regiment; Headquarters 27th Madras Native Infantry; Regiment of Ferozepore.

Hope Grant, and to return to Lucknow myself forthwith.

I desire to offer my particular acknowledgments to the Chief Commissioner of Oude, Mr. Montgomery, for the cordiality and good will with which he has been pleased to co-operate with me in the execution of his high office. The instructions issued by him to the officers under his orders were most eminently calculated to facilitate the progress and efforts of the troops.

His two representatives in my camp, Major Barrow, C.B., Special Commissioner, and Major Bruce, C.B., Superintendent of the Oude Police, won my warmest thanks for the manner in which they have given effect to the instructions of the Chief Commissioner.

Sir Hope Grant's despatches during the last six months have told the story of the admirable part taken by him in this war. I cannot say too much in his praise. He has the rare merit of uniting the greatest boldness in action, a firm and correct judgment, and the most scrupulous regard for his orders and instructions.

I desire also to recommend to your Excellency's most favourable consideration, the officers who have commanded brigades, at different times, in the Army of Oude.

Some have been employed in more active situations than others, but all have acted with real zeal and devotion to the common cause. I therefore include them in one list :—

The late Colonel Berkeley, C.B., Her Majesty's 32nd Light Infantry ; Brigadier Horsford, C.B., Rifle Brigade ; Brigadier Taylor, C.B., 79th Highlanders ; Brigadier Evelegh, C.B., 20th Regiment ; Brigadier Purnell, C.B., 90th Light Infantry ; Brigadier Barker, C.B., Royal Artillery ; Brigadier Wetherall C.B., Unattached ; Brigadier

Pinckney, C.B., 73rd Regiment ; Brigadier Hall, C.B., 82nd Regiment ; Brigadier Honourable P. Herbert, C.B., 82nd Regiment ; Brigadier Jones, C.B., 6th Dragoon Guards ; Brigadier Hagart, C.B., 7th Hussars ; Brigadier Troup, Bombay Native Infantry ; Brigadier Fischer, Madras Native Infantry ; Colonel Kelly, C.B., 34th Regiment ; Colonel Christie, 80th Regiment.

I refrain from troubling your Excellency with a long list of the officers who have commanded regiments and have filled the subordinate staff appointments. I wish to say that they, and the men under their command, throughout the long struggle carried on without intermission in every season of the year, ten months having elapsed since the fall of Lucknow, during which they have ever kept the field, have been distinguished by a discipline and a constancy unsurpassed in any war.

The service was attended by great fatigue, by never ceasing sickness, and was performed alike during the intense heat of the summer, the languor of the Indian rains, and the more bracing season of winter. But the discipline of Her Majesty's troops never swerved.

All ranks have emulated one another in their exertions. For this we have to thank the high sense of duty and the personal example of regimental commanders and staff officers, the watchful and provident care of the staff and regimental surgeons, and the admirable spirit which animates the soldiers of Her Majesty's regiments, of every denomination. It is indeed a subject of pride to have had the honour of commanding such an army.

I cannot conclude this despatch without referring to the very great and cordial assistance which I have constantly received from Major-General Sir W. Mansfield, K.C.B., the chief of the staff. As

t seems probable that active operations will now cease, I have the greatest pleasure in seizing the opportunity of recording my grateful sense of what I owe to this officer, and of recommending him in the strongest possible manner for the favourable consideration of your Excellency.

Sir W. Mansfield executed all the details of the various operations, which I had thought it advisable to order, with the greatest ability, and showed the most unwearied diligence in directing, as was necessary, the simultaneous movements of so many bodies of troops, scattered often in small detachments over a very great extent of country ; and his care and attention have in a great measure tended to bring about the very rapid and favourable results which have been obtained, and the course of which has been already related.

The officers who have more particularly worked under the chief of the staff during the last year, as regards the execution of their various offices in respect of the war, are Major Norman, Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army, Lieutenant-Colonel Macpherson, Officiating Quartermaster-General of the Army, and Captain Allgood, Assistant Quartermaster-General.

The merits of Major Norman are well known to your Excellency, and he has continued to deserve my highest approbation.

Colonel Macpherson has always performed his duty to my satisfaction, and he has found a very able and industrious assistant in Captain Allgood. The latter has been with me from the time I first took the field in 1857.

I have the honour to recommend these three officers to your Excellency's favourable notice.

It remains for me to solicit your Excellency's protection to the officers of my personal staff, and of that of Sir William Mansfield.

I am under real obligation to my Military Secretary Colonel Sterling, C.B., who has ever been employed in the most confidential and important manner throughout the transactions of the past year to my entire satisfaction.

The other Officers alluded to have performed their duties in the most careful, intelligent, and active manner.

They are as follows :—

Lieutenant-Colonel Metcalfe, 4th Europeans, Persian Interpreter.

Captain Alison, Her Majesty's 19th Foot.

Lieutenant the Honourable J. C. Dormer, Her Majesty's 13th Light Infantry, A. D. C. to myself.

Lieutenant-Colonel Crealock, Her Majesty's 90th Light Infantry, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General to the Chief of the Staff.

Lieutenant Flood, Her Majesty's 53rd Regiment, A. D. C.

Captain Viscount Dangan, Coldstream Guards, Acting A. D. C.

I have, &c.,
CLYDE, General,
Commander-in-Chief, East Indies.

No. 62.

List of Enclosures to the Despatch of the Commander-in-Chief, dated 7th January, 1859.

1. Casualty Return of Troops engaged under the orders of the Commander-in-Chief, on the 26th and 27th December, 1858.

2. Casualty Return of Troops engaged under the orders of the Commander-in-Chief, on the 31st December, 1858.

3. Return of Ordnance captured from the enemy, on the 26th, 27th, and 31st December, 1858.

4. Copy of Casualty Return of the troops under Brigadier Evelegh, C.B., at Oomreah, 2nd December, 1858.

5. Copy of Return of Casualties of the troops under Colonel S. T. Christie, in action at Bussingpore on the 23rd December, 1858.

6. Copy of Casualty Return of troops under Brigadier Rowcroft, C.B., in action at Toolsepore, on the 23rd December, 1858.

7. Copy of Return of Casualties in the cavalry brigade at Kumbda Kote, on the 4th January, 1859.

8. Copy of Return of Ordnance captured by the force under Major-General Sir J. Hope Grant, K.C.B., on the 4th January, 1859.

H. W. NORMAN, Major,
Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army.

No. 63.

Return of Killed and Wounded in the Force under the orders of the Commander-in-Chief, in Action on the 26th and 27th of December, 1858.

Head-Quarters, Camp, Musjideah, December 28, 1858.

F. Troop Royal Horse Artillery—1 rank and file wounded.

No. 5 Company 13th Battalion, Royal Artillery —1 rank and file wounded.

1st Battalion 20th Foot —3 rank and file wounded.

2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade—7 non-commissioned officers and rank and file wounded, one private since dead.

1st Belooch Battalion—1 rank and file wounded.

Total wounded, 13.

N.B. Two gun bullocks killed and one wounded.

No. 65.

Return of Casualties amongst the Troops under the immediate orders of the Commander-in-Chief in Action on the 31st of December, 1858.

Head-Quarters, Camp, Bankee, January 3, 1859.

F. Troop Royal Horse Artillery—1 rank and file wounded.

Carabineers—3 non-commissioned officers and rank and file, 3 horses, wounded.

7th Hussars—1 officer, 2 rank and file, 8 horses, killed; 1 rank and file, 4 horses, wounded, Major Horne and 2 Hussars, 6 regimental horses, and 2 officers' chargers, drowned in the Raptee.

Detachment 1st Punjaub Cavalry—1 horse killed; 1 rank and file, 1 horse, wounded.

2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade—1 rank and file wounded.

Total—1 officer, 2 rank and file, 9 horses killed; 7 non-commissioned officers and rank and file, 8 horses, wounded.

No. 75.

Fort William, February 1*st*, 1859.

No. 127 of 1859.—Erratum.

IN General Order by the Governor General, No. 420*, of the 25th September, 1858, publishing a report of an action fought with the rebels posted in the village of Sahao, on the 5th September, 1858, for Captain Dovehill, Brigade-Major, read Captain Dorehill, Her Majesty's 43rd Regiment, Brigade-Major.

* Supplement to the London Gazette, January 31, 1859, p. 340.

No. 76.

No. 128 of 1859.

WITH reference to General Order, No. 479, dated Allahabad, the 16th October, 1858, the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the following letter from the Secretary to Government of Bombay, Secret Department, No. 236, of the 17th December, 1858, with the enclosures therein referred to.

No. 77.

The Secretary to the Government of Bombay, to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Bombay Castle, December 17, 1858.

SIR,

WITH reference to my letter. dated the 31st August last, No. 141-3171, transmitting Major-General Roberts's despatch, detailing his operations against the rebels at Sanganeer, I am directed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, to forward to you, for submission to His Excellency the Right Honourable the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, the accompanying copy of a letter, and of its enclosures, from the Adjutant-General of the Army, dated the 8th instant, No. 255, and at the same time to request that the omission alluded to may be rectified.

I have, &c.,

H. L. ANDERSON,

Secretary to Government.

No. 78.

The Adjutant-General of the Bombay Army, to the Secretary to the Bombay Government.

SIR, *Poona, December* 8, 1858.

ADVERTING to the communication from this Department, No. 2998, of the 20th August last, I have the honour, by direction of the Commander-in-Chief, to transmit, for submission to the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, the enclosed letter No. 301, dated the 23rd ultimo, with accompaniment, from Major-General Roberts, late commanding Rajpootana Field Force, and to convey his Excellency's recommendation that the oversight complained of may be rectified in the despatch alluded to.

I have, &c.,
EDWARD GREEN, Colonel,
Adjutant-General.

No. 79.

The Major-General Commanding Northern Division of the Army, to the Adjutant-General.

Camp near Ahmedabad,
SIR, *November*, 23, 1858.

I HAVE the honour to forward the accompanying letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Tremenhere, dated 16th instant, which I request you will submit for the favourable notice of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

2. I beg to say Colonel Tremenhere's statement regarding the Companies of Royal Engineers, and Sappers and Miners is perfectly correct.

I have, &c.,
H. G. ROBERTS, Major-General,
Commanding Northern Division
Army.

No. 80.

Lieutenant-Colonel Tremenhere, to Major-General Roberts.

Bombay, November 16, 1858.

SIR,

I BEG permission to request your attention to the re-print of your despatch, relating to the operations of the Rajpootana Field Force under your orders against the Gwalior rebels at Sanganeer, on the 8th August last, which has appeared in various newspapers, as in the detail of the Force engaged, the detachment 11th Company Royal Engineers, under Lieutenant Magnay, has been omitted, and only half, instead of the whole, 3rd Company Sappers and Miners under Lieutenant Gambier, is specified.

Lieutenant Magnay and the detachment under his orders, employed as an escort to the 8-inch howitzer, were for a considerable time under fire, and the 3rd Company Sappers and Miners were similarly employed, in support of the Light Field Battery, throughout the whole of the movements before the enemy on that occasion.

I have not had an opportunity of ascertaining whether these omissions occur in the despatch as officially published; but if, through an oversight, they should exist in the original document, I trust you will be good enough to notify the circumstance to the Adjutant-General of the Army, in order that there may be an official record of the service performed by the Officers and men alluded to.

I have, &c.,
C. W. TREMENHERE,
Lieutenant-Colonel-Commanding, Engineer.

No. 81.

No. 135 of 1859.

Fort William, February 3, 1859.

THE Right Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the following despatch from Brigadier Douglas, C.B., commanding the districts of Shahabad and Ghazeepore, reporting operations in Shahabad and the Kymore Hills, from the 19th to the 30th November, 1858.

His Excellency in Council, in concurring in the approbation expressed by the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief, desires to acknowledge the excellent services rendered by Captain Gordon, of the 42nd Highlanders, on this occasion.

No. 82.

Brigadier Douglas, C.B., commanding the Districts of Shahabad and Ghazeepore, to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

Arrah, December 20, 1858.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour, to state for the information of the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief, that, having received his orders to drive the rebels out of the Kymore Hills, where they had taken refuge after their expulsion from Shahabad, I made arrangements for a hill campaign, and as, in such an extended line of country, it was hopeless attempting to hem in the enemy, who had now separated into several independent parties, I divided my force into seven columns of about 300 men each, with a view of intercepting the scattered bodies; and, by following them rapidly, I hoped to thoroughly disorganize or compel them to accept the terms of the amnesty and capitulate.

I distributed the troops as follows :—Two columns under Lieutenant-Colonels Turner, C.B., and Walter, 35th Regiment, watched the Soane ; two columns under Colonel Seymour, 84th Regiment, and Major Carr, Madras Rifles, guarded the foot of the hills on the north, with orders to follow up immediately any party that might double back into Shahabad ; another column under Captain Gordon, 42nd Highlanders, with 150 recruits of the 42nd and 79th Highlanders, and some Native Levies under Captain Knyvett, were detached to the Mirzapore side ; the remaining two columns, one under my own personal command, and the other under Major Lightfoot, 84th Regiment, were for the hills. I placed a detachment under Captain Browne, 35th Regiment, at Bhugwanpore, and held the Jugdeespore jungle, with 300 men. I also provided posts for the Grand Trunk-road and most important positions in Shahabad. All these arrangements being completed, on the 19th, at sunrise, Major Lightfoot's column and my own proceeded to ascend the hills, the former by the Raj Ghat, and my own by the Doosee Ghat. The ascent was most laborious, the Ghat being precipitate, and rugged, and passing through heavy jungle, and over and between ledges of huge rocks, which offered a very precarious footing for the provision-animals, whose loads were obliged to be removed and carried up by hand. This was necessarily a tedious operation and occupied upwards of 36 hours. On entering the hills I found the country ill adapted for military operations ; water was scarce and not unfrequently bad, dense jungle covered the hills, and the roads were mere pathways. No supplies of any kind were procurable, the villages, which were few and far between, consisting only of from two to six hovels, the inhabitants of which fled at our approach ; and of

course no trustworthy information could be obtained. As I before stated, the enemy had separated, and they invariably retreated as we advanced, avoiding us in the dense jungle. In this however they did not always succeed. Captain Gordon, hearing from Mr. Dennison, Magistrate of Mirzapore, who accompanied him, that a considerable body of the rebels were at Kirkhut Ghur, determined to attack them: accordingly, on the 20th November, with his Highland Recruits and the Mirzapore Levy, he advanced upon the enemy's position just at dawn, took them completely by surprise, killed some fifty, captured their horses, ammunition, &c., and utterly routed them. This affair appears to me to redound greatly to Captain Gordon's credit, and I have much pleasure in bringing his services to the notice of the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief.

On the morning of the 24th, having heard of some rebels within a few miles of my proposed line of march, sending off my baggage under a suitable escort to my new bivouac ground, I proceeded to the point indicated by the guide; but the enemy had fled a few hours before my arrival. That same afternoon I again heard that 300 rebels had taken up a position near the village of Sulya Duhar, about 10 or 12 miles from my camp. Having found it almost hopeless to bring the enemy to action in the day time, I decided on attempting a night attack, and with a body of 200 men from the 35th and 84th Regiments under Captain Tisdall, 35th, and Captain Hardy, 84th Regiment, set out about 8 P.M., timing our march so that we should reach the enemy when the moon arose at midnight. After proceeding about 11 miles through heavy jungle, we came out into an open plain. A fire was observed to our front, under a tope of trees. I advanced towards it ex-

tending the Light Company 35th Regiment, under Captain Blyth. The order was silence and no firing; as we proceeded, other lights appeared, and suddenly within fifty yards of us, one or two persons rose from the ground, followed by several others, who began moving silently away. Convinced that the rebels' camp was in front of us, with a cheer and levelled bayonets, the men rushed upon the enemy; so complete was the surprise, that some of the sepoys were bayoneted as they lay; others threw themselves into a nullah hard by, beyond which was heavy jungle, the proximity of which alone saved the whole body from being annihilated. The alarm was so great that not a rebel attempted to stand to his arms. In my telegram I reported 40 killed, but I have since learnt that 64 bodies, all sepoys, had been found, most of them bayoneted. We captured their ammunition and accoutrements, all their cooking pots and pans, 130 muskets, 9 Enfields, and some 250 swords and shields, and 20 horses of kinds. This successful night attack, following so closely on Captain Gordon's surprise, appears to have decided the rebels on leaving the hills. They first attempted a descent by Major Carr, but were driven back with loss; subsequently, taking advantage of night, they stole down the hills in small bodies, avoiding all villages and roads; and about 400 or 500 succeeded in penetrating some distance into the plains before they were discovered. Directly, however, that the information reached Colonels Walter and Seymour, those two officers started in pursuit, which they carried on at the rate of twenty-five and thirty miles a day. On the 25th, Colonel Walter had a conference with some of the rebel leaders, who appeared inclined to lay down their arms, provided they obtained for themselves exemption from all further penalties; but as

Mr. Money, who was present at the interview, did not consider that such stipulation could be entertained, the conference was broken off, and the enemy retreated. The pursuit was continued till nightfall. That same evening the rebels made for the Ganges, with an intention of crossing; but the steamers, which had been warned to be on the alert, opened fire upon them; and, every boat having been previously moved to the other side of the river, their object was entirely defeated. Baffled on every side, disheartened by the daily defection of numbers of their adherents, and hotly pressed by the pursuing columns, the rebels, suddenly breaking up, scattered to their homes, many of them abandoning their arms and horses, numbers of which have been brought in by the villagers. So complete was the enemy's dispersion that within a few days not a dozen men throughout the district remained banded together, and the leaders, attended by only three or four followers, were flying for their lives. In every village in Shahabad, sepoys are to be found, but they are no longer in arms, in proof of which, numbers are coming in daily to accept the terms of the amnesty. Of those rebels who lately infested this district, I believe that there only remains one small body of about 200 men to be disposed of; they have made across the Soane, and I have sent Lieutenant-Colonel Turner, C.B, to try and break them up.

To the officers commanding columns, to my personal Staff, Sir Henry Havelock, 18th Royal Irish Regiment, Assistant Adjutant-General, Major Stevenson, 79th Highlanders, Brigade-Major, Captain Wilkinson, 4th European Light Cavalry, Deputy-Assistant Quartermaster-General, to Mr. Bingham, acting Magistrate, and Mr. Dennison, Magistrate of Mirzapore, and to all who have

assisted in the late operations, I return my best thanks. Colonel Longden, in North Behar, and Major Beamish, 35th Regiment, in Tirhoot, have conducted responsible commands much to my satisfaction. The conduct of Naib Russaldar Nuweb Khan, 3rd Seik Cavalry, when in command of an outpost, as reported by Colonel Seymour, was so gallant, that I venture to recommend him for some special mark of favour. I cannot close this report without bearing testimony to the admirable Commissariat arrangements made by Captain Ogilvy, ably assisted by Captain Holland, Captain Tulloch, and Lieutenant Bates. I beg to enclose reports from Lieutenant-Colonel Turner, C.B., Lieutenant-Colonel Walter, Lieutenant-Colonel Seymour, Major Carr, and Captain Gordon.

I have, &c.

JOHN DOUGLAS, Brigadier,
Commanding the Districts of Shahabad and Ghazepore.

No. 85.

Allahabad, January 17, 1859.

FORWARDED by order of the Commander-in-Chief to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, for the information of the Right Honourable the Governor-General and Viceroy, with Lord Clyde's approbation.

2. The Commander-in-Chief considers the conduct of Captain Gordon, 42nd Highlanders, to be deserving of praise.

W. MAYHEW, Lieut.-Colonel,
Adjutant General of the Army.

No. 86.

Fort William, February 3, 1859.

No. 142 of 1859.

WITH reference to the General Order No 654, dated Allahabad, the 18th January, 1859, the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the following letter from the Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army, No. 4, of the 24th January, 1859.

No. 87.

The Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army to the Secretary to Government.

SIR, *Camp, Lucknow, January* 24, 1859.

I HAVE the honour, by desire of the Commander-in-Chief, to state, for the information of his Excellency the Right Honourable the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council, that Lord Clyde regrets to find he omitted, in his despatch of the 7th instant, to mention the name of Brigadier F. Rowcroft, C.B., of the Bengal Infantry, amongst those Commanders who have rendered good service in the Oude campaign.

2. The Commander-in-Chief would feel much obliged by the insertion in that despatch of the name of Brigadier Rowcroft, C.B., between those of the late Colonel Berkeley, C.B., and Brigadier Horsford, C.B.

I have, &c.,

H. W. NORMAN, Major,

Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army.

No. 88.

Major Brasyer to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

SIR, *Fyzabad, September* 24, 1858.

AT the request of Lieutenant Taylor, I have the honour to report, for the information of Government, that Lieutenant C. C. Taylor, 60th Regiment Native Infantry, was Adjutant of the regiment of Ferozepore, and as such was severely wounded before the enemy at Kydgunge (Allahabad), about the 13th June, 1857, and that he is the officer or Adjutant alluded to in Brigadier Neill's despatch of the 17th June, 1857. The name, having been omitted from the despatch, has not been inserted in the general list at the Horse Guards.

I have, &c.,
J. BRASYER, Major,
Commanding Regiment of Ferozepore.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of MARCH 25, 1859.

War-Office, March 25, 1859.

THE Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the appointment of Colonel Joshua Jebb, C.B., Surveyor-General of Prisons, Inspector-General of Military Prisons, and Chairman of the Directors of Convict Prisons, to be an Ordinary Member of the Civil Division of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders, of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath; and of Major Robert Lewis Taylor, of the 18th Regi-

ment of Bombay Native Infantry, and Sir William George Armstrong, Knt., Engineer to the War Department for Rifled Ordnance, to be Ordinary Members of the Civil Division of the Third Class, or Companions, of the said Most Honourable Order.

Whitehall, March 25, 1859.

The Queen has been pleased to present the Reverend Donald Macdonald to the church of Trumisgarry, in the parish of North Uist, in the presbytery and island of Uist, vacant by the transportation of the Reverend John Alexander Macrae to the church and parish of North Uist.

The Queen has also been pleased to present the Reverend Archibald Hamilton Charteris to the church and parish of New Abbey, in the presbytery of Dumfries and stewartry of Kirkcudbright, vacant by the death of the Reverend James Hamilton.

Downing-Street, March 24, 1859.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint William Henry Sherwood, Esq., M.D., to be Colonial Surgeon for Her Majesty's Settlements in the Gambia; and Miles Gerald Keon, Esq., to be Colonial Secretary for the Bermudas, or Somers Islands.

Crown-Office, March 19, 1859.

MEMBER returned to serve in the present PARLIAMENT.

Borough of Harwich.

Henry Jervis White Jervis, Esq., Captain Royal Artillery, in the room of John Bagshaw, Esq., who has accepted the office of Steward of Her Majesty's Chiltern Hundreds.

(418.)

Board of Trade, Whitehall, March 24, 1859.

The Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade and Plantations have received, through the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of a Despatch from Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires in Central America, enclosing copy of a decree of the Government of the Republic of Guatemala, abolishing the decree by which the exportation from the Republic of silver ore or of silver coin had been prohibited, a notification respecting which decree was inserted in the London Gazette of the 7th December, 1858.

War-Office, Pall-Mall, 25th March, 1859.

3rd Regiment of Dragoon Guards, Lieutenant Clermont Costobadie from the 1st Dragoons, to be Lieutenant, vice Park-Yates, who exchanges. Dated 25th March, 1859.

1st Dragoons, Lieutenant Edmund W. Park-Yates, from the 3rd Dragoon Guards, to be Lieutenant, vice Costobadie, who exchanges. Dated 25th March, 1859.

3rd Light Dragoons, Anthony Strother, Gent., to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Piffard, promoted. Dated 25th, March 1859.

6th Dragoons, Lieutenant Denison Montagu M. Inge, from the 18th Light Dragoons, to be Lieutenant, vice Shafto Orde, who exchanges. Dated 20th January, 1859.

7th Light Dragoons, Assistant-Surgeon Thomas Allen Thornhill, M.B., from the 42nd Foot, to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Lynch, deceased. Dated 25th March, 1859.

18*th Light Dragoons*, Lieutenant W. Jocelyn Shafto Orde, from the 6th Dragoons, to be Lieutenant, vice Inge, who exchanges. Dated 20th January, 1859.

Royal Artillery, Assistant-Surgeon Langer Carey, M.D., from the Staff, to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Milton, deceased. Dated 25th March, 1859.

Grenadier Guards, Captain George Henry Grey, from the Rifle Brigade, to be Lieutenant and Captain, vice Coulson, who exchanges. Dated 25th March, 1859.

4*th Regiment of Foot*, Assistant-Surgeon Edward Barrett Kearney, from the Staff, to be Assistant-Surgeon. Dated 25th March, 1859.

6*th Foot*, Ensign John Giffard to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Bolton, promoted. Dated 25th March, 1859.

7*th Foot*, Captain Baker Creed Russell, from half-pay Unattached, to be Captain, vice Charles Edmund Thornton, who exchanges. Dated 25th March, 1859.

9*th Foot*. The date of Ensign Henning's appointment is 18th *March*, 1859, and not 18th *February*, 1859, as previously stated.

10*th Foot*, Lieutenant Henry Henderson to be Captain, without purchase, vice Cator, deceased. Dated 24th February, 1859.

Lieutenant Frederick Browne Sandwith to be Captain, without purchase, vice Ward, deceased. Dated 13th March, 1859.

Ensign Henry Long W. Phillips to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Henderson. Dated 24th February, 1859.

15*th Foot*, Captain Hugh Robinson, from the 43rd Foot, to be Captain, vice Hudson, who exchanges. Dated 11th January, 1859.

18*th Foot*, Charlton Dawson, Gent., to be Ensign,

by purchase, vice Thacker, promoted. Dated 25th March, 1859.

29*th Foot*, Assistant-Surgeon St. John Killery, from the Staff, to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Mackinnon, appointed to the 42nd Foot. Dated 25th March, 1859.

42*nd Foot*, Assistant-Surgeon William Alexander Mackinnon, from the 29th Foot, to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Thornhill, appointed to the 7th Light Dragoons. Dated 25th March, 1859.

43*rd Foot*, Captain John Hudson, from the 15th Foot, to be Captain, vice Robinson, who exchanges. Dated 11th January, 1859.

59*th Foot*, Henry Turner Herchmer, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Wakefield, who retires. Dated 25th March, 1859.

70*th Foot*, Lieutenant Arthur Saltmarshe to be Captain, by purchase, vice Cumberland, who retires. Dated 25th March, 1859.

Ensign Alexander Boydell Wright to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Saltmarshe. Dated 25th March, 1859.

87*th Foot*, Alfred Herbert Hugh Smith, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Devereux, promoted. Dated 25th March, 1859.

98*th Foot*. The first Christian name of Lieutenant Wolseley is *George*, and not *John*, as stated in the Gazette of 18th March, 1859.

Rifle Brigade, Lieutenant and Captain John Byron B. Coulson, from the Grenadier Guards, to be Captain, vice Grey, who exchanges. Dated 25th March, 1859.

3*rd West India Regiment*, Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Edward M'Gee, from half-pay Unattached, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Lewes, who exchanges. Dated 25th March, 1859.

Captain Sir William Parker, Bart., from half-pay

44th Foot, to be Captain, vice Francis R. Taylor, who exchanges. Dated 25th March, 1859.

Lieutenant Robert Eckford to be Captain, by purchase, vice Sir William Parker, Bart., who retires. Dated 25th March, 1859.

Gold Coast Artillery Corps, Ensign John James Mathew to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Lazenby, promoted to an Unattached Company, without purchase. Dated 25th March, 1859.

Gisborne Horner, Gent., to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Mathew. Dated 25th March, 1859.

HOSPITAL STAFF.

To be Assistant-Surgeons.

James Dow Sainter, Gent., vice Milton, appointed to the Royal Artillery. Dated 1st March, 1859.

Edwin Granville Ley, M.D., vice Bourke, appointed to the Royal Artillery. Dated 1st March, 1859.

Edward Corrigan Markey, Gent., vice Hogg, appointed to the Royal Artillery. Dated 1st March, 1859.

Hammerton Crump, M.D., vice Graves, appointed to the Royal Artillery. Dated 1st March, 1859.

John Clarke, M.D., vice Temple, appointed to the Royal Artillery. Dated 1st March, 1859.

William Millar, Gent., vice Harrison, appointed to the Royal Artillery. Dated 1st March, 1859.

Hunter Alexander Coghlan, Gent., vice Burland, appointed to the Royal Artillery. Dated 1st March, 1859.

King John Parr, Gent., vice Lewer, appointed to the Royal Artillery. Dated 1st March, 1859.

William Orr, Gent., vice Lindsay, appointed to the 39th Foot. Dated 1st March, 1859.

Edwin Parsonage, M.D., vice Greig, appointed to the 23rd Foot. Dated 1st March, 1859.

Joseph William Carter Neynoe Murphy, Gent., vice Pinkerton, appointed to the Royal Artillery. Dated 1st March, 1859.

Colin Alexander Fraser, Gent., vice Semple, appointed to the 75th Foot. Dated 1st March, 1859.

Henry Sacheveral Edward Schroeder, Gent., vice Lynch, appointed to the 12th Foot. Dated 1st March, 1859.

PURVEYOR'S STAFF.

Purveyor's Clerk of the First Class William Amey to be Purveyor to the Forces, vice Acheson, deceased. Dated 25th March, 1859.

CHAPLAIN'S DEPARTMENT.

The Reverend Charles Green, M.A., Chaplain to the Forces, to be Chaplain to the Forces of the Third Class. Dated 1st February, 1842.

Commission signed by the Queen.

Warwickshire Militia.

2nd Regiment.

Rice Davies Knight, Esq., to be Adjutant, vice Captain and Adjutant Mackenzie, resigned. Dated 18th December, 1858.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Warwick.

Warwickshire Militia.

1st Regiment.

Spencer George Augustus Thursby, late Captain 1st Royals, to be Captain, vice Wanchope, resigned. Dated 15th March, 1859.

Henry Surtees Bowes-Watson, Gent., to be Captain, vice Neale Porter, resigned. Dated 19th March, 1859.

2nd Regiment.

Adjutant Rice Davies Knight to serve with the rank of Captain. Dated 17th January, 1859.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the West Riding of the County of York, *and of the City and County of the City of* York.

3rd Regiment (Light Infantry) of West York Militia.

Ensign Joseph Henry Palmer to be Lieutenant, vice Thunder, resigned. Dated 17th March, 1859.

Thomas Walter Lambert, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Murray, resigned. Dated 17th March, 1859.

MEMORANDUM.

Lieutenant William Armit has been removed from the strength of this Regiment.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Oxford.

Oxfordshire Regiment of Militia.

Edward Ramsay, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Perry, promoted. Dated 18th March, 1859.

Thomas Reid Brown, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Arney, promoted. Dated 18th March, 1859.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Huntingdon.

Huntingdonshire Militia.

Henry Jordan Thornhill, Gent., to be Captain. Dated 21st March, 1859.

William Whitter Goldicutt, Gent., to be First Lieutenant. Dated 21st March, 1859.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Southampton.

Hampshire Militia Artillery.

William Akers Harrison, B.A., to be Assistant-Surgeon. Dated 26th February, 1859.

[This Appointment is substituted for that which appeared in the Gazette of September 7, 1858.]

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Carnarvon.

Royal Carnarvonshire Militia.

Major John MacDonald, late Lieutenant-Colonel of Her Majesty's 5th Regiment of Foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel-Commandant (as of and from the 24th day of August, 1858), vice the Honourable Edward Gordon Douglas Pennant, resigned, but who retains the honorary rank of Colonel. Dated 4th September, 1858.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of MARCH 29, 1859.

Foreign-Office, March 26, 1859.

THE Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint Thomas Fellowes Reade, Esq., now British Vice-Consul at Tangier, to be Her Majesty's Consul at that port.

Foreign-Office, March 28, 1859.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr. August Carl Gumpert as Consul at Bombay for the Free Hanseatic City of Bremen.

Westminster, March 25, 1859.

This day the Lords being met a message was sent to the Honourable House of Commons by the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, acquainting them, that *The Lords, authorized by virtue of a Commission under the Great Seal, signed by Her Majesty, for declaring Her Royal Assent to several Acts agreed upon by both Houses, do desire the immediate attendance of the Honourable House in the House of Peers to hear the Commission read;* and the Commons being come thither, the said Commission, empowering the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, and several other Lords therein named, to declare and notify the Royal Assent to the said Acts, was read accordingly, and the Royal Assent given to

An Act to apply the sum of one million two hundred twenty-two thousand three hundred and eighty-three pounds eight shillings and ninepence out of the Consolidated Fund to the service of the year ending the thirty-first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine.

An Act to apply the sum of eleven millions out of the Consolidated Fund, to the service of the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine.

An Act for punishing mutiny and desertion, and for the better payment of the Army and their quarters.

An Act for the regulation of Her Majesty's Royal Marine Forces while on shore.

An Act more effectually to prevent danger to the public health from places of burial.

An Act to repeal certain Acts and parts of Acts which relate to the observance of the thirtieth of January, and other days.

An Act to authorize the inclosure of certain

lands, in pursuance of a report of the Inclosure Commissioners for England and Wales.

An Act to repeal the thirty-second section of the Act "for the more easy Recovery of Small Debts and Demands in England," and to make further provisions in lieu thereof.

An Act to effect an exchange of Ecclesiastical Patronage between Her Majesty the Queen and Miss Sophia Broadley.

(419.)

Board of Trade, Whitehall, March 28, 1859.

The Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade and Plantations have received a Despatch from Her Majesty's Consul at Puerto Rico, again calling the attention of the masters of vessels trading with that island to the necessity of their being provided with a Manifest, whether of cargo or ballast, certified by the Spanish Consul at the last port of departure, or, in the absence of the Consul, with a Certificate from two Merchants, declaring that such Certificate has been given in the absence of any Spanish Consular Agent. The infraction of this regulation will render the master of a vessel liable to a fine of 100 dollars, which will be strictly enforced.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Cornwall.

William Coulson, Esq., to be Deputy Lieutenant. Dated 22nd March, 1859.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Leicester.

Prince Albert's Own Leicestershire Yeomanry Cavalry.

Cornet Duncombe Steele Perkins to be Lieutenant, vice Gough, resigned. Dated 15th March, 1859.

Richard Pretyman Apthorp, late Captain 14th Light Dragoons, to be Cornet, vice Story, promoted. Dated 15th March, 1859.

Augustus Charles Johnson, Gent, to be Cornet, vice F. H. Beaumont, promoted. Dated 15th March, 1859.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Worcester.

Worcestershire Regiment of Militia.

George Garde, Gent., to be Ensign.

CERTIFIED INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

The Committee of Her Majesty's Privy Council on Education certify in this Gazette, that the Camden Town Family Home and the Dorset-square, Hill-street, Reformatory School, are Industrial Schools within the meaning of the Industrial Schools Act, 1857.—Dated the 23rd day of March, 1859.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of APRIL 1, 1859.

War-Office, Pall-Mall,
March 29, 1859.

THE Queen has been pleased to issue a Commission under Her Royal sign manual, of which the following is a copy, to enquire into the present System of Recruiting the Army,

VICTORIA, by the grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith,

To Our right trusty and well-beloved Beaumont, Baron Hotham, of that part of Our United Kingdom called Ireland, Major-General of Our Forces;

Our trusty and well-beloved Sir Alexander Murray Tulloch, Colonel in Our Army, Knight Commander of Our Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Military Superintendent of Out-Pensioners of Our Army;

Our trusty and well-beloved William Frederick Forster, Knight of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order, Major-General of Our Forces;

Our trusty and well-beloved David Russell, Esquire, Colonel in Our Army, Companion of Our Most Honourable Order of the Bath;

Our trusty and well-beloved John Thomas Leslie, Esquire, Colonel in Our Indian Forces, Companion of Our Most Honourable Order of the Bath;

Our trusty and well-beloved John George

Smyth, Esquire, Colonel in the 2nd Regiment of West York Militia ; and

Our trusty and well-beloved Peter Blackburn, Esquire, one of the Lords Commissioners of Our Treasury, Greeting :

Whereas We deem it expedient, that a Commission should issue for the purpose of enquiring into the present System of Recruiting our Army :

Now know ye, that We, reposing great trust and confidence in your zeal, discretion, and ability, have authorized and appointed, and by these presents do authorize and appoint, you the said Beaumont, Baron Hotham, Sir Alexander Murray Tulloch, William Frederick Forster, David Russell, John Thomas Leslie, John George Smyth, and Peter Blackburn, to be Our Commissioners, to enquire into the present System of Recruiting Our Army, with the view of suggesting such changes in the existing regulations and organization of the recruiting department, as may tend to facilitate the raising of men in a more expeditious, satisfactory and economical manner, and to prevent desertion, and fully and carefully to consider these important subjects, and all matters relating thereto, which may appear to you to be necessary.

And for the better discovery of the truth in the premises, We do, by these presents, give and grant unto you, or any three or more of you, full power and authority to make such enquiry as aforesaid, either in London or at the Recruiting Depôts, or other places of the United Kingdom, as to your judgments may seem best, and in the manner which you may deem most expedient, and to call before you, or any three or more of you, such persons as you shall judge necessary, by whom you may be the better informed of the truth of the premises, and to enquire of the premises by all other lawful ways and means whatsoever.

And We do further, by these presents, give and grant unto you, or any three or more of you, full power and authority, where the same shall appear to be requisite, to administer an oath or oaths to any person or persons whomsoever, to be examined before you, or any three or more of you, touching or concerning the premises.

And We do further, by these presents, give and grant unto you, or any three or more of you, full power and authority, to cause all persons to bring and produce before you, or any three or more of you, all and singular records, books, papers, and other writings, touching the premises, which shall be in the custody of any of them.

And Our further will and pleasure is, that you, or any three or more of you, upon due enquiry into the premises, do certify to us from time to time, under your hands and seals, your several proceedings as the same shall be completed, and do within the space of one year after the date of these presents, or sooner, if the same can reasonably be, certify to us in like manner the whole of your proceedings, under and by virtue of these presents, together with what you shall find, touching or concerning the premises, upon such enquiry as aforesaid, accompanied by such suggestions for the amendment of the system at present in existence, for Recruiting Our Army, and the means by which recruits may be more easily raised, and desertion prevented, as you may have to offer.

And We further will and command, and by these presents ordain, that this Our Commission shall continue in full force and virtue, and that Our said Commissioners, or any three or more of you, shall and may from time to time proceed in the execution thereof, and of every matter and thing therein mentioned, although the same be not continued from time to time by adjournment.

And We do hereby command, all and singular, the Justices of the Peace, Sheriffs, Mayors, Bailiffs, Constables, Officers, Ministers, and all other Our loving subjects whomsoever, as well within liberties as without, to be assistant to you, and each of you, in the execution of these presents.

And for your assistance in the due execution of this Our Commission, We have made choice of Our trusty and well-beloved John Milton, Esquire, to be Secretary to this Our Commission, and to attend you, whose services and assistance, as well as the services and assistance of sueh clerks and other persons as may appear to you to be necessary, We require you to use from time to time, as occasion shall require.

Given at Our Court at Osborne, this twenty-third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, in the twenty-second year of Our reign.

By Her Majesty's Command,

(Signed) J. PEEL.

War-Office, March 31, 1859.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to make and ordain a Special Statute of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, for appointing the Right Honourable Viscount Canning, Governor-General of India, and the Right Honourable Lord Elphinstone, Governor of the Presidency of Bombay, to be Extra Members of the Civil Division of the First Class, or Knights Grand Cross, of the said Most Honourable Order.

War-Office, March 31, 1859.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Captain Frederic Sayer to be Police Magistrate for Gibraltar.

Whitehall, March 25, 1859.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint George Ritherdon, Gent., to be Lieutenant in the Artillery Company of London, for the term of five years from the date hereof.

Whitehall, April 1, 1859.

The Queen has been pleased to constitute and appoint Major-General Marcus John Slade to be Lieutenant-Governor of the Island of Guernsey.

Downing-Street, March 31, 1859.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Edward John Eyre, Esq., now Lieutenant-Governor of St. Vincent, to be Lieutenant-Governor of Antigua, in the absence of the Governor.

Her Majesty has further been pleased to appoint William Charles Sargeaunt, Esq., to be Administrator of the Government of St. Vincent, during the absence of the Lieutenant-Governor.

Foreign-Office, March 30, 1859.

Notice is hereby given, that the Earl of Malmesbury has appointed John Preston, Esq., to be Agent at Belfast for the issue of Foreign-Office Passports.

Whitehall, March 24, 1859.

The Queen has been pleased to grant unto the Right Honourable George Baillie-Hamilton, Earl of Haddington, Her royal licence and authority that he may, in compliance with a direction contained in a deed of disposition, settlement, and entail, executed by Thomas Hamilton, Earl of

Haddington, deceased, continue to use the surname of Hamilton in addition to and after that of Baillie, and bear the arms of Hamilton quarterly with those of Baillie, and that such surnames and arms may, in like manner, be taken, borne, and used by his issue; such arms being first duly exemplified according to the laws of arms, and recorded in the Herald's Office, otherwise the said royal licence and permission to be void and of none effect:

And also to command that the said royal concession and declaration be registered in Her Majesty's College of Arms.

Whitehall, March 29, 1859.

The Queen has been pleased to grant unto Francis Henry Coldwell, Clerk, Master of Arts, Vicar of Deane and Rural Dean of Bolton-le-Moors, in the county palatine of Lancaster, and to Anne, his wife, only surviving child and heir of Ralph-Anthony Thicknesse, late of Beech-hill, in the parish of Wigan, in the said county palatine of Lancaster, Esquire, sometime Representative in Parliament for the borough of Wigan, and in the Commission of the Peace for the said county palatine, deceased, Her royal licence and authority that they may take and henceforth use the surname of Thicknesse, in lieu and instead of that of Coldwell, and that the said Francis-Henry Coldwell may bear the arms of Thicknesse, and that such surname and arms of Thicknesse may in like manner be taken, borne, and used by the issue of their marriage; such arms being first duly exemplified according to the laws of arms, and recorded in the Herald's office otherwise the said royal licence and permission to be void and of none effect:

And also to command that the said royal concession and declaration be recorded in Her Majesty's College of Arms.

NOTICE.

Naval Turkish Medals.

Department of the Accountant-General of the Navy, Admiralty, Somerset-House, March 30, 1859.

HER Majesty having been graciously pleased to approve of the grant of a Medal which has been awarded by the Sultan of the Ottoman Empire to the Officers and Crews of Her Majesty's Ships employed in the Black Sea, between the 17th September, 1854, the date of the landing of the Troops in the Crimea, and the 9th September, 1855, the date of the fall of Sebastopol, as inserted in the London Gazette of the 4th instant.

Notice is hereby given, that Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the extension of the grant of that decoration, to the Officers and Men who belonged to any of Her Majesty's Ships in the Black Sea, and were engaged in some expedition or operation against the enemy subsequent to that date; but to entitle them to the Medal, it is necessary that the performance of the particular service should be duly certified by the Commanding Officers under whom they acted.

(438.)

Board of Trade, Whitehall, March 31, 1859.

The Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade and Plantations have received, through the Secretary of State for

Foreign Affairs, a copy of a Notice issued by the Lisbon Board of Health declaring the ports of Albania to be considered free from infection.

War-Office Pall-Mall,
1st April, 1859.

Royal Regiment of Horse Guards, Lieutenant William Wray Hartopp to be Captain, by purchase, vice Sir B. P. Henniker, Bart., who retires. Dated 1st April, 1859.

Cornet M. B. Bowyer Adderley to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Hartopp. Dated 1st April, 1859.

John Robert Heron Maxwell, Gent., to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Adderley. Dated 1st April, 1859.

3rd Dragoon Guards, Major Fenwick Boyce Barron to be Lieutenant-Colonel, by purchase, vice Brevet-Colonel Dyson, who retires. Dated 1st April 1859.

Captain Frank Chaplin to be Major, by purchase, vice Barron. Dated 1st April, 1859.

Scots Fusilier Guards. The Christian names of Ensign and Lieutenant Ram are Stephen James, and not James Stephen, as stated in Gazette of 18th March, 1859.

4th Regiment of Foot, Herbert John Mainwaring Williams, Gent., to be Ensign, without purchase. Dated 1st April, 1859.

6th Foot, Ensign Henry Mahony, from the Kerry Militia, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Oliver Robinson, superseded, being absent without leave. Dated 1st April, 1859.

7th Foot, Ensign C. Houstoun Kempson to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Rumbold, who retires. Dated 1st April, 1859.

8*th Foot*, Theodore Henry Skinner, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Wheeley, promoted. Dated 1st April, 1859.

Ensign William James Watson to be Instructor of Musketry. Dated 17th February, 1859.

10*th Foot*, Robert Munro Dickinson, Gent., to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Phillips, promoted. Dated 1st April, 1859.

Samuel Frederick Poole, Gent., to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Brouncker, appointed to the 24th Foot. Dated 2nd April, 1859.

11*th Foot*, Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Moore to be Lieutenant-Colonel, without purchase, vice Brevet-Colonel Henry Keane Bloomfield, who retires upon half-pay. Dated 1st April, 1859.

Captain Thomas Peebles to be Major, without purchase, vice Moore. Dated 1st April, 1859.

15*th Foot*, Lieutenant Walter G. Hawkins to be Captain, without purchase, vice Fry, deceased. Dated 23rd March. 1859.

Ensign Stewart Davies D. Cartwright to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Hawkins. Dated 23rd March, 1859.

Serjeant-Major Joseph McMurray to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Cartwright. Dated 1st April, 1859.

17*th Foot*, Lieutenant Charles Græme Grant to be Captain. without purchase, vice Walton deceased. Dated 30th January, 1859.

Ensign Robert G. W. Wrench to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Grant. Dated 30th January, 1859.

22*nd Foot*, Louis Richard Grismond Vaughan, Gent., to be Ensign, without purchase. Dated 1st April, 1859.

23*rd Foot*, Lieutenant James De Vic Tupper to be Captain, by purchase, vice Gillmore, who retires. Dated 1st April, 1859.

Henry Francis Hutton, Gent., to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Gerard, promoted. Dated 1st April, 1859.

24*th Foot*, Henry Albert Harrisson, Gent., to be Ensign, without purchase, vice O'Mahony, promoted. Dated 1st April, 1859.

38*th Foot*, Captain W. de W. Roche Thackwell, from the 39th Foot, to be Captain, vice Brevet-Major A. C. Snodgrass, who exchanges. Dated 1st April, 1859.

39*th Foot*, Brevet-Major A. Campbell Snodgrass, from the 38th Foot, to be Captain, vice Thackwell, who exchanges. Dated 1st April, 1859.

51*st Foot*, Lieutenant Charles James Hughes to be Captain, by purchase, vice Mitford, who retires. Dated 1st April, 1859.

Ensign Robert Norton Cobb to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Hughes. Dated 1st April, 1859.

62*nd Foot*. The Christian name of Captain Hunter is Edward only, and not Edward Henry, as hitherto stated.

69*th Foot*, Ensign George Edward Brace to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Bulger, promoted in the 10th Foot. Dated 4th March, 1859.

71*st Foot*, Lieutenant John C. H. Poyer Callen to be Captain, by purchase, vice Denny, who retires. Dated 1st April, 1859.

Ensign John Henry Leslie to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Callen. Dated 1st April, 1859.

73*rd Foot*, Ensign James Trench Turner to be Instructor of Musketry. Dated 26th February, 1859.

78*th Foot*, Lieutenant R. Cuninghame C. Graham, from the 80th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Ewing, who exchanges. Dated 1st April, 1859.

80*th Foot*, Lieutenant Alexander Ewing, from the 78th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Graham, who exchanges. Dated 1st April, 1859.

85*th Foot*, George Robert Somerville Ramsbottom, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase. Dated 1st April, 1859.

94*th Foot*, Lieutenant William Plumer Gaskell to be Captain, by purchase, vice Buchanan, who has retired. Dated 1st April, 1859.

96*th Foot*, Lieutenant George Kerr Hallett to be Captain, by purchase, vice Lowry, who retires. Dated 1st April, 1859.

Ensign James Morrison Kirkwood to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Hallett. Dated 1st April, 1859.

Rifle Brigade, Serjeant-Major Christopher Johnston to be Ensign, without purchase. Dated 1st April, 1859.

3*rd West India Regiment*, Ensign John Moore to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Landon, who has retired. Dated 1st April, 1859.

Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment, Ensign Ernest C. Wilford to be Instructor of Musketry. Dated 23rd February, 1859.

CAVALRY DEPOT.

Cornet Edward Pulleyne, of the 8th Light Dragoons, to be Instructor of Musketry. Dated 15th February, 1859.

RECRUITING DISTRICT.

Brevet-Colonel Charles Franklyn, from the 84th Foot, to be Inspecting Field Officer, vice Macpherson, promoted to the rank of Major-General. Dated 1st April, 1859.

ROYAL HOSPITAL (Kilmainham).

Assistant-Surgeon William Carte, from the 4th Light Dragoons, to be Physician and Surgeon, with the local rank of Staff-Surgeon, vice Dr. Macaulay. Dated 13th August, 1858.

PURVEYOR'S STAFF.

Purveyor's Clerk of the First Class Edward Simpson to be Purveyor to the Forces, vice Dalton, deceased. Dated 1st April, 1859.

CHAPLAIN'S DEPARTMENT.

To be Chaplains of the Fourth Class.

The Reverend Frederick James Abbot. Dated 1st April, 1859.

The Reverend Michael Cuffe. Dated 1st April, 1859.

The Reverend Thomas Molony. Dated 1st April, 1859.

The Reverend John O'Flaherty. Dated 1st April, 1859.

The Reverend Joseph McSweeney. Dated 1st April, 1859.

The Reverend Joseph O'Dwyer. Dated 1st April, 1859.

The Reverend William George Morley. Dated 1st April, 1859.

The Reverend Robert Shepherd. Dated 1st April, 1859.

The Reverend James Hamilton. Dated 1st April, 1859.

The Reverend John Francis Browne. Dated 1st April, 1859.

The Reverend Thomas Coghlan. Dated 1st April, 1859.

The Reverend Charles Morgan. Dated 1st April, 1859.

The Reverend Edmond Butler. Dated 1st April, 1859.

The Reverend Michael Hogan. Dated 1st April, 1859.

The Reverend James Carey. Dated 1st April, 1859.

The Reverend Richard Blake. Dated 1st April, 1859.

BREVET.

Captain Thomas Rattray, of the 64th Bengal Native Infantry, to be Major in the Army. Dated 1st April, 1859.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Kent.

West Kent Regiment of Yeomanry Cavalry.

Lieutenant Oswald Augustus Smith to be Captain, vice Berens, deceased. Dated 25th March, 1859.

Cornet Charles Lawrie to be Lieutenant, vice Smith, promoted. Dated 25th March, 1859.

Richard Benyon Berens, Gent., to be Cornet, vice Lawrie, promoted. Dated 25th March, 1859.

West Kent Light Infantry Regiment of Militia.

George A'Court Webb, Gent., to be Lieutenant, vice Thompson, resigned. Dated 28th March, 1859.

Markland Barnard, Gent., to be Lieutenant, vice Hodges, resigned. Dated 29th March, 1859.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Stafford.

3rd Regiment of King's Own Staffordshire Militia.

Charles Donaldson, Gent., to be Ensign. Dated 26th March, 1859.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Forfar.

Forfar and Kincardine Regiment of Militia Artillery.

Second Lieutenant Augustus Walter Cruikshank to be First Lieutenant, vice John Clervaux Chaytor, promoted. Dated 25th December, 1858.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the City and County of the City of Edinburgh, *and Liberties thereof.*

City of Edinburgh Regiment of Artillery Militia.

First Lieutenant Herbert Jones Hughes to be Captain, vice Home, struck off the strength of the Establishment. Dated 1st March, 1859.

First Lieutenant George Roland, junior, to be Captain, vice Fraser, resigned. Dated 1st March, 1859.

Second Lieutenant Robert Nicol to be First Lieutenant, vice Hughes, promoted. Dated 1st March, 1859.

George Finlay, Gent., to be First Lieutenant, vice Roland, promoted. Dated 1st March, 1859.

George Bowman, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant, vice Bruce, resigned. Dated 1st March, 1859.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT, 1858.

ORDER giving notice of the adoption of the Local Government Act, 1858, in the township of FAIRFIELD, in the county of Derby, and excluding a portion of the said Township

from the Operation of the said Act, within the said Township, and stating the time at which the said Act is to come into force within the said Township.

Whereas a resolution was, on the 24th day of February, 1859, duly passed at a meeting of owners and ratepayers of the township of Fairfield, in the parish of Hope, in the county of Derby, adopting the Local Government Act, 1858, within the said township, after the parish of Hope had refused to adopt such Act;

And whereas a petition has been duly presented to me, as one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, signed by not less than one-twentieth in number of the owners and ratepayers of the said township, such twentieth being also owners and ratepayers in respect of one-twentieth of the rateable property in such township praying that a portion of the said township, shown on the map accompanying the said petition, should be excluded from the operation of the said Act, within the said township, the said portion being included within the boundaries set forth in another petition, for the settlement of a boundary under, and for the purposes of, the said Act, of a place to be called the Buxton District, for such purposes; and whereas the prayer of the first-mentioned petition has been duly inquired into and reported on by William Ranger, Esq., the Inspector appointed for such purpose;

Now, therefore, I, T. Sotheron-Estcourt, do hereby, in pursuance of the powers vested in me as one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, under the provisions of the Local Government Act, 1858, make order as follows:

1. That the portion of the township of Fairfield aforesaid, described in the schedule to this Order annexed, shall be excluded from the operation of

the Local Government Act, 1858, within the township of Fairfield.

2. That the Local Government Act, 1858, shall have the force of law within the township of Fairfield, in the county of Derby (the portion described in the schedule to this Order annexed being excluded from the said township for the purposes of the said Act), from and after the 28th day of April, 1859.

Given under my hand this twenty-eighth day of March, 1858.

T. Sotheron-Estcourt.

Schedule referred to in the Preceding Order.

The following is the description of the portion of the township of Fairfield referred to in the preceding order, and which portion is to be excluded from the district of Fairfield for the purposes of the Local Government Act, 1858, and to be incorporated with the district of Buxton, to be formed for the purposes of the said Act.

Such portion of the said township of Fairfield is bounded by a line commencing at Yellow Brook, where it crosses the Gadly-lane; thence by the western side of the said lane, and bounded by the township of Fernilee, in the parish of Hope, to the junction of the said lane with the Manchester and Buxton Turnpike Road; thence in an easterly direction along the northern side of the said Turnpike Road, to a field, No. 187, in the tithe map, and belonging to John Vickers, then in the occupation of himself; thence along the south-eastern side of the said field to the south-western corner of a plantation, No. 196, in the Book of Reference of the Tithe Commutation Map of the said parish of Hope, and belonging to His Grace the Duke of Devonshire, then in his own occupation; thence along the southern side of the said plantation, to

a field, No. 199, in the said Book of Reference, and belonging to James Beech, Esq., then in the occupation of James Gregory; thence along the western side of the said field, to Corbar-lane; thence along the northern side of Corbar-lane to Hog-shaw Lane; thence along the eastern side of the said Hog-shaw Lane, to its junction with the Stone-bench Road; thence along the eastern side of the Stone-bench Road, to the north-western side of Wye-bridge.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of APRIL 5, 1859.

Foreign-Office, April 4, 1859.

THE Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr. John Ogilvy Hay as Consul at Akyab for His Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway.

The Queen has also been pleased to approve of Mr. Alfred Wise as Consul in the Island of Ceylon for His Majesty the King of Prussia.

Whitehall, April 1, 1859.

The Queen has been pleased to grant unto Edmund Batten, of Thorn Falcon, in the county of Somerset, Esquire, and of Lincoln's-inn, Barrister-at-Law, and Jemima his wife, the only surviving child and heir of William Chisholm, of Chisholm, in the county of Inverness, Esq., deceased, Her royal licence and authority that they and their issue may take and henceforth use the

surname of Chisholm in addition to and before that of Batten:

And also to command that the said royal concession and declaration be registered in Her Majesty's College of Arms.

War-Office, Pall-Mall,
5th April, 1859.

Royal Artillery, Lieutenant John Lardner Clarke to be Second Captain. Dated 1st April, 1859.

Royal Engineers, Captain and Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Duesbery Robertson to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Brevet-Colonel James, placed upon the Supernumerary List. Dated 1st April, 1859.

Captain and Brevet-Major Charles Fanshawe to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Brevet-Colonel Yorke, placed upon the Supernumerary List. Dated 1st April, 1859.

Captain and Brevet-Colonel Frederick Edward Chapman, C.B., to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Bainbrigge, placed on the Supernumerary List. Dated 1st April, 1859.

Second Captain Edward Belfield to be Captain, vice Robertson. Dated 1st April, 1859.

Second Captain the Honourable George Wrottesley to be Captain, vice Fanshawe. Dated 1st April, 1859.

Second Captain and Brevet-Major Edward Charles Acheson Gordon, on the Seconded List, to be Captain. Dated 1st April, 1859.

Second Captain and Brevet-Major Whitworth Porter to be Captain, vice Chapman. Dated 1st April, 1859.

Second Captain John Joshua Wilson to be Cap-

tain, vice Brevet-Major Gibb, placed upon the Supernumerary List. Dated 1st April, 1859.

Second Captain Joshua Henry Smith to be Captain, vice Binney, placed upon the Supernumerary List. Dated 1st April, 1859.

Second Captain Anthony Reynolds Vyvyan Crease to be Captain, vice Brevet-Major Cooke, placed upon the Supernumerary List. Dated 1st April, 1859.

Second Captain Edward Metcalfe Grain to be Captain, vice Hutchinson, placed upon the Supernumerary List. Dated 1st April, 1859.

Second Captain Augustus Meyer Lochner to be Captain, vice J. G. Jervois, placed upon the Supernumerary List. Dated 1st April, 1859.

Second Captain and Brevet-Major Philip Ravenhill to be Captain, vice Chesney, placed upon the Supernumerary List. Dated 1st April, 1859.

Second Captain Herbert Taylor Siborne to be Captain, vice J. J. Wilson, placed upon the Supernumerary List. Dated 1st April, 1859.

Lieutenant Francis Edward Pratt to be Second Captain, vice Belfield. Dated 1st April, 1859.

Lieutenant Alfred George Goodall to be Second Captain, vice Wrottesley. Dated 1st April, 1859.

Lieutenant John Mervin Cutliffe Drake to be Second Captain, vice Porter. Dated 1st April, 1859.

Lieutenant Edward Renouard James to be Second Captain, vice Wilson. Dated 1st April, 1859.

Lieutenant William Bailey to be Second Captain, vice Smith. Dated 1st April, 1859.

Lieutenant Frederick Edward Blackett Beaumont to be Second Captain, vice Crease. Dated 1st April, 1859.

Lieutenant Charles George Gordon to be Second Captain, vice Grain. Dated 1st April, 1859.

Lieutenant Oliver Haldane Stokes to be Second Captain, vice Lochner. Dated 1st April, 1859.

Lieutenant James Bevan Edwards to be Second Captain, vice Ravenhill. Dated 1st April, 1859.

Lieutenant John Fretcheville Dykes Donnelly to be Second Captain, vice Siborne. Dated 1st April, 1859.

Lieutenant John Edwin Cornes to be Second Captain, vice Farrell, placed upon the Supernumerary List. Dated 1st April, 1859.

Lieutenant Alexander De Courcy Scott to be Second Captain, vice Philips, placed upon the Supernumerary List. Dated 1st April, 1859.

CHAPLAIN'S DEPARTMENT.

The Reverend George Winne Langmead, M.A., Chaplain to the Forces, to be Chaplain of the 3rd Class. Dated 15th May, 1855.

Commission signed by the Queen.

East Kent Regiment of Militia.

Robert Murphy Nicolls, Esq., late a Captain in the 65th Regiment of Foot, to be Paymaster from the 3rd February, 1859, vice Atkinson, appointed to the 21st Fusiliers. Dated 14th March, 1859.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County Palatine of Lancaster.

Artillery Regiment of Royal Lancashire Militia.

First Lieutenant James Sothern to be Captain, vice Charles Blayds Molyneux, resigned. Dated 26th March, 1859.

Second Lieutenant Daniel George Atchison to be First Lieutenant, vice James Sothern, promoted. Dated 26th March, 1859.

Thomas Christie, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant, vice George James Wilson, resigned. Dated 26th March, 1859.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Aberdeen.

Royal Aberdeenshire Highlanders.

Lieutenant Robert Macfarlane to be Captain, vice Archibald Garden, removed from the strength of the Regiment. Dated 28th March, 1859.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Durham.

Durham Artillery Militia.

Frederick Blacklin, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant. Dated 31st March, 1859.

Commission signed by Her Majesty's Commissioners of Lieutenancy for the County of Ayr.

Royal Ayrshire Rifles.

James Montgomerie, F.R.C.S., to be Surgeon. Dated 25th March, 1859.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT, 1858.

Notice is given in this Gazette, by the Right Honourable Thomas Sotheron-Estcourt, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, that the Local Government Act, 1858, has been adopted within the borough of Ruthin, in the county of Denbigh.

Also that the said Act has been adopted within the borough of Nottingham.

Dated the 2nd day of April, 1859.

CERTIFIED INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

The Committee of Her Majesty's Privy Council on Education certify in this Gazette that the Chelsea Sloane-street Industrial Home for Girls (125, Sloane-street, S. W.), is an Industrial School within the meaning of the Industrial Schools Act, 1857.—Dated the 4th day of April, 1859.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of APRIL 8, 1859.

NOTIFICATION.

WITH reference to the notification which appeared in the Gazette of the 10th of September last, that a Convention had been concluded between Her Majesty and the Emperor of Brazil, for the settlement of all outstanding claims of subjects of either Party upon the Government of the other, by means of a Mixed Commission, and that Commissioners were about to meet at Rio de Janeiro for the purpose of carrying out the stipulations of such Convention:

Notice is hereby given, that the Commissioners held their first meeting on the 10th ultimo; and that all persons, subjects of Her Majesty, who may have claims to prefer upon the Government of Brazil, arising out of transactions prior to the 9th of September, 1858 (the date of the exchange

of the ratifications of the Convention), should forthwith transmit the particulars of the same to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, or to Her Majesty's Minister at the Court of Brazil, together with the requisite evidence in support thereof, for the purpose of being submitted to the Commissioners.

Notice is also hereby given, that, in conformity with the following stipulation of the third Article of the Convention:

"Every claim shall be presented to the Commission within twelve months from the day of its first meeting, unless in any case where reasons for delay shall be established to the satisfaction of the Commission, or of the Arbitrator or Umpire in the event of the Commissioners differing in opinion thereupon; and then, and in any such case, the period for presenting the claim may be extended to any time not exceeding six months longer;"—

Every claim which may not be presented to the Commission before the 10th of March, 1860, will be inadmissible, unless reasons for delay be established to the satisfaction of the Commissioners, or of the Arbitrator or Umpire; and that every claim which shall not be presented to the Commissioners before the 10th of September, 1860, will, in conformity with the fifth article of the Convention, be considered and treated as finally settled, barred, and thenceforth inadmissible.

Foreign Office, April 8, 1859.

Foreign-Office, April 6, 1859.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint Horace Young, Esq., to be Her Majesty's Consul for the provinces of Biscay and Guipuscoa and of Old Castile, to reside at Bilbaõ.

Foreign-Office, April 8, 1859.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr. Emil Oesterley, as Consul at Calcutta; of Mr. Carl Schultze, as Consul at Singapore; and of Mr. John Anderson as Consul at Peterhead, for His Majesty the King of Hanover.

Whitehall, April 7, 1859.

The Queen has been pleased to present the Reverend John Watt to the church and parish of Strathdon, in the presbytery of Alford, and county of Aberdeen, vacant by the death of the Reverend Robert Meiklejohn.

War-Office, Pall-Mall,
8th April, 1859.

1*st Regiment of Life Guards*, Lieutenant the Honourable Robert W. Grosvenor to be Captain, by purchase, vice de Winton, who retires. Dated 8th April, 1859

Cornet and Sub-Lieutenant the Honourable William Henry J. North to be Lieutenant, by purchase vice Grosvenor. Dated 8th April, 1859.

1*st Dragoon Guards*, Riding-Master George Rayment, from the 15th Light Dragoons to be Riding-Master, vice Noake, who exchanges. Dated 8th April, 1859.

7*th Dragoon Guards*, Lieutenant John Richards Welstead to be Captain, by purchase, vice Costello, who retires. Dated 8th April, 1859.

Cornet Robert Stewart Cleland to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Welstead. Dated 8th April, 1859.

15*th Light Dragoons*, Riding-Master Maillard Noake, from the 1st Dragoon Guards, to be Riding-Master, vice Rayment, who exchanges. Dated 8th April, 1859.

Royal Artillery.

To be Second Captains.

Lieutenant Henry Thornhill. Dated 1st April, 1859.

Lieutenant Arthur Thornton Gratwicke Pearse. Dated 1st April, 1859.

Lieutenant Thomas Priaulx Carey. Dated 1st April, 1859.

Lieutenant William Francis Walker. Dated 1st April, 1859.

Lieutenant Geoffrey Joseph Shakerley. Dated 1st April, 1859.

Lieutenant Henry James Alderson. Dated 1st April, 1859.

Lieutenant Alexander Hadden Hutchinson. Dated 1st April, 1859.

Lieutenant Frederick George Ravenhill. Dated 1st April, 1859.

Lieutenant Thomas Henry Pitt, on the Seconded List. Dated 1st April, 1859.

Lieutenant Frederick Lee Hopkinson Lyon. Dated 1st April, 1859.

Lieutenant Algernon Purling Joy has been allowed to resign his Commission. Dated 31st January, 1859.

The undermentioned Gentlemen Cadets to be Lieutenants, viz. :

Joseph Sladen. Dated 1st April, 1859.

Samuel Pasfield Oliver. Dated 1st April, 1859.

Charles Smith Harvey. Dated 1st April, 1859.

Robert Henderson Robertson. Dated 1st April, 1859.

Arthur John Cullen. Dated 1st April, 1859.

Joseph Thomas Maher Loughman. Dated 1st April, 1859.

Orlebar Frederic Layton. Dated 1st April, 1859.

Charles Frederick Dixon. Dated 1st April, 1859.
Robert Berkeley Butt. Dated 1st April, 1859.
William Macaulay Glasgow, Dated 1st April, 1859.

To be Riding-Master.

Serjeant-Major William Donald. Dated 1st April, 1859.

Royal Engineers.

The undermentioned Gentlemen Cadets to be Lieutenants, with temporary rank, viz. :

John Charles Ardagh. Dated 1st April, 1859.
James Jameson Robertson. Dated 1st April, 1859.
William Emmerson Peek. Dated 1st April, 1859.
Edmund Stephens. Dated 1st April, 1859.
Christopher Josiah Russell. Dated 1st April, 1859.
John Mabbott Morgan. Dated 1st April, 1859.

10*th Regiment of Foot,* Quartermaster James Darker, from the 23rd Foot, to be Quartermaster, vice O'Donnell, who exchanges. Dated 26th January, 1859.

12*th Foot,* Lieutenant Gilbert de Laey Laey to be Instructor of Musketry. Dated 28th March, 1859.

Assistant-Surgeon Joseph William Carter Neynoe Murphy, from the Staff, to be Assistant-Surgeon. Dated 1st Mareh, 1859.

13*th Foot,* Ensign William Moffett to be Lieutenant, without purehase, vice Turville, deceased. Dated 30th January, 1859.

The appointment of Cornet John Landrey from half-pay of the late Land Transport Corps to be Quartermaster, as stated in the Gazette of 5th February, 1858, has been cancelled.

Lieutenant John Landrey, from half-pay Unattached, to be Quartermaster. Dated 5th February, 1858.

14*th Foot.* The appointment of Cornet James Spry, from half-pay of the late Land Transport Corps to be Quartermaster, as stated in the Gazette of 31st December, 1857, has been cancelled.

Lieutenant James Spry, from half-pay Unattached, to be Quartermaster. Dated 31st December, 1857.

17*th Foot.* The appointment of Cornet James Falkner, from half-pay of the late Land Transport Corps, to be Quartermaster, as stated in the Gazette of 26th March, 1858, has been cancelled.

Lieutenant James Falkner, from half-pay Unattached, to be Quartermaster. Dated 26th March, 1858.

18*th Foot,* Assistant-Surgeon Hunter Alexander Coghlan, from the Staff, to be Assistant-Surgeon. Dated 1st March, 1859.

20*th Foot,* Assistant-Surgeon Hammerton Crump, M.D., from the Staff, to be Assistant-Surgeon. Dated 1st March, 1859.

21*st Foot,* Assistant-Surgeon Edwin Granville Ley, M.D., from the Staff, to be Assistant-Surgeon. Dated 1st March, 1859.

22*nd Foot,* Captain William Theodore Hickman, from the 50th Foot, to be Captain, vice Ellis, who exchanges. Dated 8th April, 1859.

23*rd Foot,* Quartermaster Michael O'Donnell, from the 10th Foot, to be Quartermaster, vice Darker, who exchanges. Dated 26th January, 1859.

29*th Foot,* Captain Somerset M. Clarke, from the 93rd Foot, to be Captain, vice Levinge, who exchanges. Dated 2nd February, 1859.

38*th Foot*, Brevet-Major Bendyshe Walton, from the 53rd Foot, to be Captain, vice Quicke, who exchanges. Dated 8th April, 1859.

50*th Foot*, Captain Robert Richardson Ellis, from the 22nd Foot, to be Captain, vice Hickman, who exchanges. Dated 8th April, 1859.

53*rd Foot*, Captain Sidney Godolphin Quicke, from the 38th Foot, to be Captain, vice Walton, who exchanges. Dated 8th April, 1859.

55*th Foot*, Ensign and Adjutant Thomas Dunn to have the rank of Lieutenant. Dated 28th March, 1859.

Ensign William Martin Frobisher to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Heberden, deceased. Dated 28th March, 1859.

56*th Foot*, Ensign Reginald Bythell to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Harford, promoted. Dated 8th April, 1859.

George Dixwell Grimes, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Bythell. Dated 8th April 1859.

60*th Foot*, Courtenay Forbes Terry, Gent., to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Coxen, superseded for being absent without leave. Dated 8th April, 1859.

70*th Foot*, Brevet-Major Thomas Edmund Mulock to be Major, without purchase, vice Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel Timins, deceased. Dated 6th February, 1859.

Lieutenant Arthur Saltmarshe to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Mulock. Dated 6th February, 1859.

Ensign Arthur William Crozier to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Mathew Bell, deceased. Dated 12th January, 1859.

Ensign Alexander Boydell Wright to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Saltmarshe. Dated 6th February, 1859.

Ensign Rodney Stuart Riddell, from the 10th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Crozier. Dated 8th April, 1859.

76*th Foot*, Lieutenant William Monro, from the 1st West York Militia, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Beachey, promoted in the 18th Foot. Dated 8th April, 1859.

82*nd Foot*, Lieutenant Charles Spencer to be Adjutant, vice Browne, who resigns the Adjutancy only. Dated 26th January, 1859.

90*th Foot*, Paymaster Thomas Cassidy, from a Depôt Battalion, to be Paymaster, vice Williams, who exchanges. Dated 8th April, 1859.

93*rd Foot*, Captain Charles Hugh Levinge, from the 29th Foot, to be Captain, vice Clarke, who exchanges. Dated 2nd February, 1859.

99*th Foot*, Captain Nugent Chichester, late Paymaster 7th Dragoon Guards, to be Captain, vice Johnston, seconded, having been appointed Permanent Instructor at the School of Musketry. Dated 8th April, 1859.

Lieutenant Thomas Hollingsworth Clarkson to be Captain, by purchase, vice Chichester, who retires. Dated 8th April, 1859.

2*nd West India Regiment*, Lieutenant James Lambert Byrne to be Captain, without purchase, vice Brevet-Major Anderson, deceased. Dated 15th January, 1859.

Ensign Edward McMahon Forbes to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Byrne. Dated 15th January, 1859.

3*rd West India Regiment*, Assistant-Surgeon William Declan Carbery, from the Staff, to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Moore, appointed to the Staff. Dated 8th April, 1859.

Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment, Ensign Edward Whyte to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Onion, who retires. Dated 8th April, 1859.

DEPOT BATTALION.

Paymaster Samuel Williams, from the 90th Foot, to be Paymaster, vice Cassidy, who exchanges. Dated 8th April, 1859.

The appointment of Cornet R. P. Brooks, from half-pay of the late Land Transport Corps, to be Quartermaster, as stated in the Gazette of 30th July, 1858, has been cancelled.

Lieutenant R. P. Brooks, from half-pay Unattached, to be Quartermaster. Dated 30th July, 1858.

UNATTACHED.

Brevet-Colonel James Kennard Pipon, from half-pay, as Captain, 68th Foot (Assistant-Adjutant-General at Head-Quarters), to be Major, without purchase. Dated 8th April, 1859.

To be Majors, without purchase.

Brevet-Major Charles Robert Shervinton, from the Military Train. Dated 1st April, 1857.

Captain Peter John Macdonald, from the Military Train. Dated 1st April, 1857.

Captain Robert Daunt, from 9th Foot. Dated 1st April, 1857.

Captain John Simeon Francis Dick, from the Military Train. Dated 1st April, 1857.

Captain Henry James Buchanan, from Adjutant of a Depôt Battalion. Dated 1st April, 1857.

To be Captain, without purchase.

Lieutenant Thomas Grace, from 57th Foot. Dated 1st April, 1857.

To be Lieutenants, without purchase.

Cornet Robert Crowe, from half-pay of the late Land Transport Corps. Dated 1st April, 1857.

Cornet Brabazon Miller Hallowes, from half-pay of the late Land Transport Corps. Dated 1st April, 1857.

Cornet James Malley, from half-pay of the late Land Transport Corps. Dated 1st April, 1857.

Cornet James Spry, from half-pay of the late Land Transport Corps. Dated 1st April, 1857.

Cornet James Falkner, from half-pay of the late Land Transport Corps. Dated 1st April, 1857.

Cornet John Landrey, from half-pay of the late Land Transport Corps. Dated 1st April, 1857.

Cornet W. McIntosh, from half-pay of the late Land Transport Corps. Dated 1st April, 1857.

Cornet William Talbot, from half-pay of the late Land Transport Corps. Dated 1st April, 1857.

Cornet R. P. Brooks, from half-pay of the late Land Transport Corps. Dated 1st April, 1857

Cornet John H. Kean, from half-pay of the late Land Transport Corps. Dated 1st April, 1857.

Cornet H. Clarke, from half-pay of the late Land Transport Corps. Dated 1st April, 1857.

HOSPITAL STAFF.

Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals Thomas Galbraith Logan, M.D., to be Inspector-General of Hospitals. Dated 8th April, 1859.

Assistant-Surgeon Thomas George Fitzgerald to be Surgeon. Dated 8th April, 1859.

Assistant-Surgeon Frederick William Moore, from the 3rd West India Regiment, to be Assistant-Surgon, vice Murphy, appointed to the 12th Foot. Dated 8th April, 1859.

BREVET.

Major-General Robert H. Wynyard to have the local rank of Lieutenant-General at the Cape of Good Hope. Dated 8th April, 1859.

Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Aiskew Larcom, of the Royal Engineers, having completed three years' service in that rank previous to the date of the Royal Warrant of 14th October, 1858, to be Colonel in the Army, under the Royal Warrant of 3rd November, 1854. Dated 17th February, 1857.

Brevet-Colonel Thomas Aiskew Larcom, retired full-pay Royal Engineers, to be Major-General, the rank being honorary only. Dated 1st April, 1858.

Captain Robert Barlow McCrea to be Major in the Army. Dated 8th April, 1859.

The following promotions to take place consequent on the death of Major-General John Reed, on 24th March, 1859, and of General Frederick Charles White, on 1st April, 1859 :

Lieutenant-General Henry Charles Edward Vernon, C.B., to be General. Dated 2nd April, 1859.

Major-General Sir John Rowland Eustace to be Lieutenant-General. Dated 2nd April, 1859.

Brevet-Colonel Duncan A. Cameron, C.B., half-pay as Lieutenant-Colonel 42nd Foot, Vice-President of the Council of Education, to be Major-General. Dated 25th March, 1859.

Brevet-Colonel Thomas Matheson, upon half-pay as Lieutenant-Colonel Unattached, to be Major-General. Dated 2nd April, 1859.

Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel John Impett, 74th Foot, to be Colonel. Dated 25th March, 1859.

Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel George Wynell Mayow, upon half-pay as Major Unattached, Assistant Adjutant-General in the South-eastern District of Ireland, to be Colonel. Dated 2nd April, 1859.

Brevet-Major T. B. Mortimer, 76th Foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel. Dated 25th March, 1859.

Major Robert Macleod Sutherland, 92nd Foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel. Dated 2nd April, 1859.

Captain Charles Pattison, half-pay 56th Foot, Staff-Officer of Pensioners, to be Major. Dated 25th March, 1859.

Captain John Edward Sharp, half-pay 1st Foot, Staff-Officer of Pensioners, to be Major. Dated 2nd April, 1859.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the North Riding of Yorkshire.

Edmund Henry Turton, Esq., to be Deputy Lieutenant. Dated 2nd April, 1859.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Buckingham.

2nd Regiment of Royal Bucks Yeomanry Cavalry.

Cornet Leicester Hibbert to be Lieutenant, vice Parker, resigned.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Salop.

South Salopian Regiment of Yeomanry Cavalry.

Lieutenant St. John William C. Charlton to be Captain, vice Lord Forester, resigned. Dated 5th April, 1859.

Cornet William Curtis to be Lieutenant, vice Charlton, promoted. Dated 5th April, 1859.

The Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury having certified to the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, in pursuance of the Act, 10 Geo. 4, c. 27, sec. 1, that

the actual surplus revenue of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, beyond the actual expenditure thereof, for the year ended the 31st day of December, 1858, amounted to the sum of one million one hundred and twenty-seven thousand six hundred and fifty-seven pounds nine shillings and one penny.

The Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt hereby give notice, that the sum of two hundred and eighty-one thousand nine hundred and fourteen pounds seven shillings and three pence, being one-fourth part of the said surplus of one million one hundred and twenty-seven thousand six hundred and fifty-seven pounds nine shillings and one penny, will be applied, under the provisions of the said Act, between the 6th day of April, 1859, and the 30th day of June, 1859, to the following purposes ; viz. :

To be applied in the purchase of Stock.....	1,914	7	3
To be applied to the purchase of Exchequer Bills, made out in pursuance of the Act 57 Geo. 3, cap. 48	280,000	0	0
	281,914	7	3
Add Interest receivable on account of Donations and Bequests, to be applied to the purchase of Stock	3,820	5	5
	£285,734	12	8

National Debt Office, April 2, 1859.

A. Y. Spearman, Comptroller-General.

Local Government Act, 1858.

Notice is given in this Gazette, by the Right Honourable Thomas Southeron-Esteourt, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, that the Local Government Act, 1858, has been adopted within the township of Ellesmere, in the parish of Ellesmere, in the county of Salop.

Also that the said Act has been adopted within the town of Teignmouth, in the county of Devon.

Dated the 5th day of April, 1859.

Certified Industrial Schools.

The Committee of Her Majesty's Privy Council on Education give notice in this Gazette, that the Manchester Ardwick Green Ragged and Industrial School is an Industrial School within the meaning of the Industrial Schools Act, 1857.—Dated the 6th day of April, 1859.

Eton Union.—Parish of Upton-cum-Chalvey.

An order from the Poor Law Board (as set forth in this Gazette), dated the 9th of February, 1859, to the Churchwardens and Overseers of the Poor of the parish of Upton-cum-Chalvey, in the county of Buckingham, and all others whom it may concern, directs that so much of the Act, passed in the fourteenth year of the reign of Her Majesty, entitled "An Act to prevent the holding of vestry or other meetings in churches, and for regulating the appointment of vestry clerks," as relates to the providing of a room or suitable buildings for the purpose of holding any vestry or other meetings for the transaction of any business of, or relating to, the said parish, shall forthwith be applied to, and be put in force within, the said parish of Upton-cum-Chalvey.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of APRIL 12, 1859.

Whitehall, April 11, 1859.

THE following Address of Congratulation to the Queen, on the occasion of the safe delivery of Her Royal Highness the Princess Frederick William of Prussia of a Prince, having been transmitted to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Home Department for presentation, has accordingly been presented by him to Her Majesty, who has been pleased to receive the same very graciously:

From the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the borough of Great Yarmouth, in the county of Norfolk.

Lord Chamberlain's Office, April 11, 1859.

Notice is hereby given, that the State Apartments of Windsor Castle will be closed on and after Wednesday the 13th instant, until further orders.

Whitehall, April 11, 1859.

The Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, granting

the dignity of a Baron of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland unto the undermentioned Gentlemen, and the respective heirs male of their bodies lawfully begotten; viz.:

Colonel George Wyndham, of Petworth, in the county of Sussex, by the name, style, and title of Baron Leconfield, of Leconfield, in the East Riding of the county of York.

William Tatton Egerton, Esquire, by the name, style, and title of Baron Egerton, of Tatton, in the county palatine of Chester.

Sir Charles Morgan Robinson Morgan, Baronet, by the name, style, and title of Baron Tredegar, of Tredegar, in the county of Monmouth.

The Queen has also been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, granting the dignity of a Baronet of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, unto the undermentioned Gentlemen, and the respective heirs male of their bodies lawfully begotten, viz.:

William Miles, of Leigh Court, in the county of Somerset, Esquire.

John Neeld, of Grittleton, in the county of Wilts, Esquire.

Edward Grogan, of Moyvore, in the county of Westmeath, Esquire.

John Henry Greville Smyth, of Ashton Court, in the county of Somerset, Esquire.

George Stueley Stucley, of Affeton Castle and Hartland Abbey, in the county of Devon, Esquire.

Philip Duncombe Pauncefort Duncombe, of Great Brickhill Manor, in the county of Bucks, Esquire.

ORDER OF THE BATH.

Erratum in the London Gazette of Friday the 26th of February, 1858.

In the notification of the appointment of two Officers of the Indian Navy to be Extra Members of the Military Division of the Third Class, or Companions, of the Order of the Bath,

For Captain John William Young,
Read, Captain John Wellington Young.

War-Office, 12th April, 1859.

THE Queen has been graciously pleased to confirm the grant of the Decoration of the Victoria Cross to the undermentioned Officer and Private of Her Majesty's Army, which decoration has been provisionally conferred upon them by the Commander-in-Chief in India, in accordance with the rules laid down in Her Majesty's Warrant instituting the same, on account of Acts of Bravery performed by them during the operations under his personal command, as recorded against their names, viz. :

23rd Regiment.

Lieutenant (now Captain) Thomas Bernard Hackett.—For daring gallantry at Secundra Bagh, Lucknow, on the 18th November, 1857, in having with others, rescued a Corporal of the 23rd Regiment, who was lying wounded and exposed to very heavy fire. Also, for conspicuous bravery, in having, under a heavy fire, ascended the roof, and cut down the thatch of a Bungalow, to prevent its being set on fire. This was a most important service at the time. Date of Act of Bravery, 18th November, 1857.

Private George Monger.—For daring gallantry at Secundra Bagh, Lucknow, on the 18th of No-

vember, 1857, in having volunteered to accompany Lieutenant Hackett, whom he assisted in bringing in a Corporal of the 23rd Regiment, who was lying wounded in an exposed position. Date of Act of Bravery, 18th November, 1857.

HER Majesty has also been graciously pleased to signify Her intention to confer the Decoration of the Victoria Cross on the undermentioned Officers and Soldiers of Her Majesty's Army and Indian Military Forces, whose claims to the same have been submitted for Her Majesty's approval, on account of Acts of Bravery performed by them in India, as recorded against their several names, viz. :

78th Regiment.

Colour-Serjeant Stewart Mc Pherson.—For daring gallantry in the Lucknow Residency on the 26th September, 1857, in having rescued, at great personal risk, a wounded Private of his Company, who was lying in a most exposed situation, under a very heavy fire. Colour-Serjeant McPherson was also distinguished on many occasions by his coolness and gallantry in action. Date of Act of Bravery, 26th September, 1857.

64th Regiment.

Drummer Thomas Flinn. — For conspicuous gallantry, in the charge on the Enemy's guns on the 28th November, 1857, when, being himself wounded, he engaged in a hand to hand encounter two of the Rebel Artillerymen. Date of Act of Bravery, 28th November, 1857.

Bengal Horse Artillery.

Captain George Alexander Renny. — Lieutenant-Colonel Farquhar, Commanding the 1st

Belooch Regiment, reports that he was in command of the troops stationed in the Delhi magazine, after its capture on the 16th of September, 1857. Early in the forenoon of that day, a vigorous attack was made on the post by the enemy, and was kept up with great violence for some time, without the slightest chance of success. Under cover of a heavy cross fire from the high houses on the right flank of the magazine, and from Selinghur and the Palace, the enemy advanced to the high wall of the magazine, and endeavoured to set fire to a thatched roof. The roof was partially set fire to, which was extinguished at the spot by a Sepoy of the Belooch Battalion, a soldier of the 61st Regiment having in vain attempted to do so. The roof having been again set on fire, Captain Renny with great gallantry mounted to the top of the wall of the magazine, and flung several shells with lighted fuzes over into the midst of the enemy, which had an almost immediate effect, as the attack at once became feeble at that point, and soon after ceased there. Date of Act of Bravery, 16th September, 1857.

Bengal Army (*Unattached*).

Ensign (now Lieutenant) Patrick Roddy.—Major-General Sir James Hope Grant, K.C.B., Commanding Oudh Force, bears testimony to the gallant conduct of Lieutenant Roddy, on several occasions. One instance is particularly mentioned. On the return from Kuthirga of the Kuppurthulla Contingent, on the 27th of September, 1858, this officer, when engaged with the enemy, charged a Rebel (armed with a percussion musket), whom the Cavalry were afraid to approach, as each time they attempted to do so, the Rebel knelt and covered his assailant ; this, however, did not deter Lieutenant Roddy, who went

boldly in, and when within six yards, the Rebel fired, killing Lieutenant Roddy's horse, and before he could get disengaged from the horse, the Rebel attempted to cut him down. Lieutenant Roddy seized the Rebel until he could get at his sword, when he ran the man through the body. The Rebel turned out to be a subadar of the late 8th Native Infantry,—a powerful man, and a most determined character. Date of Act of Bravery, 27th September, 1858.

Westminster, April 8, 1859.

This day the Lords being met a message was sent to the Honourable House of Commons by the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, acquainting them, that *The Lords, authorized by virtue of a Commission under the Great Seal, signed by Her Majesty, for declaring Her Royal Assent to several Acts agreed upon by both Houses, do desire the immediate attendance of the Honourable House in the House of Peers to hear the Commission read;* and the Commons being come thither, the said Commission, empowering the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, and several other Lords therein named, to declare and notify the Royal Assent to the said Acts, was read accordingly, and the Royal Assent given to

An Act to enable the Secretary of State in Council of India to raise money in the United Kingdom for the service of the Government of India.

An Act to settle the form of affirmation to be made in certain cases by Quakers and other persons by law permitted to make an affirmation instead of taking an oath.

An Act to amend the Law concerning Patents

for Inventions with respect to inventions for improvements in instruments and munitions of war.

An Act to make further provision for the purchase of common and other rights by Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the War Department, and in relation to land vested in or taken by such Secretary of State.

An Act for more effectually supplying with water the town of Shepton Mallet and the neighbourhood thereof in the county of Somerset.

An Act to enable the Swansea Vale Railway Company to raise further money and for other purposes.

An Act for providing a joint station at Epsom for the use of the Wimbledon and Dorking and Epsom and Leatherhead Railway Companies and for other purposes.

Whitehall, April 5, 1859.

The Queen has been pleased to give and grant unto Edward Charles Mallet, Seigneur de St. Ouen, in the Island of Jersey, Lieutenant in Her Majesty's 88th Regiment of Foot, eldest coheir and representative of the family of De Carteret, of the Seigniory of St. Ouen aforesaid, Her royal licence and authority that he may henceforth take and use the name of De Carteret, in addition to and after his paternal surname of Mallet, and also bear the arms of De Carteret; such arms being first duly exemplified according to the laws of arms and recorded in the Herald's Office, otherwise the said royal licence and permission to be void and of none effect:

And further to command that the said royal concession and declaration be recorded in the College of Arms.

Foreign-Office, April 9, 1859.

Notice is hereby given, that the Earl of Malmesbury has appointed Charles Bennington, Esq., to be Agent at Great Grimsby for the issue of Foreign-Office Passports.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Leicester.

Leicestershire Militia.

Charles Henry Morris, Esq., to be Captain, vice Thomas, deceased. Dated 6th April, 1859.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Worcester.

Worcestershire Regiment of Militia.

Lieutenant William Taylor to be Captain, vice Thomas W. Kinder, resigned.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Gloucester, *and of the City and County of the City of* Gloucester, *and of the City and County of the City of* Bristol.

Royal South Gloucester Light Infantry Regiment of Militia.

Edward Daniel Gibson, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Jackson, promoted. Dated 6th April, 1859.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Southampton.

Hampshire Regiment of Militia.

Captain William Henry Digweed to be Major, vice Robbins, resigned. Dated 5th April, 1859.

Hampshire Militia Artillery.

Coventry Bayntun, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant. Dated 5th April, 1859.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Northumberland.

Northumberland Regiment of Militia Artillery.

Alfred Joseph Macbay, Gent., to be Lieutenant. Dated 6th April, 1859.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the West Riding of the County of York *and of the City and County of the City of* York.

Hussar Regiment of Yorkshire Yeomanry Cavalry.

Major Sir John Vanden Bempde Johnstone, Bart., to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Beckett, who retires. Dated 6th April, 1859.

Captain the Right Honourable Beilby Richard, Baron Wenlock, to be Major, vice Sir J. V. B. Johnstone, promoted. Dated 6th April, 1859.

Lieutenant the Honourable Robert Neville Lawley to be Captain, vice Lord Wenlock, promoted. Dated 6th April, 1859.

Cornet Robert Swann to be Lieutenant, vice Lawley, promoted. Dated 6th April, 1859.

Henry Frederick Clare Vyner, Gent., to be Cornet, vice Swann, promoted. Dated 6th April, 1859.

MEMORANDUM.

Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commissions held by the following Gentlemen, viz.—

West York Rifle Regiment of Militia,

Lieutenant John Vanse Monckton.

3rd Regiment (Light Infantry) of the West York Militia.

Ensign James Maguire Mangin.

Hussar Regiment of Yorkshire Yeomanry Cavalry.

Lieutenant Colonel William Beckett.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County Palatine of Chester.

1st Regiment of Royal Cheshire Militia.

Captain John Hinton Daniell, late of 49th and 42nd Regiments, to be Captain, vice S. J. Saunders, resigned. Dated 5th April, 1859.

MEMORANDUM.

Lieutenant St. George Lowther, resigned. 1st February, 1859.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Durham.

Durham Artillery Militia.

Captain Octavius Pelly, half-pay 7th Madras Light Cavalry, to be Captain, vice G. J. Scurfield, resigned. Dated 31st March, 1859.

Home-Office, April 11, 1859.

The Liverpool Farm School, near Newton, in the county of Lancaster, has been certified by the Secretary of State as fit to be a Reformatory School for Boys, under the provisions of the Statute 17 and 18 Vict., c. 86.

FROM THE

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

LONDON GAZETTE of APRIL 12, 1859.

AT the Court at *Buckingham-Palace*, the 12th day of *April*, 1859.

PRESENT:

The QUEEN's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

IT is this day ordered by Her Majesty in Council, that His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury do prepare a Form of Prayer and Thanksgiving to Almighty God for the constant and signal Successes obtained by the Troops of Her Majesty, and by the whole of the Forces serving in India, whereby the late sanguinary Mutiny and Rebellion which had broken out in that country hath been effectually suppressed, and the blessings of tranquillity, order, and peace are restored to Her Majesty's subjects in the East; and it is ordered, that such Form of Prayer and Thanksgiving be used in all Churches and Chapels in England and Wales, and in the town of Berwick-upon-Tweed, upon Sunday the first day of May next.

And it is hereby further ordered, that Her Majesty's Printer do forthwith print a competent number of Copies of the said Form of Prayer and Thanksgiving, in order that the same may be

forthwith sent round and read in the several Churches and Chapels in England and Wales, and in the town of Berwick-upon-Tweed.

Wm. L. Bathurst.

At the Court at *Buckingham-Palace*, the 12th day of *April*, 1859.

PRESENT,

The QUEEN's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

HER Majesty in Council having deemed it right and proper that Prayers and Thanksgivings should be offered up to Almighty God for the constant and signal successes obtained by the Troops of Her Majesty, and by the whole of the Forces serving in India, whereby the late sanguinary Mutiny and Rebellion which had broken out in that country hath been effectually suppressed, and the blessings of tranquillity, order, and peace, are restored to Her Majesty's subjects in the East, all Ministers and Preachers, as well of the Established Church in that part of Great Britain called Scotland, as of the Episcopal Communion protected and allowed by an Act passed in the tenth year of the reign of Queen Anne, chapter seven, are hereby earnestly exhorted, on Sunday the first day of May next, at some time during the exercise of Divine Service, in their Churches, Congregations, or Assemblies, to offer up Solemn Prayers and Thanksgivings to Almighty God, for the great mercies he has thus vouchsafed to grant.

Wm. L. Bathurst.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of APRIL 15, 1859.

AT the Court at *Buckingham-Palace*, the 12th day of *April*, 1859.

The QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty in Council was pleased to order with reference to the petition of the Justices of the Peace for the county of Cambridge, in quarter sessions assembled, that Linton shall be a polling place for the said county of Cambridge.

At the Court at *Buckingham-Palace*, the 12th day of *April*, 1859.

The QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty in Council was pleased to order that so much of the district of the Westminster County Court of Middlesex, as is included within a line drawn from the point where the boundaries of the Brompton County Court of Middlesex, and of the Westminster County Court of Middlesex meet on the River Thames, along the eastern boundary of the said Brompton County Court to Knightsbridge, thence along the middle of the Knightsbridge Road, and the road opposite Saint George's-place to Grosvenor-place, thence southward along the middle of Grosvenor-place, and Upper Eaton-street to Ranelagh-street, thence along the middle of Ranelagh-street and Ebury-street to Eccleston-street, thence along the middle of Eccleston-street to the middle of Eccleston Bridge, thence along the middle of the Grosvenor Canal to the River Thames, thence

long the River Thames to the point first described, shall be within, and form part of the district of the Brompton County Court of Middlesex.

The townships of Eaton and Marton, now in the district of the County Court of Cheshire, holden at Macclesfield, shall be in the district of the County Court of Cheshire, holden at Congleton.

Also that the County Court of Kent, holden at Tenterden, shall be holden at Cranbrook as well as at Tenterden.

At the Court at *Buckingham-Palace*, the 12th day of *April*, 1859.

The QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty in Council was pleased to order, upon the representation of the Trinity House, the Commissioners of Northern Lighthouses, and the Port of Dublin Corporation, that all vessels, smacks, and boats supplied with the ordinary fishing gear, and employed solely in fishing, shall be exempt from the payment of light dues, whilst they are employed in carrying to port fresh fish from the fishing grounds.

At the Court at *Buckingham-Palace*, the 12th day of *April*, 1859.

The QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty in Council was pleased to order that there shall be paid in respect of the new lighthouse erected on the Bishop Rock, off Scilly, by the Corporation of the Trinity House of Deptford Strond, for every British vessel, and for every foreign vessel privileged to enter the ports of the United Kingdom upon paying the same duties as are payable

by British vessels, which may pass or derive benefit from such light, the toll of four-sixteenths of a penny per ton of the burthen of every such vessel for every time of passing or deriving benefit therefrom, if on an oversea voyage, and sixpence per vessel for each time of passing or deriving benefit therefrom, if on a coasting voyage; and for every foreign vessel not privileged in manner hereinbefore mentioned, double the amount of the respective tolls hereinbefore specified, according to the voyage on which she may be employed; and that the said tolls, in respect of the said lighthouse, shall be levied by the Corporation of the Trinity House of Deptford Strond, subject to the gross abatement or discount of fifty per cent. on vessels engaged in oversea voyages, and of thirty-five per cent. on vessels engaged in coasting voyages, mentioned in an Order in Council made under the authority of the said recited Act, and dated the second day of February, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, and subject also to the regulations and exemptions contained in the consolidated tables of light duties sanctioned by an Order in Council dated the twenty-sixth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five.

At the Court at *Buckingham-Palace*, the 12th day of *April*, 1859.

The QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty in Council was pleased to order upon the representation of the Right Honourable Spencer Horatio Walpole, late one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State (as set forth in this Gazette), that no new burial-ground shall be opened in any of the undermentioned parishes without the previous approval of one of Her Ma-

esty's Principal Secretaries of State, and that burials in the said parishes shall be discontinued with the following modifications, from and after the eighteenth of April instant (except as is herein otherwise directed), as follows; viz.:—

BODMIN.—In the *parish church*, and on and after the thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, in the *parish churchyard* of Bodmin, except in now existing family vaults and walled graves, which can be opened without the disturbance of soil that has been buried in, and in which each coffin shall be embedded in charcoal and separately entombed in an airtight manner; and also in the additional *churchyard* at *Berry Tower*, with the like exception, and except in graves made in ground not before buried in. OUNDLE.—In the *parish church* of Oundle, and also in the *churchyard* within five yards of the Grammar School and all dwelling-houses and workshops; and from and after the first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, in the whole of the *churchyard*, with the exception of brick graves which were in existence on the thirtieth of December, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, which can be opened without disturbing human remains, in which each coffin shall be embedded in powdered charcoal, and be separately entombed in brick or stone work properly cemented, and in which no body shall be interred within four feet of the surface, measuring from the top of the coffin to the general level of the ground. BRADFORD, YORKSHIRE.—Under *all churches* and *chapels* in the parish of Bradford, in the county of York; and on and after the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, in the *Thornton Episcopal Chapelyard*, and in the burial-ground

adjoining the *Independent Chapel* and *School-room, Thornton*, except in now existing vaults and walled graves,—every coffin buried in which shall be separately entombed in an airtight manner: and it is also ordered that in the detached *Independent Burial-ground*, and in the burial-grounds of the *Wesleyan* and *Primitive Methodists*, at *Thornton*, and of the *church*, and of the *Baptist*, *Wesleyan* and *Wesleyan New Connexion Independent Chapels*, at *Denholme*, the 1st, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th of the Regulations for New Burial-grounds be observed. STEEPLE-WITH-STANGATE, ESSEX.—From and after the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, in the *churchyard* of the parish of Steeple-with-Stangate, in the county of Essex, also in the *Independent Chapel* Burial-ground within four yards of the chapel. SAINT BOTOLPH, COLCHESTER.—In the *Garrison Burial-ground*, in the parish of Saint Botolph, Colchester. LLANBEDR, DENBIGHSHIRE.—In Llanbedr *Churchyard*, except in graves which can be opened without the exposure of remains; and it is also ordered that no body be buried within four feet of the surface of the ground, except in walled graves in which each coffin shall be embedded in charcoal and separately entombed in an airtight manner.

Also that the time for the discontinuance of burials in the undermentioned churchyards and burial-grounds be postponed as follows, viz.:

In the parish churchyard and burial-ground, and in the burial-grounds of the Baptist Chapel, and of the Countess of Huntingdon's Chapel, in ASHFORD, Kent, from the thirty-first of March to the sixth of May, one thousand eight hundred

and fifty-nine ; in the two churchyards of Saint Mary, and in the burial-grounds of Salem Chapel, the Roman Catholic Chapel, the Methodist New Connexion Chapel, and of the Independent Chapel, BARNSLEY, in the parish of Silkstone, from the first of April instant to the first of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty ; in the burial-ground attached to Saint John's Church, DUKINFIELD, from the first of May next to the first of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, provided that, with the exception of family vaults and graves, no more than one body be buried in each grave, and that no grave be opened within five yards of any dwelling-house or school ; in the parish churchyard, HALIFAX, and in the burial-grounds of the Square Chapel, Holy Trinity Church, Salem Chapel, Sion Chapel, Saint James's Church, and Hanover-street Chapel, all in Halifax, and in the churchyard of *Luddenden*, in the said parish, from the first of May to the 1st of September, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine ; in the churchyard of MELBOURNE, Derbyshire, in the Friends' Burial-ground, in the New Jerusalem Chapel Burial-ground, and in the Baptist Chapel Burial-ground, in that parish, from the first of May to the first of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine ; in the churchyard of PITTINGTON, Durham, from the first of June to the first of September, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine ; in the parish churchyard and vicarage Croft, in Saint Andrew's Churchyard, in the burial-grounds of the Baptist, Zion, and Salem Chapels, and in the Old Friends' Burial-ground, all in WAKEFIELD, from the first of May to the first of August, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine ; in the churchyard of

WANSTEAD, Essex, from the first of June to the first of September, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine; in the churchyard of the parish of WESTBOURNE, Sussex, from the first of May to the first of August, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine.

At the Court at *Buckingham-Palace*, the 12th day of *April*, 1859.

The QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty in Council was pleased to order that the representations made by the Right Honourable Thomas Sotheron Estcourt, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State (as set forth in this Gazette), that no new burial-ground should be opened in any of the undermentioned parishes without the previous approval of one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, and that interments in the same should be discontinued, with the following modifications:

CALSTOCK.—On and after the first of January one thousand eight hundred and sixty, in the old part of Calstock *churchyard*, except in the spaces left for the burial of the widowers and widows of those already interred; and in the new part of the churchyard, except in graves which can be opened without the disturbance of remains; and that burials in the *church* be forthwith discontinued. WORCESTER.—Forthwith in the churchyard of *Saint Clement's*, Worcester, except so far as is compatible with the observance of the 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th of the Regulations for New Burial Grounds. Forthwith in the churchyards of *Saint Michael, St. George Claines*, and in the old ground of the churchyard of *Saint John*, Worcester, except in vaults and walled graves which can be opened

without disturbing soil which has been buried in, and in which each coffin shall be imbedded in charcoal and separately entombed in an air-tight manner. Forthwith in the *Independent Burial-ground*, in the parish of *All Saints*, Worcester; and forthwith in the burial-ground of *St. Oswald's Hospital*, in the parish of *Claines*, Worcester. BISLEY, GLOUCESTERSHIRE. — Forthwith within the *church* of Bisley; that no coffins be buried in the *churchyard* at less than four feet beneath the surface, and that on and after the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, interments be discontinued except for the burial of widows, widowers and parents of those already buried therein. ODIHAM. Forthwith in the vaults and graves beneath the *church* of the parish of Odiham, also in the *churchyard* within three yards of all dwelling houses; and, from and after the first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, in the whole of the churchyard, with the exception of now existing vaults and brick graves which can be opened without disturbing human remains, and in which each coffin shall be separately entombed in brick or stone work properly cemented, also with the exception of family earthern graves which can be opened without the disturbance of remains, and in which no body shall be buried within four feet of the ordinary level of the ground: that in the burial-ground of the *Independent Chapel* burials be forthwith discontinued within three yards of the walls of the chapel, that all bodies buried in vaults and brick graves be separately entombed in brick or stone work properly cemented, and that, with the exception of family vaults and graves, no grave be reopened. ASHTON-UPON-MERSEY. —Forthwith in the *church* of Ashton-upon-Mersey, in the

county of Chester; and on and after the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, in the *churchyard*, except in now existing walled graves which can be opened without disturbing soil that has been buried in, and in which each coffin shall be separately entombed in an airtight manner, and in other graves which can be opened to the depth of five feet without disturbance of remains. SAINT THOMAS, ASHTON-IN-MACKERFIELD. — Forthwith in the *old churchyard* of Saint Thomas, Ashton-in-Mackerfield, in the county of Lancaster, except in now existing vaults and walled graves, in which each coffin shall be separately entombed in an airtight manner, and except in other graves which can be opened to the depth of five feet without disturbance of remains. MUCKLESTONE, SALOP. — Forthwith wholly in Mucklestone *Church;* and also in the *churchyard*, except in now existing vaults and walled graves which can be opened without disturbance of soil that has been buried in.

should be taken into consideration by a Committee of the Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, on the thirtieth day of May next.

At the Court at *Buckingham-Palace*, the 12th day of *April*, 1859.

The QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty in Council was pleased to order, with reference to the representations of the Right Honourable Thomas Sotheron Estcourt, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, that the Churchwardens or such other persons as may have the care of the vaults under the undermentioned churches and chapel respectively, do adopt, or

cause to be adopted, the following measures in respect of such vaults, viz.:

Saint Mary Aldermary and Saint Thomas the Apostle, in the City of London.

1. That the coffins in the public vault beneath the porch of the church of the said united parishes, be covered with fresh earth and powdered charcoal.

2. That the existing ventilators and entrance be closed with brick or stone work, and a ventilating tube be carried to the roof of the church.

3. That the works be effected under the direction of the Medical Officer of Health of the city of London, and that McDougall's powder, chlorine, or other disinfectants, be used whenever necessary.

All Hallows, Barking, City.

1. That the coffins in the great vault beneath the church, and in the adjoining family vault, be covered with fresh earth and powdered charcoal.

2. That the existing openings for ventilation, and the entrance to the great vault, be closed, and a ventilating tube be carried to the roof of the church.

3. That the works be effected under the direction of the Medical Officer of Health of the city of London, and that McDougall's powder, chlorine, and other disinfectants be used whenever necessary.

Saint Olave, Hart Street, in the City of London.

1. That the coffins in the public vault under the north, middle, and south aisles of the church, and in the rector's and vestry vaults, be covered with earth and powdered charcoal.

2. That the existing ventilating gratings be closed, and that ventilating tubes be carried to the roof of the church.

3. That the works be effected under the superintendence of the Medical Officer of Health of the city of London, and that McDougall's powder, chloride of lime, and other disinfectants be used whenever necessary.

Saint Michael Paternoster Royal, and Saint Martin Vintry, in the City of London.

1. That the coffins in the public vault beneath the church of the united parishes, be covered with fresh earth and powdered charcoal; that the existing ventilating openings be closed with stone or brickwork, and that a ventilating tube be carried to the roof of the church.

2. That the works be effected under the direction of the Medical Officer of Health of the city of London, and that disinfectants be used whenever required.

Saint George in the East, London.

1. That, where accessible, the public vaults connected with the parish church of Saint George in the East, and Old Gravel-lane Chapel, in the same parish, be freely limewashed.

2. That the coffins in the public vault connected with the parish church, be covered with earth and concrete.

3. That the coffins in the public vault beneath the Old Gravel-lane chapel, be covered with fresh earth and powdered charcoal; that the existing entrance and ventilating openings be bricked up, and a ventilating tube be carried from the vault to the roof of the chapel.

4. That the works be effected under the superintendence of the Medical Officer of Health of

the district, and that McDougall's powder, chlorine, or other disinfectants be used whenever required.

Saint Nicholas, Deptford.

1. That the coffins in the public vaults beneath the church of the parish of Saint Nicholas, Deptford, be covered with fresh earth and powdered charcoal.

2. That a ventilating tube, communicating with these vaults, be carried to the roof of the church, and that the existing entrance be bricked up.

3. That the works be effected under the superintendence of the Medical Officer of Health of the district, and that McDougall's powder, chlorine, or other disinfectants, be used whenever necessary.

Saint Mary, Paddington.

That the coffins in the vaults beneath Saint Mary's church, Paddington, be completely covered by soil and charcoal, and the doorway securely closed by brickwork, and that, to ensure the safety of the men employed, the work be conducted under the superintendence of the Officer of Health of the parish.

Also that the churchwardens or such other persons as may have the care of the vaults under the undermentioned churches and chapel, respectively, do adopt, or cause to be adopted, the following measures in respect of such vaults; viz. :

That the coffins in the vaults beneath the churches of Saint Matthew Brixton, Saint Mark Kennington, Saint Luke Norwood, Saint John's Waterloo Road, and Dr. Stean's chapel, Camberwell Lane, all in the parish of Lambeth, be covered with soil and charcoal, and entombed in an airtight manner.

Council-Office, Whitehall, April 12, 1859.

The Commissioners appointed for the purposes of an Act passed in the 19th and 20th years of Her Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act to make further provision for the Good Government and Extension of the University of Cambridge, of the Colleges therein, and of the College of King Henry the Sixth, at Eton," publish in this Gazette, two Statutes made on the 29th day of October last, in regard to certain Scholarships at the College of St. John the Evangelist, in the said University of Cambridge, and give notice that it is lawful for the bodies or persons mentioned in the 39th section of that Act, within one month after this publication, to petition Her Majesty in Council, against the approbation of the said Statutes, or of any part thereof.

The said Commissioners also publish Statutes made on the 7th of January last, for the conversion into exhibitions, of certain Scholarships founded by Dr. John Dowman, at Saint John's College, in the said University of Cambridge.

Foreign-Office, April 8, 1859.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr. George B. Kerferd as Consul-General in England for the Republic of Salvador.

Foreign-Office, April 15, 1859.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr. John Treeby as Vice-Consul at Plymouth for His Majesty the King of the Belgians.

Whitehall, April 13, 1859.

The Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, granting the dignity of a Knight of the United Kingdom

of Great Britain and Ireland unto Brenton Halliburton, Esq., Chief Justice of Nova Scotia.

Whitehall, April 14, 1859.

The Queen has been pleased to present the Reverend John Stewart to the church at Lochgilphead, in the parish of Glassary, in the presbytery of Inverary, and shire of Argyll, vacant by the death of the Reverend John Macfarlane.

War-Office, Pall-Mall,
15*th April*, 1859.

2*nd Regiment of Dragoon Guards*, Captain George Thomas Gough, from the 12th Light Dragoons, to be Captain, vice King, who exchanges. Dated 15th April, 1859.

3*rd Light Dragoons*, Lieutenant Richard James M. St. George, from the 94th Foot, to be Lieutenant, paying the difference between Infantry and Cavalry, vice Teevan, who exchanges. Dated 15th April, 1859.

12*th Light Dragoons*, Captain William Wallis King, from the 2nd Dragoon Guards, to be Captain, vice Gough, who exchanges. Dated 15th April, 1859.

Military Train, Captain William Banks, from half-pay of the late Land Transport Corps, to be Captain, vice Macdonald, promoted to an Unattached Majority, without purchase. Dated 8th April, 1859.

Captain C. F. Hutton, from half-pay of the late Land Transport Corps, to be Captain, vice Brevet-Major Shervinton, promoted to an Unattached Majority, without purchase. Dated 8th April, 1859.

Lieutenant George Hall, from half-pay late Land Transport Corps, to be Lieutenant, vice Banks,

who reverts to the half-pay of his former rank of Captain in that Corps from the 1st April, 1857. Dated 8th April, 1859.

Lieutenant George Edwards, from half-pay of the late Land Transport Corps, to be Lieutenant, vice Hutton, who reverts to the half-pay of his former rank of Second Captain in that Corps from the 1st April, 1857. Dated 8th April, 1859.

9*th Regiment of Foot*, Captain John Molloy, from half-pay Unattached, to be Captain, repaying the difference, vice Brevet-Major H. B. Scott, seconded, having been appointed District Inspector of Musketry at the Cape of Good Hope. Dated 15th April, 1859.

Lieutenant Henry Collingwood Vibart to be Captain, by purchase, vice Molloy, who retires. Dated 15th April, 1859.

William Queale, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Roberts, promoted. Dated 15th April, 1859.

11*th Foot*, Captain Edward G. Keppel Ravenhill, from the 99th Foot, to be Captain, vice Dickinson, who exchanges. Dated 11th February, 1859.

15*th Foot*, Lieutenant William Robertson Tyler to be Captain, by purchase, vice Morshead, who retires. Dated 15th April, 1859.

36*th Foot*, Lieutenant Arthur Francis Kelsey to be Adjutant, vice C. D. James, who resigns the Adjutancy only. Dated 15th April, 1859.

39*th Foot*, Ensign Edward John Armytage, from the Rifle Brigade, to be Ensign, vice Kerr, who exchanges. Dated 15th April, 1859.

41*st Foot*, Lieutenant Henry Seymour Hill to be Captain, without purchase, vice Dixon, deceased. Dated 15th February, 1859.

Ensign Ralph Sadler to be Lieutenant, without

purchase, vice Hill. Dated 15th February, 1859.

52*nd Foot*, Lieutenant Arthur Henley to be Captain, by purchase, vice Brevet-Major Bayley, who retires. Dated 15th April, 1859.

Ensign Reginald G. Wilberforce to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Henley. Dated 15th April, 1859.

64*th Foot*, Lieutenant David Gardiner to be Instructor of Musketry. Dated 8th March, 1859.

70*th Foot*. For Lieutenant Arthur Saltmarshe to be *Lieutenant*, &c., which appeared in the Gazette of 8th April, 1859, read Lieutenant Arthur Saltmarshe to be *Captain*, without purchase, vice Mulock. Dated 6th February, 1859.

72*nd Foot*, Lieutenant Charles C. Wellesley Vesey to be Captain, by purchase, vice Buchanan, who retires. Dated 15th April, 1859.

Ensign James Drummond Stewart to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Vesey. Dated 15th April, 1859.

74*th Foot*, Ensign William Henry Beere, from the 12th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Whimster, deceased. Dated 15th April, 1859.

84*th Foot*. The appointment of Surgeon La Presle, from the Staff, as stated in the Gazette of 31st December, 1858, has been cancelled.

86*th Foot*, Lieutenant George Albert Conran has been permitted to retire from the Service by the sale of his Commission. Dated 15th April, 1859.

94*th Foot*, Lieutenant George James Teevan, from the 3rd Light Dragoons, to be Lieutenant, vice St. George, who exchanges. Dated 15th April, 1859.

96*th Foot*, Ensign Charles Edward Wright to be

Lieutenant, by purchase, vice H. L. Williams, who retires. Dated 15th April, 1859.

99th Foot, Captain William Speke Dickinson, from the 11th Foot, to be Captain, vice Ravenhill, who exchanges. Dated 11th February, 1859.

Rifle Brigade, Ensign Francis Ernest Kerr, from the 39th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Armytage, who exchanges. Dated 15th April, 1859.

Surgeon Joseph Thomas La Presle, from the Staff, to be Surgeon, vice Sanders, who exchanges. Dated 14th January, 1859.

DEPOT BATTALION.

Captain William Edward Wallace, from the 26th Foot, to be Adjutant, vice Buchanan, promoted to an Unattached Majority, without purchase. Dated 15th April, 1859.

COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

Deputy-Commissary-General William Bishop to be Commissary-General. Dated 1st April, 1859.

Deputy-Commissary-General Thomas Christie Weir to be Commissary-General. Dated 1st April, 1859.

HOSPITAL STAFF.

Surgeon H. S. Sanders, from the Rifle Brigade, to be Surgeon, vice La Presle, who exchanges. Dated 14th January, 1859.

UNATTACHED.

Captain and Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel Donald Stewart, from half-pay, 84th Foot, Staff-Officer of Pensioners, to be Major, without purchase. Dated 15th April, 1859.

BREVET.

Captain John Molloy, of the 9th Foot, to be Major in the Army. Dated 28th June, 1838.

Brevet-Major John Molloy, of the 9th Foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army. Dated 11th November, 1851.

War-Office, Pall-Mall,
15th April, 1859.

MEMORANDUM.

Lieutenant Robert Hanson Coldwell, having obtained a First Class Certificate at the School of Musketry at Hythe, has been appointed by the General Commanding-in-Chief, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State for War, to act as Instructor of Musketry to the 2nd Stafford Regiment of Militia, vice Captain Wilson, promoted. Dated 1st April, 1859.

Commission signed by the Queen.

King's Own Light Infantry Regiment of Militia.

James Little Esq., to be Paymaster. Dated 18th February, 1859.

Commission signed by the Queen.

1st Regiment of the Duke of Lancaster's Own Militia.

Captain Bryan Thornhill to be Adjutant. Dated 25th February, 1859.

Appointment signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County Palatine of Lancaster.

Colonel John Wilson Patten, M.P., to be Vice Lieutenant of Lancashire during the temporary absence from England of the Lord Lieutenant of that county. Dated 22nd March, 1859.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Glamorgan.

Royal Glamorgan Light Infantry Militia.

Lieutenant George Rashleigh Gompertz to be Captain, vice Traherne, promoted. Dated 2nd April, 1859.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Norfolk.

Norfolk Militia Artillery.

Second Lieutenant the Honourable Harbord Harbord to be First Lieutenant, vice Thierens, resigned. Dated 8th April, 1859.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Forfar.

Forfar and Kincardine Regiment of Militia Artillery.

George Duke Ormsby, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant, vice John Allan Johnson, resigned. Dated 17th March, 1859.

William Constable Brown Constable, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant, vice John Hay, promoted. Dated 17th March, 1859.

John Allan Johnson, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant, vice Augustus Walter Cruikshank, promoted. Dated 17th March, 1859.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Worcester.

Worcestershire Regiment of Militia.

John Lechmere, Gent., to be Lieutenant, vice Taylor, promoted.

Royal Sherwood Foresters or Nottinghamshire Regiment of Militia.

The Queen has been pleased to accept the resignation of his Commission by Ensign Edwin Robert Ives. 2nd April, 1859.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT, 1858.

Notice is given, in this Gazette, by the Right Honourable T. Sotheron-Estcourt, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, that the Local Government Act, 1858, has been adopted by the borough of Clifton Dartmouth Hardness, in the county of Devon.—Dated the 13th April, 1859.

CERTIFIED INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

The Committee of Her Majesty's Privy Council on Education certify in this Gazette, that the Paddington House and Laundry for Girls, No. 260, Marylebone-road, N.W.; the Liverpool, Everton-crescent, St. George's Roman Catholic Lace School; and the Bath, Sutcliffe Industrial School, are Industrial Schools within the meaning of the Industrial Schools Act, 1857.

FROM THE

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

LONDON GAZETTE of APRIL 15, 1859.

India Office, April 14, 1859.

THE following papers have been received by the Secretary of State for India:

No. 1.

GENERAL ORDER.

Fort William, January 14, 1859

No. 61 of 1859.

WITH reference to Government General Order No. 315, of the 22nd February, 1858, the Honourable the President in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the following letter from Major-General Sir J. Hope Grant, K.C.B., commanding Oude Force.

No. 2.

Major-General Sir J. Hope Grant to the Military Secretary.

SIR, *Camp, Etiyah, November* 1, 1858.

I REGRET to find I have inadvertently forgotten to mention the name of Major Martin, of the 4th Irregular Cavalry, in my despatch of the operations of the Cavalry Brigade from the commencement of the Mutiny up to the time the Army was joined by Sir Colin Campbell, now Lord Clyde, in Oude.

On the 19th June, 1857, when a severe action was fought by the troops at Delhi, Major Martin was placed by me in command of a force of European and Native cavalry, which were employed in supporting two guns under command of Lieutenant Bishop, Bengal Horse Artillery. Major Martin was with these guns during the whole action under a very heavy fire, and brought his force from the field after the conclusion of the fight.

I have the honour to request you will do me the favour to lay this before the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief, and I trust, should it meet with his approval, that it may be forwarded on to the Horse Guards.

I have, &c.
J. HOPE GRANT, Major-General,
Commanding Oude Force.

No. 3.

No. 149 of 1859.

THE Right Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the following report from Major-General Whitlock, commanding Saugor Field Division, of an action with the rebels under Radha Govind, in the heights of the Punwaree.

The success of the Major-General's operations has afforded the Governor-General in Council great satisfaction, and his Excellency in Council desires to acknowledge the excellent services of the officers and men who were engaged on this occasion.

No. 4.

Major-General Whitlock to the Chief of the Staff.

SIR, *Camp, Kirwee, December* 31, 1858.

HIS Lordship the Commander-in-Chief has been informed of the relief of Kirwee by the troops under my command on the morning of the 25th instant, and I now have the honour to submit for the information of Lord Clyde report of my further operations against the rebels.

II. The enemy had only retired to the heights of Punwaree which, with several villages in the neighbourhood, Radha Govind had occupied in force, from three to four miles distance from Kirwee by the direct road, which was totally impassable for guns.

III. His troops also were reported to hold the village of Dudree in his rear, thirteen miles from this place, by a road over the hills, which was barely passable for our artillery.

IV. To have attacked Radha Govind in his front only would have produced the same disappointing results as our forces have so often experienced, retreat after defeat, where infantry could not have followed.

V. It was then most desirable to convey troops well to the rear, on what was conjectured would be Radha Govind's line of retreat, without his knowledge.

VI. From the excellent information furnished me by the Collector, Mr. Mayne, and from the secrecy with which it was kept, I was enabled to mature arrangements; and, without sound of bugle, and camp left standing, the troops assembled on the morning of the 29th, and moved in three separate columns to their respective positions.

VII. The right column under Major Mein,

Commanding Officer of Artillery, which I accompanied.

2. The centre column under Lieutenant-Colonel Hinde, commanding Rewah levies.

3. The left column under Captain Southey, of the 3rd Madras Europeans.

VIII. The strength of the several columns is marginally noticed, and a rough sketch of operations enclosed.

IX. The reports of the operations of the three columns accompany this, and I am most gratified to find all my instructions have been carried out with the utmost precision.

X. I had not anticipated the opposition made by Radha Govind, nor did I contemplate his awaiting an attack, but I learnt afterwards that he had determined to die on the spot, which was one of great sanctity, wearied as he was with constant fear of being captured and from the harassing clamors of his followers for arrears of pay and supply of provisions. He had sent away his elephant, which was afterwards captured.

XI. They in Lieutenant-Colonel Hinde's camp who know Radha Govind recognised him and his brother dead on the field, when the gallant troops of the Lieutenant-Colonel had reached the summit of the heights.

XII. It is now a pleasing duty to recommend Lieutenant-Colonel Hinde to the very favourable notice of his Lordship the Commander-in-Chief.

2. I went over the position which had been assigned to Lieutenant-Colonel Hinde; and it is but justice to praise that officer's admirable arrangements for attack, the gallantry of his troops, and the alacrity with which the heights were stormed when the advance was ordered.

3. The company of Her Majesty's 43rd Light Infantry, under Captain Disbrowe, worked up the

heights with their well known energy and knowledge of the duties of light troops, and, with their officer, deserve all approbation.

4. It was the first time the Rewah Levies had been regularly opposed to the enemy, and from the various accounts of their conduct they deserve every praise.

5. Captain Mathias, Lieutenant Cracroft and Mr. Kirke, of the Rewah Levies, behaved most gallantly.

6. It is with much satisfaction that I solicit his Lordship's attention to the names of the native officers mentioned by Lieutenant-Colonel Hinde, and especially to those of Acting-Jemadar Adjoodah Sing and Subadar Rajkoop Oosundra, the latter mentioned by Captain Pasley.

7. The detachment 50th Native Infantry co-operated in the movement, and behaved well under Ensign Gosling.

8 The guns worked by a detachment of the Royal Artillery were very much exposed for some time to a heavy flanking fire, whilst the enemy's battery found their range, but our guns, notwithstanding, were most active in silencing the musketry fire of the enemy and distracting their attention from the infantry, who steadily advanced and captured the battery.

9. Captain Pasley has been noticed by Lieutenant-Colonel Hinde most favourably, and he, with his fine and able body of men, deserve, my best thanks.

10. The conduct also of Dr. Macfarlane, the Field-Surgeon, has called forth commendation. I well know the value of this officer's services on all occasions, which prove him worthy of my special recommendation to the most favourable consideration of Lord Clyde.

XIII. The left column, under Captain Southey, performed its duties most efficiently, and that

officer deserves favourable mention to his Lordship, to whom I beg to recommend him.

2. Lieutenant Thomson, of the Madras Horse Artillery, in charge of the mortars, Lieutenant Hodges, of the 1st Madras Native Infantry, and Ensign Sheffield, of the 3rd Madras European Regiment, have been favourably noticed by Captain Southey.

3. My Assistant Adjutant-General, Lieutenant Williams, of the 3rd Europeans, whom I had attached to this column, an intelligent, zealous officer, is spoken of very favourably.

4. It is true this column was not exposed to the heavy fire the centre column had to encounter, but its movement on the left was of the greatest importance, compelling the enemy to keep the centre road, which threw them back on the right column, the artillery, cavalry and infantry, which were so opportunely and skilfully posted by Major Mein, leading to a heavy loss of the enemy, the capture of two elephants, with the Radha Govind's state silver howdah and his palanqueens, with a mass of correspondence. So great was the surprise of the enemy on finding the country occupied by our troops around the village of Dudree, that they were completely bewildered. Flying in all directions to the jungles, a body took shelter in a hill thickly studded with jungle close at hand: the activity of the cavalry, the watchfulness of the artillery, who were everywhere, prevented their escape; and a party of 3rd Europeans and Sappers, under Lieutenant Campbell, killed the whole, amounting to 120. A small party of the 3rd Madras Europeans, under Lieutenant Hunt, used their bayonets and Enfields most effectually, killing several.

XIV. I beg permission to bring Major Mein to the special notice of Lord Clyde. His arrival on his ground was so admirably timed, and his dispo-

sition of his troops so judicious, that they effected all that could be expected from them.

2. The state of the ghaut which extends about a mile, at one time almost frustrated the hope of bringing up the guns to the summit, but it was effected without accident, and the A Troop Madras Horse Artillery claim my every acknowledgement and cordial thanks for their skill and their energetic perseverance in surmounting obstacles which really appeared at times to baffle all further progress.

3. Captain Menegan, commanding the troops, and Lieutenants Stewart and Anderson, deserve the greatest praise for the celerity with which their guns were moved, and always to the proper place, to act if occasion required. Lieutenant Anderson's capture of the two elephants was a most dashing affair.

4. Captain Harrison, Artillery Brigade-Major, a smart and active officer, attracted my attention by the able manner in which I saw him convey orders to every part of the field.

XV. Major Prior, of Her Majesty's 12th Royal Lancers, moved his squadron most efficiently, and deserves every notice, whilst his men, first employed in vidette duties, then in operations on the enemy, evinced a conduct most praiseworthy.

XVI. The gallant squadron of the Hyderabad Contingent, was here, as always, zealous, brave and energetic. Captain Macintire was at their head, and his conduct was as usual most gallant.

2. Of Surgeon Bradley, Hyderabad Contingent, I cannot speak too highly. Whatever his duties have been, however heavy his medical charge, he has always been at his post, and here as elsewhere has ever merited commendation. May I respectfully solicit his Lordship's special notice of this officer who has been with his squadron in the field since September, 1857, without interruption.

XVII. Captain Lawder, my Assistant Quarter-master-General, merits my best acknowledgements. He was most zealous in seeing my orders carried out for the formation of the troops, and most useful to me throughout the day.

XVIII. Lieutenant Heath, of the Commissariat Department, had two days' provisions in the field before the fight was over. He is young in the department, but he conductehdsi dnties most satisfactorily.

XIX. My Aide-de-Camp Lieutenant Homan, 50th Madras Native Infantry, was most useful to me during the day, as also Major Mayne, Deputy Judge-Advocate-General to the Division, and Lieutenant Howes, Assistant Field-Engineer, who acted as my Orderly Officer.

XX. The Superintending-Surgeon Dr. Davidson made all the medical arrangements satisfactorily.

XXI. I must not omit to mention the name of Mr. Mayne, the Collector of the District, and to respectfully beg Lord Clyde will be pleased to bring this gentleman's name to the notice of the Right Honourable the Governor-General.

2. His excellent information, his knowledge of the country, the spirit with which he co-operated with me in preventing all possible mistakes, by not only procuring trustworthy guides, but in moving with two of the columns to their respective positions, is deserving of the highest commendation, and I beg most earnestly to bring this gentleman to the special notice of Lord Canning.

XXII. In conclusion I would beg to add that no troops could have behaved better. After the fatigues of a very heavy march, sustained by the cheerful spirit of the soldier, they at last met the enemy, defeated him with the loss of more than 300 killed, including the rebel leader and his brother; several wounded; we captured 4 guns, 4

elephants; the destruction of a large quantity of gunpowder, capture of numerous arms and accoutrements belonging to mutineers; several horses, also, amongst them Radha Govind's, which had been taken by the enemy at their attack on Kirwee; and the troops crowned the day by a return to camp of thirteen miles, which they reached in the best of spirits, without a casualty, or scarce a straggler, at 9 P.M., having been under arms, with the exception of two hours' rest after the action, since 2 A.M.

XXIII. The effect of the operations of the 29th is already visible, the rebels having fled from these districts to the south dismayed and dispirited; and I learn, with the exception of some few scattered here and there, that this part of the country is clear of them.

I have, &c.
G. C. WHITLOCK, Major-General,
Commanding Saugor Field Division.

No. 6.

Allahabad, January 27, 1859.

FORWARDED by order of the Commander-in-Chief, to the Secretary the Government of India, Military Department, for the information of his Excellency the Right Honourable Viceroy and Governor-General in Council, with Lord Clyde's approval.

W. MAYHEW, Lieutenant-Colonel,
Adjutant-General of the Army.

No. 7.

No. 182 of 1859.

THE Right Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the following letter from Brigadier-Ge-

neral Sir R. Napier, K.C.B., Commanding Gwalior Division, forwarding a report from Captain Rice, Commanding Goonah Column, of an action with the enemy under the rebel Feroz Shah, near Sypoor, on the night of the 22nd December, 1858.

No. 8.

Brigadier-General Sir R. Napier, K.C.B., Commanding Gwalior Division, to the Chief of the Staff.

Camp, Goonah, December 25, 1858.

SIR,

I DO myself the honour to forward copy of Captain Rice's report of the complete surprise of the enemy, under the rebel Feroz Shah, near Sypoor, on the night of the 22nd instant.

The rebels, in flying from Ranode, on the 17th instant, went towards Chandeyree; but, hearing of British troops at all the outlets to the eastward, Brigadier Ainslie having moved out towards Ranode from Jhansie, and Colonel Liddell from Lullutpoor to Chandyree, they turned suddenly westward, passing south of Esaughur and Puchaar, and, when near Rampoor, between Goonah and Seronge, accidentally came upon Lieutenant Stack's detachment of 40 men of the 1st Bombay Lancers, escorting remounts and clothing to Brigadier Smith. The rebels captured the clothing of the detachment and one trooper, but Lieutenant Stack brought up the rest of his men, and, skirmishing with the enemy, carried the remainder of his charge back to Goonah.

The rebels then went into the dense jungles of Arone, where they were surprised by Captain Rice.

Although they did not lose many men killed, the capture of their horses and property must tend

greatly to cripple and break up the party. I hear that two of the elephants were left in the Arone jungles, and may be recovered; there are, therefore, only two remaining with the enemy, who, after flying westward, to near Puprail, have doubled back towards Chuppra, on which place Captain Rice also is marching from Kumraj, where he was yesterday. I trust, therefore, that we may yet have an opportunity of destroying the remainder of Feroz Shah's party.

I beg most particularly to recommend to the favour of the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief, Captain Rice, Commanding the Goonah detachments, and the officers mentioned by him; Captain Cochrane, Lieutenant Festing, Royal Engineers; and Lieutenant Waller, 25th Bombay Native Infantry; and also the native commissioned officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers of the detachments of the 86th Regiment, 25th Bombay Native Infantry, and Meade's Horse, for this very dashing and difficult enterprise, which has taught the enemy to distrust the security even of the deepest jungles, that have so often favoured their escape.

I have, &c,
R. NAPIER, Brigadier-General,
Commanding Gwalior Division.

No. 9.

Captain Rice, Commanding Goonah Column, to Sir R. Napier, K.C.B.

SIR, *Camp, Arone, December* 23, 1858.

I HAVE the honour to report, for your information, that the Goonah Column, strength as per margin,* marched here from Barod, 10 miles, yester-

* 2 Guns, 9 pounders, of the 4-2 Bombay Artillery; 20 rank and file Royal Engineers; 55 rank and file Her Majesty's 86th Foot; 150 rank and file 25th Native Light Infantry; 140 Meade's Horse.

day morning, and that a man, who had lately been robbed of his horses by the rebels, on their retreat past this town yesterday evening, at half-past 5 P.M., reported to me that the enemy, whom he estimated at 2,000 (chiefly cavalry) strong, were encamped in a deep glen, in a very thick jungle, about 11 miles south-west of this place, near Sypoor village. This man had just returned from their camp, on an unsuccessful visit to recover his property, and, in revenge for being beaten and abused, gave me this the sole information I have hitherto been able to obtain from the people of this district regarding the rebels' movements. Leaving my camp standing in charge of 42 men, the column was ordered at once to march, and left camp very silently by 6 P.M. Favoured by bright moonlight, we arrived at the place indicated by 11 P.M., marching latterly through very dense jungle, and at once attacked the enemy's camp, which was situated in a deep ravine surrounded by vast jungle. Owing to the bad narrow rocky path, our two guns could not keep up, so I pushed forward with the infantry only, consisting of 20 rank and file Royal Engineers, 50 rank and file Her Majesty's 86th Foot, and 100 rank and file 25th Bombay Native Light Infantry, under Lieutenants Festing and Waller. We shot down the rebel picket, and charged completely through their long winding camp, causing the enemy to flee with the utmost despatch, and seek shelter among the dense foliage, on all sides around their position. Owing to the great haste with which they fled, merely a very few rebels were killed, but we captured nearly 100 horses, several camels, many arms, and much clothing (with which the ground was everywhere covered). We had no loss. The rebels made no stand, and scarcely returned our fire. We passed the night on the enemy's encamping ground, and

at dawn Captain Cochrane, with 100 Meade's Horse, started in pursuit, while the rest of the Goonah Column returned to Arone, and has just arrived. I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated Esaughur, 21st December, 1858. Brigadier Smith, from whom I have just heard, was at Kache-Kaia, 22nd December, and will be to-day at Seronge. I will communicate with him at once. Lieutenant Stack's escort was attacked, as you suppose. His loss I do not know, but have heard two troopers, 1st Lancers, were killed, while some camels and baggage were taken by the enemy. We found in the rebels' camp last night some accoutrements belonging to the 1st Lancers, such as a sword, two carbines, caps, forage belts, and clothing. I have sent messages, by telegraph, of my movements to Sir R. Hamilton and Major Macpherson. I have presented the guide rupees 50, service money, as promised him, for pointing out the rebel camp. Pending your further orders, the Goonah Column halts here.

I have, &c.,
W. RICE, Captain, 25th Native Light Infantry,
Commanding Goonah Column.

No. 10.

Allahabad, January 15, 1859.

FORWARDED, by order of the Commander-in-Chief, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, for the information of his Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor-General and Viceroy, with Lord Clyde's approval.

W. MAYHEW, Lieutenant-Colonel
Adjutant-General of the Army.

No. 11.

No. 183 of 1859.

THE Right Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the following report from Brigadier-General Sir R. Napier, K.C.B., Commanding Gwálior Division, of an action with the rebels at Ranode, on the 17th December, 1858.

No. 12.

Brigadier-General Sir R. Napier, K.C.B., Commanding Gwalior Division, to the Chief of the Staff.

Camp, Ranode, December 21, 1858.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief, that I received, on the morning of the 12th instant, intimation from Captain M'Mahon, Her Majesty's 14th Dragoons, commanding a small force near the confluence of the Jumna, Chumbul, and Sindh Rivers, that the rebels had passed into the Lohar Pergunnah of Kuchwazhur. Believing that their course would be up the jungles of the Sindh River, I marched from Gwalior with a force, as per margin,* at 2 P.M., on the 12th instant, intending to proceed to Dubbra, on the Jhansi Road, and then, according to the

* No. 4 Bombay Light Field Battery, 2 guns, under Captain G. G. Brown; 14th Light Dragoons, 150 non-commissioned officers, rank and file, under Brevet-Major R. B. Prettejohn; 2nd Gwalior Mahratta Horse, 100 sabres, under Captain F. H. Smith; 71st Highlanders Light Infantry, 117 non-commissioned officers, rank and file, under Major G. W. T. Rich; 25th Bombay Native Infantry, 50 non-commissioned officers, rank and file, under Lieutenant J. F. Forbes; 40 camels, Gwalior Camel Corps, under Captain H. Templer.

information I might receive, to intercept the enemy.

At Autree, where the force rested during part of the night, I received, at 2 A.M. of the 13th, when on the point of proceeding to Dubbra, an express from the Political Agent of Gwalior, to the effect that his information led him to believe that the rebels would pass by Gohud, to the north of Gwalior: this caused me to halt until I should receive, by the morning post, precise information from Captain M'Mahon. At $10\frac{1}{2}$ A.M., the Tussildar of Autree informed me he had just ridden in from Dubbra, the very place of my destination, and had seen the smoke of the Staging Bungalow, which the rebels were then burning, and that they were proceeding in a south-westerly direction. I immediately marched south, in pursuit, and at Beettiwar, where I arrived at 1·30 A.M. of the 14th, I was informed that the enemy were three kos (in this country 8 or 9 miles) distant. The force had been on the move for $13\frac{1}{2}$ hours and required a rest. Owing to delay in getting grass, and disposing of a rear party of the enemy's infantry, in which some of the Mahratta Horse, under fire for the first time, greatly distinguished themselves, I did not get away until 10 A.M.

I continued the pursuit through Nurwa, where I left behind the greater portion of the detachment of the 71st and the Artillery, which could not keep up with me, and took on merely the cavalry, and 38 men of the 71st Highlanders, on camels, and 25 of the Bolundsher Horse, that were halted at Nurwar, on their way to Kerara, owing to the news of the enemy's approach; and after a very exciting, though fatiguing, chase we overtook the rebels on the morning of the 17th, at Ranode. Their course had been south of Nurwar and through the Amola Pass, and their direction appeared to be along the right bank of the Sindh.

Twice we were encamped within a few miles of them, but, owing to the darkness and our ignorance of the country, and to its hilly and jungly character, we could not take advantage of it. They chose the most difficult and unfrequented paths, evidently guided by some one well acquainted with them. Once or twice we were close on their traces and cut off stragglers or took their horses, the riders throwing themselves off and darting into the dense thickets, which almost closed up the paths; at one moment I believed they were driven into the hands of Colonel Scudamore, Her Majesty's 14th Dragoons, who, according to the instructions and information I had sent him, had posted his detachment on the right bank of the Sindh, below Kolarus, to intercept them. I expected every moment to hear his guns open, when I found, on getting into a more open country, that the enemy had turned away from the river and were going towards Ranode. They took a circuitous and difficult road through the jungles, whilst we marched by a more easy and direct one, where the country was more open. I found the people of Ranode in great excitement, and was informed that the enemy was close at hand and in full march to attack them, guided by Byroo Sing of Tehrea, a rebel Zemindar, whose fort, a few miles off, had been recently destroyed by Scindiah. The enemy advanced in an irregular mass, extending in a front of nearly a mile. Their numbers must have increased since they crossed the Jumna. Their guide, Pyroo Sing, as we have since learnt, had promised them plenty of plunder and an easy prey.

We had barely time to form up the 14th Dragoons, when the enemy were within a few hundred yards. The Mahratta Horse were impeded in crossing a deep ravine by the riding camels, and were thus a little behind. Our force

actually engaged consisted of 133 of Her Majesty's 14th Dragoons, commanded by Captain Prettejohn; 60 of the Mahratta Horse, under Captain F. H. Smith; 38 of the 71st Highlanders, under Captain Smith, mounted on camels and guided by Captain Templar, Commanding Camel Corps.

It was a most complete surprise. The 14th Dragoons, excellently led by Captain Prettejohn, dashed at once into the centre of the enemy, who never attempted to stand as a body, though individuals died fighting desperately. Captain Prettejohn having received a severe wound, the command devolved on Captain Need, who, with much energy and judgment, continued the pursuit for nearly eight miles, cutting up great numbers, particularly at the end, where the fugitives were stopped by a ravine; those who could cross it taking refuge in a jungle, impracticable for cavalry.

I regret much that I had not a second squadron of cavalry, which would have made the destruction of the enemy more complete. I cannot make any correct estimate of their loss, owing to the extent of ground over which it took place: 150 bodies have been counted immediately at Ranode, and a much larger number must have fallen during the pursuit. Captain Need estimates these last at 300; many of them were 12th Irregulars, the murderers of Major Holmes and his family.

Besides several persons of distinction, the Moulvee Fuzzil Huk, and Russaldar Zohoor Ali, of the 12th Irregulars, were killed; they were identified by the papers found on their bodies, and by the evidence of a prisoner; but I fear Feroz Shah has escaped for the present. Six elephants were taken, and numbers of horses and ponies, arms, &c., have been found and are still being brought in.

The enemy scattered so completely that it was

difficult to select any line for pursuit. I have to-day learnt that such as have re-assembled were yesterday near Tuchnore, and that Captain Rice's detachment ordered out from Goonah, was at Thadowra, and had gone in pursuit.

It is with much pride and satisfaction that I beg permission to bring to the notice of the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief, the admirable charge made by the 14th Dragoons, and the soldier-like and exemplary cheerfulness with which the troops of all arms underwent the fatigue and privations inseparable from such service: with such men and officers the general's task is easy. It was a cause of very great regret to me, and equally to themselves, that the remainder of the 71st under Major Rich, and Captain Brown's guns, were necessarily left behind.

I beg to recommend most particularly Captain Prettejohn, Her Majesty's 14th Dragoons, commanding the cavalry, for the gallant manner in which he led his men, until severely wounded: also Captain Need, 14th Dragoons, who succeeded to the command, and most ably exercised it.

The Mahratta Horse have only been recently enrolled, but their spirited conduct is highly creditable to them and to their commanding officer, Captain F. H. Smith, whom I beg to recommend; also Captain C. F. Smith, commanding detachment of Her Majesty's 71st, and Captain Templer, for the effective manner in which they brought up their small force.

Lieutenant Giles, of the 14th Dragoons, and Lieutenant Gough, of the Mahratta Horse, are very favourably mentioned by their commanding officers. I am greatly indebted to Dr. Cruickshank for his prompt and extreme attention to the wounded. Mr. Apothecary Waite, an old

and excellent servant of the Government, who has been present with the 14th Dragoons in every engagement, was in the field, and performed valuable service. I am under great obligations to Captain Todd, 14th Dragoons, Assistant Adjutant-General, and Captain Lumsden, Assistant Quartermaster-General, for their invaluable aid at all hours during the pursuit and in the action. Captain Lumsden's experience of irregular warfare was of great service. My Aide-de-Camp, Lieutenant Anderson, of the 1st Bombay Lancers, has been constantly at my side, and has given me very great satisfaction.

Mullik Sahib Khan Tewana, being on a visit to me on leave, volunteered his services, and accompanied me during the pursuit, and in the action.

Jemadar Jehan Khan, of the Tewana Horse, temporarily attached to the Mahratta Horse, behaved with great gallantry, and received six wounds whilst singly engaged with several of the enemy, of whom he killed one, and wounded others, and I beg to solicit for him the order of British India.

Captain Need mentions very favourably the forward conduct of Regimental Serjeant-Major Thomas Clarke and Corporal George Best, of the H. Troop, Her Majesty's 14th Dragoons.

I subjoin a list of casualties : the wounded are doing well.

I had on a former occasion the honour to report the good service performed by two of the officers above-mentioned, Captains Todd and Prettejohn, of Her Majesty's 14th Dragoons, for their distinguished conduct in the action with Tantia Topee at Jowra. Alipore ; but I fear, from some accident, that my report has not reached the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief. I therefore beg permission to submit a copy of it, and most earnestly solicit the favour and protection of

the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief, and the Government, for the officers and soldiers therein mentioned, as well as for those named in this report. I have, &c.

R. NAPIER, Brigadier-General,
Commanding Gwalior Division.

No. 13.

Captain Need, 14th (King's) Light Dragoons, to the Assistant Adjutant-General, Gwalior Division.

SIR, *Camp, Ranode, December* 17, 1858.

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of the General commanding, that, on Captain Prettejohn becoming disabled this morning from a severe wound, I assumed command of the squadron 14th Dragoons, strength as per margin,* in pursuit of the rebels, following them for about 7 miles, cutting up great numbers, and capturing several elephants, horses, &c. I beg to bring to the general's notice the good service rendered by Lieutenant Giles, and all under command, as well as by Captain Lumsden, Assistant Quartermaster-General, and Lieutenant Gough, Mahratta Horse, who accompanied the squadron.

The gallant conduct of Corporal Best, 14th Dragoons, came particularly under my notice; but where every man of the squadron behaved so well, and did such good service, it is almost unjust for me to recommend any man in particular.

The pursuit was principally through low jungle, very bad gronnd, and full of holes which will account for the great number of missing horses in my casualty report, which accompanies this report. I have, &c.,

ARTHUR NEED,
Captain, 14th Dragoons.

* 133 Sabres.

No. 15.

Captain F. H. Smith, to Captain Todd, Assistant Adjutant General.

Camp, Sheriguner, December 16, 1858.

SIR,

THE detachment 2nd Mahratta Horse, under my command, having been so recently raised, I am induced to bring to the notice of Brigadier-General Sir R. Napier, K.C.B., commanding, a little affair which occurred near camp on the 14th instant, and trust that it will meet with the General's satisfaction.

My videttes caught and brought in a rebel, a straggler from the force marching under Feroz Shah, who informed me that about 20 or 30 others were not far off. I immediately sent out a small party under Moortaza Khan, the Woordie Major, to watch them. As soon as he came upon them, they, numbering upwards of 40 infantry, retreated to a small rocky hill inaccessible for cavalry, but not before two of their number had been killed and five wounded. They watched them in this place for some time, and, having received the order to march, they retired to camp.

The Woordie Major speaks highly of the conduct of the whole of his party, but more especially of that of Sowar Shadee Ram, who was severely wounded by a musket ball.

The detachment succeeded in capturing several stand of arms.

Besides the Sowar, one horse was wounded.

I have, &c.,

F. H. SMITH, Captain,
Commanding 2nd Mahratta Horse.

No. 17.

Allahabad, January 15, 1859.

FORWARDED by order of the Commander-in-chief to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, for the information of the Right Honourable the Governor-General, with Lord Clyde's approbation.

Lord Clyde solicits the attention of his Excellency the Viceroy to the recommendation in behalf of Jemadar Jehan Khan, of the Tewana Horse, which he supports.

W. MAYHEW, Lieutenant-Colonel,
Adjutant-General of the Army.

No. 18.

No. 184 of 1859.

THE Right Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council is pleased to admit Jemadar Jehan Khan, of the Tewana Horse, temporarily attached to the Mahratta Horse, to the 2nd class of the order of British India, with the title of "Bahadoor," in consideration of his conspicuous gallantry, brought to notice in Brigadier-General Sir R. Napier's despatch, published in the foregoing General Order.

No. 19.

No. 185 of 1859.

THE Right Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council has much satisfaction in publishing the following letter from Major-General Whitlock, commanding Saugor Field Division, submitting the report of Captain Woodland, of an attack by the rebels on the palace of Kirwee, in repelling which, that officer and his brave garrison well earned for themselves the commendation bestowed on them by Major-General Whitlock.

No. 20.

Major-General Whitlock to the Adjutant-General of the Bengal Army.

Camp, Kirwee, December 28, 1858.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour, for the information of the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief, to acquaint you that, on the evening of the 23rd instant, I received at Mahoba at 7 o'clock P.M., an express from Kirwee to the effect that between 5,000 and 6,000 rebels, 600 of whom were sepoys, had attacked the palace, surrounded it, and were keeping up a very heavy fire from all sides.

I started at 9 o'clock with the head-quarters of the division* and marched to Kirwee, a distance of 83 miles, in 37 hours. I found that the rebels, hearing of our approach, had abandoned their intention of making a second attack, their first having been repulsed, and had fled to the hills close in the vicinity of Kirwee.

The Rewah Levies, under Lieutenant-Colonel Hinde from Bandah, reached this place, a distance of 48 miles, in 38 hours.

The detachment of the 3rd European Sappers and Miners and 50th Regiment Native Infantry, which marched from Mahoba at the same time with division head-quarters, arrived here last night. They would have come in at the same time with the Rewah Levies in the morning, but that I had directed them to halt ten miles from this, as there was then no necessity for their forcing on.

I cannot speak in terms of too high praise of the cheerfulness, alacrity, and spirit displayed by every grade on the occasion, and I have no hesitation in stating that the safety of the palace, and

* A Troop Horse Artillery; one Squadron Her Majesty's 12th Royal Lancers; 2nd Hyderabad Contingent.

the garrison which held it, may be attributed to the opportune arrival of the artillery and cavalry, as I have ascertained that the rebels, after their first repulse, had taken forcible possession of a gun from a neighbouring Rajah to bring before the place.

I now perform a very gratifying duty in submitting the report of Captain Woodland, 1st Regiment Native Infantry, the officer commanding the garrison, for Lord Clyde's information, and beg to bring this officer most prominently to his Lordship's notice. Captain Woodland's gallantry and perseverance in holding the palace with so small a force are most creditable to him, and will, I trust, be considered worthy of his Lordship's favourable consideration.

Captain Richardson, of Her Majesty's 43rd Regiment Light Infantry, was most active and energetic throughout, and I beg to bring his name also to his Lordship's notice.

Jemadar Shikh Mustapha, 1st Regiment Madras Native Infantry, appears to have been indefatigable in the performance of his duty, and Captains Woodland and Richardson speak in the highets terms of this Native Officer's services.

Colour-Sergeant Green, Her Majesty's 43rd Regiment Light Infantry, and Sergeant Smith, of the Royal Artillery, have merited favourable mention of their names in Captain Woodland's despatch.

The conduct of all ranks in the garrison is spoken of as deserving every commendation, and will, I trust, be favourably received by his Lordship the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief.

I have, &c.,
G. WHITLOCK, Major-General,
Commanding Saugor Field Division.

No. 21.

Captain C. Woodland, to the Assistant Adjutant-General, Saugor Field Division.

Palace, Kirwee, December 25, 1858.

SIR.

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of the Major-General commanding, that, on the night of the 20th instant, I received intelligence that a large body of the rebels, under Radah Govindh and Runmut Singh, estimated at from 5.000 to 6,000, of whom 600 were disciplined troops, were advancing to attack this place.

I immediately paraded the troops* under my command, and offered shelter within the palace to the inhabitants of the place, many of whom availed themselves of it.

At 2 P.M. numbers of the rebels crossed the roads on all sides leading to the palace, availing themselves of every cover to avoid our fire, ultimately occupying the immediately surrounding houses, whence they kept up a heavy and well directed fire, to which we replied with such effect that they speedily retired to a greater distance, still maintaining their fire as vigorously as ever, until 6 P.M., when, finding all their efforts ineffectual, they suspended operations; but, from the fact of four scaling ladders having been found after the enemy had finally retired, it is evident that their only object was to concert a second and more resolute attack, in which they were fortunately baffled by the timely arrival, on the morning of the 25th instant, of the force under the immediate command of Major General Whitlock.

* Royal Artillery—1 Serjeant, 1 Bombardier, 9 Gunners; 11 Total.

Her Majesty's 43rd Regiment—1 Captain, 1 Serjeant, 34 Rank and File; 36 Total.

1st Regiment Madras Native Infantry—1 Jemadar, 6 Havildars, 58 Rank and File; 65 Total.

As the enemy carried off their killed and wounded, I am unable to estimate the number of casualties they sustained, but I am happy to say that only one matchlockman, belonging to the Tehsildar of the place, was killed on our side.

I am much indebted and beg to return my best thanks to Captain W. S. Richardson, Her Majesty's 43rd Light Infantry, whose zeal and activity were most conspicuous throughout the whole affair. Jemadar Shikh Mustapha, 1st Regiment Native Infantry, Colour-Serjeant Green, Her Majesty's 43rd Light Infantry, and Serjeant Smith, of the Royal Artillery, also merit my highest praise. To the above I would also add the name of Assistant Apothecary Isaacke, as deserving of commendation.

In conclusion, I beg to point out that the troops were under arms from midnight of the 20th instant till 10 A.M. of the 25th instant: during the whole of this time the strenuous and unremitting exertions of all ranks, Native and European, entitle them to the highest praise.

The Major-General, from his local knowledge of the place, will appreciate the difficulties that had to be overcome: not only was the disciplined portion of the enemy vastly superior to our small garrison, but the incligibility of the place for purposes of defence, the necessity that existed of previously demolishing the surrounding houses (in which labour we were actually occupied on the approach of the enemy,) the inferior description of ordnance* with which we were provided (one of which burst with the first round) and the want of better means of bringing the same into position, were no trifling obstacles to overcome; and I consider that I should do ill justice to the uniform cheerfulness and alacrity of all ranks,

* 1 10-pounder brass Gun, 4 3-pounder brass Guns; 5 Total, Native, captured originally at Kirwee.

were I to forbear bringing these points prominently to the notice of superior authority.

I must not omit to add that the Tehsildar and Cutwal of the place were of great service in procuring intelligence of the movements of the enemy.

I have, &c.,
C. WOODLAND, Captain, 1st Regiment Madras Native Infantry, Commanding Field Detachment, S.F.D.

No. 22.

Fort William, February 22, 1859.

No. 231 of 1859.

THE Right Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the following letter from the Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army, No. 3, of the 19th January, 1859, forwarding a despatch from Major-General Sir Hugh Rose, K.C.B., reporting the capture of Gwalior.

This report was received by the Government, in the Military Department, on the 25th January, 1859.

His Excellency in Council very highly appreciates the services rendered by Sir Hugh Rose and the troops under his command, as described in these papers.

The vigorous and successful operations of the Central India Field Force, in June last, had a widely spread effect in pacifying the provinces, not only in Central India, but of the North-Western Government; and the Governor-General in Council cordially thanks Major-General Sir H. Rose, and the officers and men of that distingushed Force, for all that was then accomplished by them.

It will be satisfactory to the Governor-General

to bring these papers to the notice of Her Majesty's Government.

No. 23.

The Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army to the Secretary to Government.

SIR, *Lucknow, January* 19, 1859.

I HAVE the honour, by desire of the Commander-in-Chief, to enclose, for submission to his Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor-General, a despatch, dated 13th October last, received only this day, from Major-General Sir Hugh Rose, K.C.B., reporting the capture of Gwalior.

2. It gives Lord Clyde much pleasure to acknowledge the great and distinguished service rendered upon this occasion by Sir Hugh Rose and the troops under his command.

I have, &c.,
W. H. NORMAN, Major,
Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army.

No. 24.

Major-General Hugh Rose, Commanding Field Forces, South of the Nerbudda, to the Chief of the Staff.

SIR, *Poonah, October* 13, 1858.

I HAVE the honour to report to you, for the information of the Commander-in-Chief in India, the operations against Gwalior, of the Central India Field Force and other troops, placed under my command by his Excellency.

After the capture of Calpee, the first reports made to me by Lieutenant-Colonel Robertson, commanding the column of pursuit,* were to the

* 2 troops 3rd Bom. Light Cavalry, 150 Hydrabad Cavalry, No. 18 Light Field Battery, 8 Companies 25th Bombay Native Infantry.

effect that the scattered parties of the routed rebel army, without guns, tents, &c., were making, in the utmost disorder, for the Sheer Ghat, *viâ* Jaloun a ford across the Jumna, 35 or 40 miles to the north-east of Calpee. Subsequent accounts from the same officer stated that a great part of the rebels had, after leaving Jaloun, made a turn in a more westerly direction, which was contrary to the one Sir Robert Hamilton felt persuaded the rebels would follow; he was certain that they would make for Oude and cross the Jumna at the Sheer Ghat; or the ford to the west of it, near Juggurmanpore.

In this uncertainty, Lieutenant-Colonel Robertson, with good judgment, took up a position, with the pursuing column, which enabled him not to be the dupe of a feigned move to draw him off the real chase, but to follow the rebels by the shortest line, should they move westwards or northwards.

A short rest having enabled my European troops to recover a little, I reinforced Lieutenant-Colonel Robertson with the troops detailed in the margin.*

Subsequent reports from Lieutenant-Colonel Robertson stated that he had reason to think, that all the rebels had decidedly taken a westerly direction, and that they had been reinforced by 800 Oude Cavalry under Ruheen Ali Nurut, of Bareilly.

Lieutenant-Colonel Robertson followed the line to the west taken by the rebels, from Jaloun towards the Pohooj and Scinde Rivers, and got into communication with the Rajah of Rampoora, to the west of the Pohooj, a faithful friend of the English. Lieutenant-Colonel Robertson's intelligence and knowledge of the natives, and their language, enabled him to obtain some very valuable information from this person; and that officer

* 1 Wing Her Majesty's 86th Regiment, 2 Squadrons Her Majesty's 14th Light Dragoons.

reported to me, in two expresses, that the Calpee rebels had certainly taken the road to Gwalior.

So little was at that time the great intrigue of Tantia Topee against Scindiah's power even suspected, that the best authority for intelligence could not bring himself to think that Lieutenant-Colonel Robertson was not mistaken in his information. However, not many hours after the arrival of Lieutenant-Colonel Robertson's last express, Sir Robert Hamilton received similar intelligence; when I instantly ordered off Brigadier Stuart, with the force detailed in the margin,* to reinforce Lieutenant-Colonel Robertson, and march on Gwalior after the rebels.

Before the taking of Calpee, in compliance with instructions from the Governor-General and the Commander-in-Chief in India, conveyed to me through Sir Robert Hamilton, that, after the taking of that place, and the breaking up of the Central India Field Force, part of it should be sent to Gwalior, and the rest to Jhansi, as garrisons for those places, I had submitted to his Lordship the details of the distribution of troops for the two services.

The news received for the next few days was very uncertain and contradictory. An express letter from Scindiah's Agent at Gwalior removed apprehensions for his safety, and that of his Government; it stated that the rebels, who were in a destitute condition, had, being still several miles from Gwalior, implored Scindiah's favour and protection, in language and with a demeanour the reverse of hostile.

Subsequent accounts from Lieutenant-Colonel

* No. 4 Light Field Battery, 2 Troops Her Majesty's 14th Light Dragoons, 1 Wing Her Majesty's 71st Regiment, 1 Wing Her Majesty's 86th Regiment, 4 Companies 25th Bombay Native Infantry, ½ a Company Bombay S. and M., two 18-pounders, one 8-inch howitzer.

Robertson, which were confirmed by Sir Robert Hamilton, conveyed the news which created a sensation throughout India, only equalled by that which was caused by the first mutinies. The rebel army had attacked Scindiah at Bahadurpoor, 9 miles from Gwalior; his troops of all arms, with the exception of a few of his body guard, had treacherously gone over, the artillery in mass, to the enemy. His Highness himself, after bravely doing his best to make his troops do their duty, had been forced, by the fire of his own artillery, and the combined attacks of his troops and of the rebel army, to fly to Agra, which he reached with difficulty, accompanied by only one or two attendants; the rebels had entered Gwalior, taken Scindiah's treasury and jewels, the latter said to be of fabulous value; the garrison of the fort of Gwalior, considered to be one of the strongest, if not the strongest, fortress in India, had, after a mock resistance, opened its gates to the rebels; finally, from 50 to 60 fine guns, comprising horse, field, and siege artillery, had fallen, as well as an arsenal with abundance of warlike stores, into the hands of the enemy. In short, the rebels who had fled, in the most disorderly flight and helpless state, from Calpee, were now completely set up with abundance of money, a capital park of artillery, plenty of material, and Scindiah's army as their allies.

Gwalior itself, without the Fort, was a prize of no ordinary value, comprising the Old City, and the "Lushker," that is the ancient Mahratta Camp, converted into a handsome and flourishing city, both together containing a population of 170,000 souls.

But other circumstances combined to render the loss of Gwalior the most serious event which had occurred since the revolt.

Scindiah, the Maharajah or Prince of Gwalior, is our very faithful ally; and, with one exception,

he is the most powerful of the independent Princes of India. The centrical and geographical position of the Gwalior states, and their extent, give their rulers great political and military power over the whole of India. The main artery of communication and the electric line from Bombay to Central India, Agra, and the north-western provinces, traverse, for hundreds of miles, Scindiah's dominions.

Scindiah's troops, who went over to the rebels were the best organized and drilled of all the native levies.

To render this state of things still more embarrassing, Gwalior fell into rebel hands, at the most unfavourable time of the year for military operations; on the eve of the great rains, and when the heat of summer was at its maximum.

No one therefore could foresee the extent of evil, if Gwalior were not promptly wrested from the rebels; if Tantia Topee, with the immense acquisition of political influence and military strength, which the possession of that place gave the rebel cause, had time to re-organize the Calpee army, which he could easily do, with the resources of Gwalior at his disposal. The worst forebodings would have come to pass, if Tantia Topee, leaving either the Calpee or the Gwalior army at Gwalior, for its defence, marched with the other southwards, and unfurled the standard of the Peishwa in the Deccan and Southern Mahrattas. These districts, and the west of India generally, were very much denuded of troops; and the attachment of the inhabitants of the ancient Peishwarate to their former Government, is too well known to admit of a doubt as to what course they would have pursued, if Tantia Topee had appeared amongst them with a large army.

The inhabitants of Indore had given so many proofs of unfavourable feeling, that there was

reason to fear that they would, if the opportunity offered, follow the example of Gwalior.

It was of vital importance that troops should reaeh Gwalior before the rains set in; firstly, because I had no pontoons for siege artillery; and to have transported the siege guns across the Sindh and Pohooj Rivers, swollen to a great height by the rains, would have been most difficult, if not impossible. Secondly, the siege of the Fort or City of Gwalior, protraeted by the diffieulties consequent on the monsoons, would have had the worst effeet on our military prestige and the state of affairs.

The Governor-General expressed a wish that not an hour should be lost in reaching Gwalior. I therefore, leaving by order Captain Ommaney's Royal Artillery battery of four 9-pounders, belonging to the 2nd Brigade Central India Field Foree. as part of the permanent garrison of Calpee, and one troop 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry, 2nd Company Royal Engineers, a wing of the 3rd Bombay Europeans, and 400 of the 24th Bombay Native Infantry, to garrison Calpee until relieved by Bengal troops, marched with the troops detailed in the margin* from Calpee on the 6th of June, and followed Brigadier Stuart's column, by forced marehes, on the road to Gwalior by Jaloun, marching by night to avoid the sun.

One day the heat in the shade rose to 130 degrees.

The offieer eommanding the outlying picquet of Her Majesty's 14th Light Dragoons, having reported to me, on the night of the third day, that his men had fallen from their saddles from exhaustion, I had the piequet relieved by a party of Hydrabad Cavalry.

* 1st Troop Bombay Horse Artillery, 1 Squadron 14th Light Dragoons, 1 Squadron 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry, Madras Sappers and Miners.

Owing to the difficulties of the baggage on very bad carts crossing one very deep nullah, and the rapid advance of my column, a detachment of the 25th Bombay Native Infantry, who guarded them, were three days without a meal; after a bathe in the Pohooj, and a short rest to enable them to make their cakes, these good soldiers were quite ready to march on.

I caught up Brigadier Stuart's column at the fort of Indoorkee on the Sindh river.

I received his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief's instructions that I was reinforced for the operations against Gwalior, as follows:

Colonel Riddell's moveable columns of Bengal troops of the strength detailed in the margin,* were to escort a large supply of siege guns, mortars and ammunition, from Agra to Gwalior, for the siege of that place.

Brigadier Smith, with a brigade of the Rajpootana Field Force, was to march from the neighbourhood of Chandaree to Gwalior.

The Hydrabad Contingent, after their hard service, had received permission and orders to return home; almost all these troops had commenced their return to the Deccan, and some of them were far advanced on their road. With a good feeling, which cannot be sufficiently praised, all of the Contingent, which had formed part of the Central India Field Force, instantly countermarched and moved against Gwalior, on the wish being intimated to the officers commanding their separate bodies, that they should perform this fresh act of good service for the Government.

When the crisis occurred at Gwalior, part of the Central India Field Force were garrisoning Calpee, part had marched to Gwalior, and part had been left as a garrison at Jhansi.

* No. 21 Light Field Battery, 3rd Bengal Europeans, 200 Seikh Horse, 300 Seikh Infantry, and Siege Artillery.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India was pleased to direct my attention to preventing the move of the rebels southwards from Gwalior to the Deccan.

His Excellency was pleased to express his entire approbation of my having selected Agra as the base of my operations, in consequence of the communication between that place and Gwalior being the shortest and the best. But even this communication was rendered imperfect by the passage of a very difficult ford across the Chumbul.

My plan of attack of Gwalior was as follows: To invest it as much as its great extent would allow, and then to attack it by its weakest side; the investing troops cutting off the escape of the rebels.

I hoped that a successful attack of the enemy, outside or inside the city, would, like Calpee, be followed by the capture of the fort.

In order to invest Gwalior from the south, I directed Major Orr, Commanding Hydrabad Contingent, to move from Jhansi to Punear, on the road from Gwalior to Seepree. Major Orr's force was too weak to attack Gwalior from that quarter, but he was perfectly placed for cutting off the retreat of the rebels to the south, assisted, as he would be, by the other investing corps.

Information as to the enemy's position is the surest guarantee of success; I had no plan of Gwalior or its environs. With great trouble I had ascertained that the weakest side of Gwalior, and consequently the best for an attack, was the east, as it was girt by high hills on that side, the summits of which were difficult it is true of access; but that, on the other hand, slopes which descended gradually from these summits, towards and close to the Lushker, would enable me, after taking the heights, to drive the enemy down

from slope to slope, from the lowest of which I could cannonade the Lushker, and, covered by the fire of artillery, storm the new town, that is, the Lushker; thus cutting in two the enemy's whole line, consisting of the old city, above which is the fort, and the Lushker, or new city.

This point of attack had another advantage. It enabled me to attack Gwalior, almost unhurt by the fire of the fort.

I directed Brigadier Smith, with the Rajpootana Field Force, to move from Seepree to Kotah-ka-Serai, about seven miles to the east of Gwalior.

I myself, with Brigadier Stuart's column, and the small one I had brought from Calpee, marched against the Morar Cantonments, which were said to be occupied in force by the enemy. These cantonments for the troops stationed at Gwalior, are about five miles from that city, on the river Morar. They had only been partially burnt by the rebels; and Scindiah's Government had been at much trouble and expense to repair the old buildings and construct others, for the force which was to be the garrison of Gwalior.

Once in possession of the Morar Cantonments, I could establish there my hospital, parks, &c. Divested of these incumbrances, and leaving a force in the Morar Cantonments, which could protect it, and at the same time form part of the investment of Gwalior and pursue when required, I was free to join Brigadier Smith at Kotah-ka-Serai, and, with his force and my own, attack Gwalior.

To complete the investment which, roughly speaking, was to enclose Gwalior from the south-east and north, I sent instructions to Colonel Riddell to move with his column by the Agra and Gwalior road to the Residency, about seven

miles to the north of Gwalior. Colonel Riddell, by extending his force from the Residency down the west side of Gwalior, invested it from that side.

I had the honour to report that all the columns of operations would, I trusted, be at their posts by the 19th of June.

On the 16th of June I arrived at Bahadurpoor, about four or five miles from the Morar Cantonments.

I directed Captain Abbott, with his cavalry, to reconnoitre Morar; he reported that the rebels were in force in front of it. I reconnoitred their position myself closely; and found that the side of the cantonments fronting us was occupied by strong bodies of cavalry, and that on their right were guns and a good deal of infantry.

My force had had a long and fatiguing march, and the sun had been up for some time. Four or five miles' more march in sun, and a combat afterwards, would be a great trial for the men's strength. On the other hand, Morar looked inviting with several good buildings not yet burnt; they would be good quarters for a portion of the Force; if I delayed the attack until the next day, the enemy were sure to burn them. A prompt attack has always more effect on the rebels than a procrastinated one.

I therefore countermanded the order for encamping, and made the following arrangements to attack the enemy.

I formed my force in two lines; the first line consisting of the 1st Brigade, under Brigadier Stuart, the second line, under Brigadier-General Napier, in support of the 1st, consisting of only a small part of the 2nd Brigade, as the rest of it was at Calpee.

Captain Abbott, Hydrabad Cavalry, covered the advance.

I requested Brigadier-General Napier to watch well hills on my left and rear, in which the enemy were supposed to be; and to advance in echelon from the right, which enabled him, his left refused, to guard my left rear, on the outward flank of which I left baggage and incumbrances.

I also sent patrols of cavalry far away into the hills on my left and rear to search them.

Sir Robert Hamilton, who has a remarkable acquaintance with the ground and localities of Central India, had warned me to take care of the ground on the proper right, and in front of Morar, as it was full of ravines and treacherous ground.

Both lines advanced: No. 18 Light Field Battery, and the siege guns, in the centre of the first; Her Majesty's 86th Regiment on their right; the 25th Bombay Native Infantry on their left; Her Majesty's 14th Light Dragoons on each flank.

To march to our position in order of battle, we had gone over the ground on which, a short time before, Scindiah had been attacked and routed by his faithless troops and the Calpee rebels. It was strewed with dead horses.

My plan was to mask the dangerous ground to my left, towards which the enemy evidently wished to draw me; to out-flank the enemy's left, double it up, and cut off their retreat from the road over the bridge in rear of the cantonments leading to Gwalior.

My first line advanced in line across the plain between Morar and Bahadurpoor, dressing by their centre with the regularity of a parade movement. The enemy retired from their position in front of Morar into the cantonments.

I have the honour to enclose a copy of Brigadier-General Napier's report of the operations of his brigade,* and to confirm fully all his recommendations of the officers under his command.

* No. 1 Enclosure—Brigadier-General Napier's report.

Under the guidance of Scindiah's agent, I took ground diagonally to the right, in order to get on the road which led to the cantonments, and which enabled me to turn the enemy's left; but he missed the road; in the mean time, we had got on the edge of broken ground; a masked battery in the enemy's centre, concealed by trees, and the guns on their right, opened a cross fire on us, causing some casualties amongst Captain Abbott's Hydrabad Cavalry, who showed admirable steadiness.

I directed the siege guns under Lieutenant Strutt, Bo. A., and No. 18 Light Field Battery, under Lieutenant Harcourt, Bombay Artillery, to be placed in position obliquely to my front, which enabled them to open a telling fire diagonally to their left on the enemy's batteries. I beg to mention specially Lieutenants Strutt and Harcourt, for the prompt steadiness with which they brought their guns into action on difficult ground, and for the efficiency of their fire.

The Rebel Artillery caused some casualties amongst the horses of these guns.

The lay of the ground favouring the rebels' right battery, I brought, to my left, Captain Lightfoot's 1st Troop Bombay Horse Artillery, against it from the 2nd line.

Nullahs and broken ground prevented the advance of Captain Abbott's cavalry, whom I placed under cover; and of Her Majesty's 14th Light Dragoons under Captain Thompson, on the right, who reinforced my left.

The enemy's cavalry, of whom the 5th Irregulars formed part, showed in force in position in our front along the road through the cantonments.

I reinforced my left, now near the dangerous ground on the enemy's right, with the 25th Bombay Native Infantry, and advanced across bad

ground, Her Majesty's 86th Regiment firing, whom I had thrown into skirmishing order, and took by storm, under a cannonade of the enemy's right battery, all the Morar cantonments in our front. The rebels retired at a gallop.

I brought forward the right shoulders of the 86th line of skirmishers, and, resting their right on the right bank of the Morar, swept the whole cantonments and occupied them.

Captain Abbott, whose horse was killed under him by a round shot, in the mean time had contrived to get across the nullahs further to the right, and, wheeling to his left, galloped through the cantonments, and joined in the pursuit of the enemy, who retired from their right.

But the delay in his advance, caused by the very difficult ground, prevented his arriving in time to cut off the retreat of the enemy across the bridge.

The rebels withdrew their batteries, crippled by the fire of Captain Lightfoot's, Lieutenants Strutt's and Harcourt's guns, as soon as they saw their left compromised by the successful advance of the 86th.

My left, which had been refused, conformed to the right, and changed position to the left, fronting the nullahs on the enemy's right, which it had now approached.

The advanced nullah and others in rear of it were lined with rebel sepoys, who gave no sign, until my left approached them, when they opened on it a very heavy fire, on which Major Rich, Her Majesty's 71st Highland Light Infantry, moved his skirmishers rapidly forward to dislodge them. Lieutenant Neave led with ardent courage the charge, and fell, when close to the nullah, mortally wounded, sincerely regretted by his brave regiment and his general.

The 71st very gallantly took the nullah and

others in rear by storm; Lieutenant Rose, 25th Bombay Native Infantry, afforded them useful co-operation by skilfully placing a party of his regiment so as to enfilade these dangerous entrenchments. The whole of the rebels in them were killed, after a desperate resistance, which cost the 71st, I regret to say, besides Lieutenant Neave, several brave soldiers killed and wounded; Serjeant M'Gill, killed; Serjeant Wilson, wounded dangerously; Corporal Leslie, killed; two privates killed and six wounded, of the whole of whom I make special mention. In the advanced nullah alone seventy rebels lay dead, belonging to Scindiah's faithless guards, and wearing English accoutrements and breast-plates, on which was engraved "1st Brigade Infantry."

Her Majesty's 71st Regiment proved on this, as well as on every other occasion, whilst under my orders, that they well maintain, by their courage and discipline, the historical renown of which they bear so many honoured records on their colours.

When a wing of the regiment was prostrated by sun-sickness after the action at Koonch, the only complaint I heard in the field hospitals from these gallant young soldiers was that they could not rise and fight.

The success of the day was completed by the destruction of the rebels in the nullahs, and a most successful pursuit of the rebels by Captain Thompson, with a wing of Her Majesty's 14th Light Dragoons. These rebels had been turned by Captain Abbott's advance from the ford of the river, across which and the bridge the main body had retreated. Captain Thompson caught them in the plains, before they could reach the hills to which they were hurrying, and made a great slaughter of them. I beg to mention specially Captain Thompson, Her Majesty's 14th Light Dragoons,

for the very good service which he did on this occasion.

In making special mention of Captain Lightfoot for his good services this day, I beg to state how very much indebted I am to the officers and men of his, the 1st or "Eagle," Troop Bombay Horse Artillery, for their excellent and gallant conduct throughout the campaign. In my actions, I made very liberal use of the troop, in pouring an unexpected or flank fire into the enemy. On all these occasions, the 1st Troop was worthy of its former fame, and proved that no arm of the service is more dangerous to its foes than fleet artillery.

I beg to make special mention of Brigadier-General Napier for the very important assistance which he afforded me in the action of the 16th of June.

I beg to bring to his Excellency's notice the good spirit and gallantry which the troops displayed in the rapid and successful operation against the Morar cantonments. Their march from Calpee was a very trying one. In consequence of the great heat in the tents by day, the men could not get the rest which they lost by marching at night to avoid sun.

Notwithstanding a long march to Bahadurpoor, the troops ceased their preparations for encamping, and marched, fasting, with the utmost alacrity and steadiness, against Morar, going five miles, and taking it in two hours, under a heavy and well-directed cannonade, and a resolute resistance on the left. The capture of Morar had good results. It was the first defeat which the combined forces of the Calpee and Gwalior rebels had sustained.

Morar, the Military Station, and an outwork of Gwalior, was an important strategical point. It gave me the command of the line of the Morar River, of the road to Agra, and enabled me to

communicate with Brigadier Smith to the left, and the Residency to the right.

The rebels were surprised by my rapid march from Calpee; they intended to make a determined stand at Morar, and had commenced storing it with supplies, which fell into our hands. They had not time to burn the houses, still standing since the mutiny, nor the temporary sheds prepared by Scindiah, all of which were turned to good account.

I got immediately into communication with Brigadier Smith at Kotah-ka-Serai, and reconnoitred Gwalior.

I have the honour to enclose Brigadier Smith's Report* of his operations from Kotah-ka-Serai. I beg fully to confirm his recommendation of the officers under his command, and to draw His Excellency's attention particularly to the great gallantry and devotion displayed by Her Majesty's 8th Hussars, in the brilliant charge which they made through the enemy's camp; of which one most important result was the death of the Ranee of Jhansi; who, although a lady, was the bravest and best military leader of the rebels. The enemy's guns, which the 8th Hussars brought back out of the rebel camp into their own, were the best proofs of how nobly they had fought and conquered.

Brigadier Smith having asked for reinforcements, I directed Lieutenant-Colonel Robertson to join him with the force detailed in the margin.†

My reconnoissance of Gwalior satisfied me that the information on which I had decided to attack it was good. If I had attacked it from Morar, I should have had to cross the plain between Morar

* No. 2, Enclosure, Brigadier Smith's report.

† 3 Troops 14th Light Dragoons, 4 Guns No. 4 Light Field Battery, 25th Bombay Native Infantry.

and Gwalior, under the fire of the fort, and of masked and formidable batteries established in strong houses and gardens on the banks of the old canal, and a dry river in front of the Phool Bagh Palace.

I could not leave Morar so close to Gwalior without adequate protection. The arrival of the troops which had been left to garrison Calpee, on the morning of the 18th of June, enabled me, leaving my incumbrances, to march from Morar on the afternoon of the same day, for Kotah-ka-Serai, with the force detailed in the margin,* leaving in Morar the force also detailed in the margin,† under Brigadier-General Napier, for its protection, the investment of Gwalior, and the pursuit of the enemy, when they retreated from it.

The march to Kotah-ka-Serai, about 20 miles, was very harassing; 100 men of Her Majesty's 86th Regiment alone were compelled by sun-sickness to fall out and go into dhoolies. These same men, the next day, unmindful of their illness, fell in with their companies, and took part in the assault of Gwalior, which corroborates what I said in a previous report, that the spirit of the soldiers often made them fight when they were too weak to march.

My column bivouacked on the left bank of the river Morar, and during the night I communicated

* 2 Troops 14th Light Dragoons, No. 18 Light Field Battery, Madras Sappers and Miners, Wing H.M's. 71st Highland Light Infantry, H.M's. 86th Regiment, Wing 5th Hydrabad Infantry, 2 18-pounders and 1 8-inch howitzer.

† 1st Troop Bombay Horse Artillery, 3 Troops 14th Light Dragoons, 3 Troops 3rd Light Cavalry, 50 1st Hydrabad Cavalry, 3rd Hydrabad Cavalry, 2 squadrons Meade's Horse, 21st Company Royal Engineers, Wing 3rd Bombay Europeans, 4 Companies 24th Bombay Native Infantry, 3 Guns Hydrabad Artillery.

with Brigadier Smith and Colonel Hicks, Commanding Artillery, Central India Field Force.

Brigadier Smith reported to me that, in consequence of the enemy occupying in great numbers the hills opposite Kotah-ka-Serai on the other side of the river Morar, and pressing on him, he had advanced from his position at Kotah-ka-Serai, and, following the road from that place to Gwalior, by the ford across the river, had attacked and driven the enemy from the hills on his right front, and occupied the road, which led through a pass about two miles in length, through the hills, and to the left or south side of a very deep and dry old canal, cut out of the rock, which led from the ford close by the left of the road through the pass, to the foot of the rock, or Fort of Gwalior.

The enemy retained possession of the hills to the left of the pass and canal.

To the left of the road and canal in the pass rose from a narrow plain a succession of slopes, intersected by ravines: a ridge ran along the top of the slopes, on which the enemy had placed a battery of 9-pounders. To protect the battery and position, the enemy had concentrated a numerous force of all arms on the ridge, as well as a large body of cavalry in rear of it.

About a mile and a half further back, and about the same distance from the left of the road, was stationed in a gorge of the hills a large body of the enemy's infantry, with guns. They guarded a road which branched off from the ford southwards through the hills to Gwalior.

Brigadier Smith's position in the hills was weak and cramped. His left and rear were threatened by the two bodies just described. The camp baggage and guns were in the pass, into which came shots from the enemy's battery on the ridge.

It was clear that the enemy must be driven

from both positions, the one on the ridge and the other in the gorge, before I advanced on Gwalior.

The enemy, by occupying positions on the hills so far from and unsupported by Gwalior, had exposed himself to be cut off. The impediment to my doing so was the deep canal, impracticable for cavalry and infantry: on this obstacle the enemy probably relied for protection. To remove it I directed the company of Madras Sappers and Miners to make a bridge some way to the left rear of our position, across the canal. The bridge or dam was to be ready by sunset. I made the plan to cross over this bridge during the night, with a force of all arms, get on the south road to Gwalior through the hills above-mentioned, place myself between Gwalior and the enemy's two positions, fall on them a little before daybreak, when Her Majesty's 86th and 95th Regiments, supported by the rest of Brigadier Smith's Brigade, were, concealed by the ravines, to attack their front and turn their left flank.

I beg to make special mention of Major the Honourable E. C. H. Massey, 95th Regiment; Captain Bolton, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, Rajpootana Field Force, and Lieutenant Harris, of the 3rd Troop, Bombay Horse Artillery, for the assistance which their intelligence and knowledge of the ground enabled them to give me in making the reconnoissance and plan

Lieutenant Haggard, Commissary of Ordnance, by my desire, had during the night moved the two 18-pounders and 8-inch howitzer from our bivouac up to the top of a steep height, which was to the right of the road and canal and opposite the ridge. I selected a point at the extremity of a spur of the height towards Gwalior as a position for these guns, from whence they commanded the plain below the entrance to the pass, and were

enabled to fire on the enemy's battery on the ridge.

The enemy's battery opened a fire on the siege pieces as they were being taken into position, wounding two draught elephants, and causing subsequently some casualties in the battery, after it had opened its fire under Lieutenant Haggard's orders.

The enemy set on fire with their guns some monster hayricks, which were close to the canal in the narrow plain, in order that our outposts might not be covered by them.

The carriage of the 8-inch howitzer had been so shaken by hundreds of miles' marching, that its charge was reduced a pound below the regulation, in order to save the carriage; this irregular charge rendered its fire much less certain. The want of sights on the 18-pounders affected the accuracy of their fire in field-firing.

Colonel Hicks suggested to me the withdrawal of the siege guns, as they did not appear to damage the enemy, whereas they had our range. I thought that it would be better that the battery should cease firing gradually, when the enemy would probably do the same, than that it should be withdrawn. This was done, and the enemy's battery ceased to fire.

Before the batteries had begun to diminish their firing, I had gone to our battery to inspect it, and to watch an advance of the enemy's infantry, in skirmishing order, from the ridge and a spur of it to the left, against our chain of outposts and left, which rested on the canal.

Soon afterwards a large body of troops was seen debouching from Gwalior; and my videttes reported that fresh guns were ascending the heights to reinforce the battery on the ridge, which was good news, as the more guns the rebels brought

up to the heights the more were we likely to take next morning.

I reinforced the sentries and pickets on our left, on the line of the canal, and ordered the troops in camp to be ready to turn out.

The enemy's skirmishers and my line guarding the canal became engaged. At this time I received an express from Sir Robert Hamilton, telling me that he had received information that the Sepoys and Valaitees had agreed to attack me to-day.

The enemy seemed inclined not to confine their advance to an affair of outposts, but to be determined to attack my left flank, which they knew was weak.

The Central India Field Force was the worse for last night's harassing march, and a bad bivouac on rock. The company of Madras Sappers and Miners, whose zeal and intelligence no hardships can abate, would have completed the bridge across the canal by sunset; and I anticipated the best results from availing myself of it for the purpose of cutting off during the night the enemy's numerous force of all arms on the hills.

I would, therefore, have preferred not engaging the enemy before the time determined on.

On the other hand, the position in the narrow pass was so false that it became necessary to free it from the risk of a serious attack, and to change the defensive for the offensive.

I therefore directed Brigadier Stuart, with Her Majesty's 86th Regiment, who were encamped between the pass and the river Morar, to move from my left rear, supported by the 25th Bombay Native Infantry, across the canal, crown the heights on the other side of it, and attack the enemy on their left flank, by which means they would mask the fire of the battery.

As a diversion in favour of Brigadier Stuart's attack, I directed Brigadier Smith to move Lieu-

tenant-Colonel Raines, with Her Majesty's 95th Regiment, from the left of my right front, across the canal, in skirmishing order, over the shoulder of the hill, on which was the rebel's battery, against the enemy's left flank. This oblique movement, and the lay of the ground, prevented the 95th suffering seriously from the guns of the battery.

I further directed Brigadier Smith to move up the 10th Bombay Native Infantry, from the right of my right front across the canal, to support the advance of the 95th and to cover my right.

I ordered up also the 3rd Troop Bombay Horse Artillery to the entrance of the pass towards Gwalior, supported by a squadron of Her Majesty's 8th Hussars.

I disposed the rest of my force in support of the attacking columns, and for the defence of the camp from the rear.

Brigadier Smith, crossing the canal, ascended steadily, with Her Majesty's 86th Regiment, under Lieutenant-Colonel Lowth, the heights. The enemy, taken in flank, retired rapidly from the attack of our left flank towards the battery. The skirmishers of the 86th with their usual ardour, pressed the rebel infantry so hard that they did not make a stand even under their guns, but retreated across the entrenchment, in the rear of which they were in position. The gallant skirmishers gave them no time to rally in the battery, but dashing, with a cheer, at the parapet, crossed it, and took the guns which defended the ridge, three excellent English 9-pounders.

The 86th, leaving a party with the captured guns, passed on after the enemy's cavalry and infantry, who fled, part towards Gwalior, part to the hills to the south.

Lieutenant-Colonel Raines, coming up with a wing of the 95th to the entrenchments, with good

judgment turned the captured guns on the enemy's cavalry and infantry, which he saw in detached bodies in the plain below at a distance of 1,000 yards, as well as on the body which had retired to our left.

Lieutenant-Colonel Raines placed Lieutenant Brockman of the 86th, with some men of his regiment, in command of one gun; and Lieutenant Budgen and Lieutenant and Adjutant Sexton, of the 95th, with men of their regiment, who had been instructed in the gun exercise, in command of the two other guns. These guns, thus manned by infantry, made excellent practice; and, although sometimes short, the shot ricocheted amongst the enemy. Four rebel batteries in front of Gwalior now opened a hot fire of shot and shell on our advanced lines.

Lieutenant-Colonel Raines reports that Lieutenant Reid, 10th Bombay Native Infantry, rendered him great assistance in firing, and pointing the enemy's artillery.

The 10th Bombay Native Infantry, under the command of Lieutenant Roome, crossed the pass and the canal, and, passing by the hay stacks, which were now one burning mass, and moving up, as ordered, in support of the 95th, and in protection of my right, found himself exposed to a fire of artillery and musketry, from the heights on the enemy's extreme left. Advancing with half of his regiment in skirmishing order, and leaving the remainder in support, he cleared the two nearest heights of the rebel infantry, and, charging gallantly, took two brass field pieces and three mortars, which were in a plain at the foot of the second height.

My troops were now in possession of the highest range of heights to the east of Gwalior, which we saw at our feet. The sight was interesting. To

our right was the handsome palace of the Phool Bagh with its gardens, and the old city, surmounted by the fort, remarkable for its ancient architecture, with lines of extensive fortifications round the high and precipitous rock of Gwalior. To our left lay the Lushker or new city, with its spacious houses half hidden by trees

The ground corresponded exactly with the accounts of it which I had collected; the slopes descended gradually towards Gwalior; the lowest one commanding the grand parade of the Lushker, which was almost out of fire of the fort, and afforded an entrance into the city.

I felt convinced that I could take Gwalior before sun-set.

I determined to make a general advance against all the positions which the enemy occupied for the defence of Gwalior, extending from beyond the palace of the Phool Bagh on their right, to the extensive barracks on the left of the grand parade of the Lushker, and then take the Lushker by assault.

For this purpose, I ordered the 3rd Troop Bombay Horse Artillery, with a squadron of the 8th Hussars, to follow the road which led out of the pass, and advance, covering my extreme right, parallel with the troops attacking Gwalior.

Lieutenant-Colonel Owen, with the 1st Bombay Lancers, had been moved to the heights to cover the captured guns: the rapidity and dexterity with which they got over very difficult ground does the regiment and their commander much credit. I now ordered them to descend the heights to the rear, get into the road which led through the hills to the south, and occupy the entrance to it, which led to the grand parade, for the purpose of assisting in the attack of that important point and of the Lushker.

I left a sufficient force of all arms for the protection of my camp which was exposed.

I had some time before ordered up No. 4 Light Field Battery, with two troops of Her Majesty's 14th Light Dragoons, to the heights, to cover my advanced line, and to answer the enemy's batteries in position in front of Gwalior. The hilly and difficult nature of the ground, particularly the deep canal which the guns had to traverse, prevented their arrival.

The advanced line was irregular, as it followed the formation of the hills. The 86th formed the left which was in advance; the 95th, the right, was refused.

The left of the 86th who pursued, across a deep ravine, to the range of hills to the south, the body of the enemy who retreated to the left, had returned, and rested their left on a hamlet situate on the crest of the range which commanded Gwalior. The enemy immediately brought a battery of two 18-pounders in front of the grand parade to bear on the hamlet, and, firing from a great elevation, sent round shot into it in rapid succession and with accurate aim.

Skirmishers of the 86th had descended the hill towards the barracks, and were advancing against the enemy, who had made a stand in houses amongst trees at the foot of the hill. Lieutenant-Colonel Raines with good judgment detached Captain Smith's Company of the 95th in support of them.

I moved the 86th from the hamlet lower down the hill, extending them at large intervals from the left to the right. This new position of the 86th rendered the fire of the 18-pounders harmless, and gave more support to the skirmishers, who soon gave a good account of the enemy in the houses.

In front of and between the two hills occupied by the 86th and the 95th, was the last slope, a spur of the hill, on which were the 86th, commanding the rows of barracks and the grand parade of the Lushker, to which the enemy, pressed by our advance, had now withdrawn the two 18-pounders.

I occupied the left of this slope with a wing of the 25th Bombay Native Infantry, which I brought up from the second line, leaving the other wing in support. I moved a party of the 95th down to the right of the slope under Major Vialls, who judiciously took possession of a strong powder magazine, surrounded by a wall at the further end of it.

Lieutenant Roome, with the 10th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry, on the right, after he had captured the guns and field pieces, took with much spirit a strong building, used as an Arsenal, on his right, from which the enemy had poured a galling fire on his regiment, and occupied a trench at the bottom of the hill on which was the Arsenal, from which the 10th kept up a heavy fire on the enemy, who had retreated to a position in front of Gwalior.

Lieutenant-Colonel Raines, leaving a company of the 95th to guard the captured guns, which kept up an effective fire on the enemy, joined with the rest of his regiment, and reinforced Major Vialls on the lowest slope.

Lieutenant-Colonel Raines perceived a large body of the enemy's cavalry in the vicinity of the two 18-pounders, now placed in battery, who, he believed, were posted there for the purpose of making a dash at the British troops, should they attempt to take the guns. He therefore halted, and waited for orders and reinforcements, placing two companies of the 95th in skirmishing order, lying down along the crest of the hill, a part of the 10th Bombay Native Infantry being in rear as supports.

The enemy now took courage to come out, and fired the 18-pounders with grape and canister at our position, on which Lieutenant-Colonel Raines detached some skirmishers of the 95th to covered ground to his front, who kept up with their Enfields such an effective fire on the 18-pounders and the cavalry, that, after firing eight rounds, the enemy was obliged to cease firing, and retire behind the buildings of the grand parade.

Lieutenant Knatchbull, and seven or eight men of No. 1 Company of the 95th Regiment, dragged a small howitzer and its tumbril, captured by the 10th Bombay Native Infantry, up the slope, and opened fire with it on the enemy behind the buildings.

The officer commanding No. 4 Light Field Battery, by following the road through the pass beyond its entrance, had found a passage, a very difficult one, across the canal; but on taking them up a bridle-road, which led to the heights, a gun upset, and delayed very inopportunely the arrival of this artillery on the heights. Lieutenant Goldsworthy, of Her Majesty's 8th Hussars, who acted as my Aide-de-Camp during the day, and whose activity and intelligence were most useful to me, at last brought up one 9-pounder to the heights.

The enemy were firing with much vivacity, but little effect, from the batteries on the right, and the captured guns were answering them.

Large bodies of the enemy's infantry and cavalry were marching out of Gwalior, by all its issues, and moving towards us, but not in order, or with resolution, as if to attack, or take up a position of defence.

Besides storming the grand parade, from which I could enter the Lushker, and pass by the main street to Scindiah's palace, I directed Brigadier Smith, with No. 3 Bombay Troop Horse Artillery and a squadron of Her Majesty's 14th

Light Dragoons, to be ready to attack the enemy's positions at the Phool Bagh and beyond it. This attack protected the right of the troops attacking the grand parade, and turned at the same time the enemy's left.

The 1st Bombay Lancers were to debouch from the entrance of the road on which I had placed them, charge the enemy on the grand parade, and assist the 95th in taking it.

The 10th Bombay Native Infantry were to support these regiments.

One 9-pounder, the only piece of artillery which, on account of the ground, had been able to reach the heights, was to cover from the lowest slope the advance of the 1st Lancers and of the 95th, and to clear the grand parade.

The 86th were to remain in their position on the left of the heights, cover my left, and, if necessary, assist the camp.

One wing of the 25th Bombay Native Infantry was to attack the barracks and cover the left of the 95th attacking the grand parade. The other was to be in support on the slopes.

Two troops of the 14th Light Dragoons were in support on the lower slopes.

All being ready, I gave the word for the general attack of Gwalior.

I had placed the 9 pounder in position, opposite the two 18-pounders. I directed it to be fired with shrapnel at the enemy, who were attempting to load them. The shrapnel, a remarkable one, burst just over the 18-pounders into about twenty pieces, killed and disabled some of the gunners, and put the rest to flight. Parties of the enemy's cavalry and infantry on the grand parade began to retire.

An animated war scene ensued.

The 1st Lancers, under Lieutenant-Colonel Owen, the 1st squadron led by Lieutenant Heath,

that in support by Captain Loch, issuing from the road, charged most gallantly, in sight of the British troops descending the slopes of the heights of Gwalior into the grand parade, and, clearing all the right of it, pursued, carried away by their ardour, the enemy's infantry into the Lushker, Captain Loch leading and Lieutenant Heath supporting this second charge, in which, I much regret to say, fell in the streets, shot through the heart, Lieutenant Mills of the 1st Lancers, bravely leading his men; a very promising and popular young officer; Captain Loch in the pursuit cut down the rebel who shot him.

Lieutenant-Colonel Raines, with two companies of the 95th, charged down the slope with his usual spirit, and took the two 18 pounders and two small mortars, on the grand parade.

After going down the slope, and pointing out to Brigadier Smith the position which he was to attack, I joined Lieutenant-Colonel Raines on the grand parade, and went with him against the town, with the intention of forcing our way, if necessary, to the palace, the possession of which would give us the Lushker. As I did not know whether the enemy might not, as at Jhansi, defend the streets and houses, I directed Lieutenant-Colonel Raines to form four companies of his regiment for street-fighting, and to leave the remainder of them in reserve on the grand parade.

Lieutenant Roome, with the 10th Bombay Native Infantry, on the general advance being ordered, moved to the front, skirmishing through the buildings to the right of the grand parade, and killed many of the enemy who stood there: those who escaped were afterwads cut up by the 1st Bombay Lancers.

The fort kept up a constant fire during our advance, but, as I foresaw, our position masked us from it.

Shortly after entering the Lushker we met the 1st Lancers returning with Lieutenant Mills just killed, Lieutenant-Colonel Owen not thinking it advisable that his regiment as cavalry should be involved in street-fighting, with the large number of the enemy, who were in the town.

The enemy's cavalry and infantry retreated before us through the town so rapidly that we could not even get a sight of them, although we advanced by more streets than one with the view to cut them off. The rebel cavalry, as usual, availing themselves of their horses, headed the retreat, instead of covering it. After marching for more than a mile through the streets, we reached Scindiah's palace.

I detached patrols in every direction to clear the streets; before sun set, the whole of the Lushker, or new city, was completely in our hands. I also directed the old town and fort to be occupied immediately; Scindiah's agent, who made his appearance on our entering the palace, having informed me that the enemy had evacuated the fort.

I appointed Lieutenant-Colonel Robertson to be commandant of Gwalior, and to occupy it with his regiment.

Brigadier Smith got into action with the enemy near the palace of the Phool Bagh, which he took, killing numbers of the enemy. He then pursued a large body of the enemy who were retiring round the rock of Gwalior towards the residency, covering their retreat with horse-artillery guns. After a stout resistance, which did credit to the enemy's artillery, Brigadier Smith, who did good service on this occasion, as well as throughout the day, captured the guns. and killed numbers of the retreating rebels. Brigadier Smith speaks very highly of the steadiness with which Her Majesty's 14th Light Dragoons, escorting the 3rd Troop

Bombay Horse Artillery, stood the enemy's artillery fire, shot and shell, and of the ardour with which they afterwards fell on the guns and the retreating enemy.

Brigadier Smith. who was directed by me to pursue with all his vigour the enemy retreating by the residency, inflicted much loss on them and captured more guns; he continued the pursuit until long after night, and until his men and horses were unable to move on.

The officer, directed to occupy the old city and fort of Gwalior, reported that the enemy still held the fort, and had fired on him when he approached it.

The information therefore of Scindiah's agent that the fort was evacuated was incorrect.

As it was now night, I directed the fort to be invested as closely as possible from the old city, and the Lushker; and the officer commanding the cavalry at the Phool Bagh, to complete the rest of the investment.

The next morning, the enemy again fired from the fort on the troops. Lieutenant Rose, 25th Bombay Native Infantry, Lieutenant Waller and a party of the 25th under his orders, with some of Scindiah's Police, burst open the main gate-way of the fort, and, surprising the other gates before the garrison, a party of fanatical artillerymen, mussulmans, could shut them, reached an arch-way on which the rebels brought a gun to bear. Lieutenant Rose and his party got through the arch-way unscathed by the fire of the guns, and then engaged in a desperate and hand to hand combat with the rebels, who defended the narrow street leading into the fort. But the determined gallantry of Lieutenant Rose, and of the soldiers of the 25th, aided by Lieutenant Waller, who climbed with a few of his men on the roof of a house and shot the gunners, carried all before them; they took the

fort, and killed every man in it. But the gallant leader, Lieutenant Rose, who has been twice specially mentioned by me for good and gallant conduct, fell in the fort, mortally wounded, closing his early career by taking the fort of Gwalior by force of arms.

Tantia Topee's character is a singular anomaly; he gives proof of great moral courage in undertaking the execution of the daring and important plans which he forms, but his nerve fails him in the combat which is to decide their success. Thus he planned the successful conspiracy to overthrow Scindiah's power. But, as at Koonch and the Betwa, his flight was too early to be excusable, and too precipitate to be dignified.

Abandoning the defence of Gwalior, whilst his troops were still fighting, Tantia Topee, with a considerable body of cavalry and infantry, attempted to retreat southwards by the road from Gwalior to Puniar and Goonah; but, learning that Puniar was occupied by Major Orr's force, he went to the residency, where the rest of the rebel army joined him in their retreat from Gwalior.

The residency was to have been occupied by Colonel Riddell, but reports from that officer showed that the difficulty of crossing the ford across the river Chumbul, at Dhalpoor, where he had arrived on his road from Agra to Gwalior, rendered it impossible that his force could reach the residency in time to invest Gwalior; a part of his force, two squadrons of Meade's Horse, arrived at Morar the day I left it for Kotah-ka-Serai, as an escort to Scindiah. I left the two squadrons there to reinforce Brigadier-General Napier for the defence of Morar, and the pursuit. Captain Meade volunteered to accompany me as acting Aide-de-Camp; his zeal and knowledge of the country rendered him of great use to me during the operation.

I sent an express to Brigadier-General Napier, at the Morar Cantonments, requesting him to pursue the enemy as far, and as closely, as he could. The enclosed report* from that officer shows how gallantly and successfully he and his troops carried out that very important service. Twenty-five pieces of artillery were the fruits of his most able pursuit and the total dispersion of the enemy.

I wrote to Sir Robert Hamilton, informing him of the capture of Gwalior, and took the liberty to suggest, with the expressions of my sincere respect and esteem for the Prince of Gwalior, that the sooner his Highness returned to his capital the better.

The next morning his Highness arrived at Gwalior with Sir Robert Hamilton, Major Macpherson, and his retinue. I received Scindiah with every possible mark of respect, and, accompanied by all the superior officers of the forces, whose duties allowed them to be present, and all my personal and divisional staff, had the honour of escorting his Highness to his palace in the Lushker, with a squadron of Her Majesty's 8th Hussars, and another of Her Majesty's 14th Light Dragoons, most honourable representatives of my force. Our road lay through the long and handsome street which leads from the grand parade to the palace, which was lined by crowds of inhabitants who greeted Scindiah with enthusiastic acclamations.

The British officers and soldiers, as well as myself, were rejoiced to see that, in restoring to his rights the brave and faithful ally of our Government and country, we had also given back to his people a ruler who to all appearance had won their affections.

Scindiah is not a man of words, or professions; but it is due to him to say that he has been un-

* No. 3, Enclosure, Brigadier General Napier's Report.

ceasing in his endeavours to prove how deep his gratitude is to the Supreme Government of India for their most prompt, energetic, and successful efforts in his favour, and to the troops who executed their orders in this respect. His Highness is always asking how he can prove those feelings to the troops. To a communication that his Highness wished to present the forces with six months' batta, I replied that I was extremely obliged to his Highness, but that it was quite impossible that we could accept pecuniary remuneration from a foreign prince; that we had only performed a grateful duty, and were abundantly rewarded by having been useful to a prince, who had so bravely and so truly stood by our Government, and their cause. His Highness, afterwards, expressed the wish to give a medal for Gwalior to the troops engaged. I beg, without dilating on this matter, to leave it in the hands of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, merely observing that my only wish is, that the officers and men should, if it be deemed right, have the permission to wear the medal; and that as regards myself, I would most willingly give up all claim to the decoration, if, for the sake of precedent, or any other cause, my doing so would facilitate their obtaining it.

I have the honour to enclose :

1. A return of the casualties in the operations before Gwalior.*

2. A list of officers and soldiers specially mentioned, and mentioned, besides those specially mentioned in my report, for their conduct on the same occasion.†

3. A return of the ordnance‡ captured before and in Gwalior on the 19th inst.

* No. 4 Enclosure. Return of casualties.
† No. 5 Enclosure. List of mentions.
‡ No. 6 Enclosure. Return of ordnauce.

I venture to recommend most earnestly all the troops engaged in the Gwalior operations, the Central India field force, as well as Brigadier Smith's brigade of the Rajpootana field force, to his Lordship's most favourable consideration. It is not for me to describe the importance of the service which they performed. I am convinced that is fully and generously appreciated by the exalted authorities, whose high attributions and experience constitute them the judges of what would have been the state of India, if Gwalior had remained for any length of time, or, worse still, permanently, in the hands of the rebels.

But, as the commander of the troops engaged, it is my duty to say that, although a most arduous campaign had impaired the health and strength of every man of my force, their discipline, devotion, and courage remained unvarying and unshaken, enabling them to make a very rapid march in summer heat to Gwalior, fight and gain two actions on the road, one at the Morar cantonments, the other at Kotah-ka-Serai; arrive at their posts, from great distances and by bad roads, before Gwalior, before the day appointed, the 19th of June; and, on that same day, carry by assault all the enemy's positions on strong heights, and in most difficult ground, taking one battery after another, 27 pieces of artillery in the action, 25 in the pursuit, besides the guns in the fort; the old city, the new city, and finally the rock of Gwalior, held to be one of the most important and strongest fortresses in India.

I marched on the 6th of June from Calpee for Gwalior, and, on the 19th of the same month, the Gwalior States were restored to their prince.

His Lordship having been pleased to permit me on account of my health to give over the command

to Brigadier-General Napier, I did so on the 29th of June.

I have, &c.,
HUGH ROSE, Major-General,
Commanding Field Forces South of the Nerbudda.

No. 25.

Brigadier-General Napier, C.B., Commanding 2nd Brigade, Central India Field Force, to the Assistant-Adjutant-General, Central India Field Force.

SIR, *Camp, Morar, June* 18, 1858.

ON the 16th instant, the 2nd Brigade, composed as per margin,* when in sight of the cantonments of Morar, was ordered by the Major-General commanding the Central India Field Force, to advance in echelon, from the right, in support of the left of the 1st Brigade.

The force was disposed as follows:—No. 18 Light Field Battery on the right, supported by Johnstone's Hyderabad Horse; in the centre, the Madras Sappers and Miners, and wing of Her

* 1st troop Horse Artillery, 4 European officers, 85 non-commissioned officers, rank and file, in the 1st Brigade; No. 18 Light Field Battery, 1 European Officer, 49 non-commissioned officers, rank and file, in the 1st Brigade; 14th Light Dragoons, 10 European officers, 259 non-commissioned officers, rank and file; 3rd Light Cavalry, 7 European officers, 6 native officers, 136 non-commissioned officers, rank and file, on rear guard; Madras Sappers and Miners, 1 European officer, 2 native officers, 42 non-commissioned officers, rank and file; 71st Highlanders, 14 officers, 381 non-commissioned officers, rank and file; Hydrabad Cavalry, 1 European officer, 100 non-commissioned officers, rank and file; Hydrabad Infantry, on rear guard; Hydrabad Artillery, on rear guard; Tewana Horse, 1 native officer, 20 non-commissioned officers, rank and file. Total, 38 European officers, 9 native officers, 1,072 non-commissioned officers, rank and file.

Majesty's 71st Highland Light Infantry; while on the left was a wing of Her Majesty's 14th Light Dragoons.

On approaching the right of the cantonment, the enemy opened upon us from six guns, and I directed Lieutenant Harcourt, commanding No. 18 Light Field Battery, to engage them, an order which he had barely received when he was summoned to join the 1st Brigade.

My brigade, being then reduced to the wing of Her Majesty's 71st Highland Light Infantry, the right wing of Her Majesty's 14th Light Dragoons, Madras Sappers and Miners, and 100 horse of the Hydrabad Contingent, continued to advance on the enemy, who were retreating in large numbers towards their right rear. At one moment there appeared a favourable opportunity to charge them with cavalry, but the deliberation with which they moved led me to suspect that they were assured that they were protected by the ground in front of them, and I sent my Brigade-Major, Lieutenant Maclachlin, and some Tewana Sowars to examine it. The result showed that the ground was completely intersected with ravines, lined with the enemy's infantry. I therefore directed Colonel Campbell, commanding the wing of the 71st Regiment, to throw it forward in skirmishing order, supported by the 14th Light Dragoons, which was executed with great spirit by Major Rich on the right, who cleared the ravines on his front, leaving them filled with the enemy's dead, and relieving the Horse Artillery from much annoyance from their musketry.

I regret to say that this service was not performed without the loss of a very promising young officer of Her Majesty's 71st, Lieutenant Neave, who was shot whilst gallantly leading his men to the ravines.

Colonel Campbell took two companies of the

71st under Lieutenant Scott and cleared some ravines on his left and front, killing every man of the enemy that held them; after which he was directed to clear the top of a hill, where a party of rebels held a temple and some strong ground. This duty was thoroughly effected, and 30 of the enemy left dead on the hill.

Whilst this was going on, a troop of Her Majesty's 14th Light Dragoons passed round the base of the hill, and cut up all the enemy who attempted to escape from it.

The protection of the left of the force and the rear being placed under my especial charge by the Major-General, I moved the remainder of the 14th Dragoons, and Johnstone's Hydrabad Horse towards the left to cover the rear, and to intercept the enemy's cavalry, who showed some disposition to move in that direction; but, on observing our cavalry, they rapidly disappeared through the hills to the south of Gwalior.

The front being now quite clear of the enemy, I withdrew my brigade to the shelter of the cantonments, leaving, by the Major-General's order, the Hydrabad Cavalry to watch the flank and rear until the whole of the baggage should come up. Towards sunset I withdrew them to a village on the left of the cantonments, where they were quartered for the night.

The conduct of the whole of the troops under my command was excellent. Their perfect steadiness while under the fire of the enemy's batteries, and the gallantry with which they advanced to clear the ravines, were deserving of the Major-General's warm commendation.

The 71st dashed into the ravines and encountered the enemy hand to hand; the nature of the wounds received was evidence of the desperate resistance made by the rebels, who were almost entirely composed of Scindiah's mutinous Sepoys.

I beg particularly to recommend to the Major-General's notice Colonel Campbell, commanding Her Majesty's 71st, for the soldier-like way in which his regiment was brought into action; also Major Rich, Her Majesty's 71st, for the spirited manner in which he cleared the ravines in his front; also Lieutenant Scott, 71st, commanding the party which scoured the ravines on the left, and cleared the hill occupied by the enemy, which was of considerable height and difficult of access. The enemy held a very strong position on the top of the hill in the temple, with rocks and broken ground to its rear. Also Major Scudamore, commanding the right wing of Her Majesty's 14th Dragoons, which was skilfully handled and ready for every call for its services. His skirmishers attacked and destroyed many of the enemy in the ravines.

Lieutenant Gowan, with his troop, most efficiently cut off the enemy's retreat from the hill, and destroyed many of them.

Lieutenant Gordon, of the Madras Sappers, kept pace with the 71st, and joined in the attack on the ravines.

Also Lieutenant Johnstone and the Hydrabad Cavalry, whose conduct gave me very great satisfaction; they continued exposed to the fierce heat of the day, without food or shelter, for many hours after the rest of the troops had withdrawn to the cantonments.

The attention of the medical officers to the wounded was, as I have always seen it, most exemplary.

I beg particularly to recommend to the Major-General my Acting Brigade Major, Lieutenant Maclachlin, Adjutant of the Bombay Artillery, whose services were placed at my disposal. His activity, zeal, and intelligence have assured me that he is a most valuable officer.

Also Lieutenant Bonus, of the Engineers, Acting Assistant Quartermaster-General of the 2nd Brigade, who rendered most zealous and efficient assistance.

The 1st Troop Horse Artillery and No. 18 Light Field Battery having been withdrawn from my brigade early in the day, I am unable to say anything in regard to their services, which were rendered under the Major-General's own observation.

Jemadar Ishan Khan, with 20 Sowars of Tewana Horse, made himself very useful to me.

I beg to enclose a return of killed and wounded.

I have, &c.,

R. NAPIER, Brigadier-General,
Commanding 2nd Brigade, Central India Field Force.

No. 26.

Brigadier M. Smith.

Camp before Gwalior,
June, 25th 1858.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of Major-General Roberts, commanding Rajpootana Field Force, that on the morning of the 17th instant I marched, by Major-General Sir H. Rose's order, from Antree through the pass to Kotah-ka-Serai, which lies between three and four miles south-east of Gwalior.

I had reconnoitred the pass the evening before, and occupied the difficult points by strong pickets and posts, so that, had there been any enemy, I should have been prepared.

I met with no opposition whatever, and reached Kotah-ka-Serai at $7\frac{1}{2}$ A.M. Upon my arrival I saw the enemy occupying the heights in front, and between me and Gwalior.

I had orders from Sir Hugh Rose to halt at

Kotah-ka-Serai and communicate with him, but, as the enemy appeared determined to attack me, and being also hampered with a large quantity of baggage, and Kotah-ka-Serai not being a secure position, I thought it best to take the initiative. I therefore collected my baggage in and near the fort of Kotah-ka-Serai, placing it under a troop of Her Majesty's 8th Hussars, and a squadron of Lancers, and as strong a guard of infantry as I could afford. I reconnoitred the ground in front, and found it to be most difficult, intersected with nullahs and impracticable for cavalry. About 1,500 yards from Kotah-ka-Serai, their guns were in position, and their line ran all under the hills across the road to Gwalior.

This I ascertained by advancing with my reconnoitring party to within about 400 or 500 yards, when they opened so heavy a fire upon us that we were obliged to retire, not, however, before I had made myself acquainted with the nature of the ground, and thus enabled myself to avoid being entangled in the nullahs above-mentioned.

I advanced the Horse Artillery, and soon silenced their guns; after three or four rounds they began to retire, and I sent my infantry across the broken ground, giving the command of that branch to Lieutenant-Colonel Raines, commanding Her Majesty's 95th (the senior infantry officer present) with orders to follow up the enemy as far as he thought advisable. I have called upon Lieutenant-Colonel Raines to furnish me with a report, which I enclose, as I consider it gives a detailed and accurate account of the proceedings of the infantry part of the force, from the time I gave him the order to advance up, to the time of occupying the heights above Gwalior. I have only to add that I cannot speak too highly of the steady and soldierlike conduct of both officers and men of the

10th Native Infantry, who have given me the most prompt and ready assistance upon all occasions, and of Officers and men of the 95th Regiment, who, though exhausted from fatigue and want of food, stormed the heights under a burning sun and a heavy fire.

In consequence of threatening movements of the enemy, as well as the unprotected position of the baggage, I was obliged to send back (to reinforce the troops already left at Kotah-ka-Serai) one troop of Her Majesty's 8th Hussars, one division Horse Artillery, and two companies 10th Native Infantry.

From the nature of the ground, already described, I was unable for some time to bring my cavalry into action, and merely retained them as support and escort to the Troop Horse Artillery under Lieutenant-Colonel Blake, but having advanced to the head of the pass, partially occupied the heights above the plain near the Phool Bagh, and placed infantry to guard the entrance of the defile, and protect a retreat, I thought I might venture to advance with a squadron of the 8th Hussars, and the two divisions of horse artillery remaining at my disposal, and one troop of the 1st Lancers, sending back for the remaining troop of the 1st Lancers as a support.

I then ordered the squadron of Hussars to charge to the front which they did most gallantly, passing right through the enemy's camp carrying everything before them.

Upon the return of the squadron both officers and men were so completely exhausted and prostrated from heat, fatigue, and great exertion they could scarcely sit on their saddles, and were for the moment incapable of further exertion. This was a critical moment as the enemy were collecting both on the front and flanks, but the 95th had arrived near the guns, and the 8th Hussars,

in spite of their fatigue, formed to their front in line; and in order to show a greater front I formed them in single ranks. In the mean time the remaining troop of the 1st Lancers had arrived to support the second line. I then retired the Cavalry by alternate troops, protected by the artillery, during which movement both arms showed the greatest steadiness, and entered the ravines, under the protection of the infantry posted there. I then took up a position for the night on the heights, sending for my baggage, and placing it in tolerable security, in a sort of amphitheatre formed by a portion of the hills we occupied. I guarded both ends of the defile with strong pickets of infantry, in strong positions formed by the ground, and also threw out strong pickets both cavalry and infantry towards the heights on our right; the left of our position was defended against any sudden assaults by a steep bank and a canal.

Having now finished my first day's proceedings, I have only to add the names of some officers, who gave me the most valuable assistance:

Lieutenant-Colonel Hicks, commanding details, who was most energetic and always in the front, both in reconnoitring and in the charge, and it was at his suggestion that I ordered the charge of the squadron of the 8th Hussars through the enemy's camp, which, although venturous, succeeded well with the enemy we had to deal with:

Captain Sir John Hill, acting as my Brigade-Major, who in spite of the intense heat and great fatigue, was always at my side, ready to give me assistance and carry out my instructions; also Captain Bolton, Acting Quartermaster-General to the Brigade, who, in addition to the performance of his own peculiar duties, which, under the circumstances, were arduous and trying in the ex-

treme, gave me most efficient assistance. Lieutenant Williams, Sub-Assistant Commissary-General attached to the brigade, who is always most active, energetic and indefatigable in the discharge of his duties, but, on this occasion, when the obtaining of any supplies was most difficult, in fact next to impossible, he never spared himself in endeavouring to overcome difficulties:

Captain McMullin, 23rd Bengal Infantry, who volunteered to act as my Aide-de-Camp and gave me most valuable and efficient assistance:

Cornet Goldsworthy, Her Majesty's 8th Hussars, who also acted as my Aide-de-Camp, gave me most valuable assistance in carrying my orders under a burning sun, and over very difficult ground, and once at a most critical moment, viz., when I required cavalry support upon the return of the squadron of Her Majesty's 8th Hussars from their charge.

I have, &c.,
M. W. SMITH, Brigadier, Commanding
Brigade Rajpootana Field Force.

P.S.—I am much indebted to officers commanding regiments, for their services to me during the day.

No. 27.

Extracts from Notes received from Brigadier Smith, subsequent to the receipt of his Report, dated June 25, *detailing the operations of his Brigade on June* 17, 1858.

"Two companies of the 10th Native Infantry advanced with the two companies of the 95th Regiment, to attack the enemy's entrenchments on the 17th June."

"Colonel De Salis wishes to mention the zeal and intelligence evinced by Major Chetwode when

in command of a detached portion of the 8th Hussars on the June."

"Lieutenant Jenkins, 8th Hussars, was also employed by me in conveying orders to bring up supports, which he executed to my satisfaction."

"While the infantry skirmishers were feeling their way through the pass leading to Gwalior, their progress was checked for a time by the fire of two or three guns which the enemy had brought into the pass. Lieutenant-Colonel Blake therefore proposed taking a division of his guns into the heights on our right, which was accordingly done, and the result was most successful; by firing at low elevations, round shot and shrapnel were dropped on the enemy's guns near, obliging them to retire precipitately to another position, and by thus advancing and coming into action on every occasion of their making a stand, they were at length fairly driven out of the pass, which was then made clear for the advance of our force."

No. 28.

Lieutenant-Colonel Hicks, Artillery, Commanding Field Force from Jhansi, to Brigadier Smith, Commanding Rajpootana Field Force.

Camp, Morar, near Gwalior, June 25, 1858.

SIR,

AS commanding the field force from Jhansi in conjunction with your division, I have the honour to bring to your notice the good service done by the troops which you did me the honour to place under my command on the evening of the 17th, on my personal report to you that a body of the

enemy were collected at the gorge of the pass leading to the plain in the direction of the Phool Bagh.

2. Captain Foster and Lieutenant Maurice, with a company of the 95th Regiment, crowned the hill on each side, and with a shout opened fire: the horsemen immediately broke from under the hill: the Hussars, led by myself and Captain Heneage, charged with one squadron, overcame and slew numbers, captured two guns, and continued the charge right through the Phool Bagh Cantonment, leaving bungalows and camp equipage in our possession.

3. But we had advanced too far without any support, and on its arrival it was I believe reported that the Hussars were not fit for a second immediate attack. Captain Heneage was certainly quite black in the face and unable to speak, although on his horse; it was a gallant charge, and I am sure you will with pleasure report to the Major-General commanding Central India Field Force, the soldier-like conduct and good service done by Heneage, Foster and Maurice with their men.

4. Since the capture of Gwalior it is well known that in this charge the Queen of Jhansi, disguised as a man, was killed by a Hussar, and the tree is shown where she was burnt.

I have, &c.,

THOMAS W. HICKS, Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Artillery, Central India Field Force, late Commanding Field Force from Jhansi.

No. 29.

Lieutenant-Colonel Raines, Her Majesty's 95th Regiment, commanding the Infantry, to Brigadier Smith, commanding the column of the assault on the enemy's entrenched position before Kotah-ka-Serai, and subsequent capture of the heights in rear, near Gwalior.

Camp before Gwalior,

SIR, *June* 18, 1858.

AGREEABLY to your order, received about 8 o'clock A.M., on the banks of the stream, near Kotah-ka-Serai, I proceeded with two companies of the 95th Regiment in skirmishing order to attack the rebel entrenchments with supports, and the 10th Regiment Native Infantry in echelon as a reserve. On nearing their breast-work they opened a brisk fire of musketry on both corps along the line, accompanied with round shot and shell as fast as they could load their guns. Seeing our approach many of them commenced to retire from their left, when the skirmishers from the 95th opened fire on them.

When within 50 yards of their works, I ordered the skirmishers to advance at the double, and charge, and on reaching their works I discovered their infantry retiring up the ravines towards the left and right, and taking away the guns to our left. Here we were stopped by a deep ditch with 4 feet of water; and the banks were so steep that it was with difficulty that the men got over in single file, and, by the time that the skirmishers had ascended the opposite bank, the entrenchment was completely abandoned, but we still found a small body, evidently their rear, extended, firing and retiring through the ravines and up the hills in disorder. The skirmishers with the greatest eagerness pushed on, and succeeded in shooting several of them.

On gaining the heights in rear of the encampment, during which time a Company of the 95th had swept round the base of the hill to the left, I observed that the enemy had guns, about 800 or 1,000 yards in front, on another hill about the same height, with infantry and a large proportion of cavalry. I sounded the halt and assembly, on which a fire of shrapnel was opened on the men. I then noticed on my immediate right, about 500 yards off, and which I afterwards ascertained was the road to Gwalior, about 100 of the Gwalior Contingent Cavalry, protected from our fire by a high embankment; and, as I anticipated that they would endeavour to turn my right flank by a charge, and thus cut me off from my reserve, I ordered the retire on the entrenchments, opening at the same time on them a sharp fire from the Enfields, and having our rear covered by a company of the 10th Regiment in skirmishing order.

On reaching the entrenchment I found that Major Vialls, who commanded the reserve, was attacking the Gwalior Contingent Cavalry above alluded to, with two companies of the 95th, keeping them in check and preventing them from advancing down the road, where they had brought a couple of 9-pounder guns to bear on us. In the mean time another gun of heavy metal, judging from the distance of its range (1,200 yards), was brought into position on a high hill to our extreme left front, when immediately afterwards two guns of the Bombay Artillery were placed to silence the fire, which considerably annoyed us.

Soon after this I received your orders to proceed up the road with the 10th in reserve, and, on our advancing, the Gwalior Contingent Cavalry as well as the guns retired. After advancing along the road for about a mile (with a deep nullah and a high embankment on our left, and the two companies in skirmishing order in front and covering

the ridges to our right), and until the skirmishers had entered on the plain of the Phool Bagh, large bodies of the enemy's cavalry were observed as if preparing for a charge, and in such force as to imperil the safety of the skirmishers. However (after being halted for an hour) I ordered the support up a hill, on cresting which I observed the Gwalior Cavalry in their red uniforms slowly advancing in skirmishing order up a broad ravine to our right, and about 200 yards in front of us. I immediately caused file-firing in line to be opened on them, and, on discovering our position, they instantly retired with the utmost precipitation, when you, sir, directed the splendid charge of the 8th Hussars in pursuit. I immediately proceeded to support and follow them to within a quarter of a mile of the cantonments, when by your orders I halted. A portion of the 10th Native Infantry during the advance supported the 95th, and a company from each corps was left to guard the narrow passes as we advanced.

During the halt, and whilst the cavalry were engaged in sweeping through the cantonments, the enemy brought two guns into position on our left, one on our right; and two from the fort opened fire on the 95th and a division of the Horse Artillery, immediately and close to us.

Having remained here for about half an hour, you directed us to retire and take up a position on the heights in front of Gwalior for the night. We reached them about 7 P.M.

I have the greatest pleasure in bearing witness to the extreme endurance (specially of the 95th) and gallant conduct of both corps. They had been out the whole day without a meal under a burning sun, and had marched at 2 A.M. that morning from the previous encampment ground, a distance of 10 miles; and, although the list of casualties in my regiment actually occurring from the enemy's

fire (and which, with that of the 10th, is copied in the margin, see No. 30) presents a small proportion of 1 man killed, and 1 officer and 4 men wounded, I regret to say that 84 cases of coup-de-soleil occurred, one of which proved fatal on that day, exclusive of 5 officers dangerously but not fatally attacked.

In conclusion, I beg respectfully to bring to your notice the valuable assistance I received from Major Vialls, Major Massey and Lieutenant and Adjutant Sexton, who acted as my Staff Officer during the day; also from Lieutenant Crealock who so ably headed his company, and assisted in the reconnoissance previous to the attack, and from Captain Pelly, commanding the 10th, who with his men greatly contributed and assisted towards our success in the action.

I have, &c.,
J. A. R. RAINES, Lieutenant-Colonel,
95th Regiment Commanding the Infantry.

No. 31.

Brigadier-General R. Napier, C.B., Commanding 2nd Brigade Central India Field Force, to the Assistant Adjutant-General, Central India Field Force.

SIR, *Camp Jowra-Alipore, June* 21, 1858.

I HAVE to report that I received, at a quarter past 5 A.M., on the 20th June, orders to pursue the enemy, with the details shown in the margin,*

* 1st Troop Horse Artillery, 4 officers, 95 non-commissioned officers, rank and file; 14th Light Dragoons, 2 officers, 60 non-commissioned officers, rank and file; 3rd Light Cavalry, 7 European officers, 5 native officers, 92 non-commissioned officers, rank and file; Hydrabad Cavalry, 2 European officers, 243 non-commissioned officers, rank and file; Meade's Horse, 3 European officers, 3 native officers, 174 non-commissioned officers, rank and file.—Total, 18 European officers, 8 native officers, 664 non-commissioned officers, rank and file.

which marched within an hour and a half after receipt of order. The fort, which had been reported in our possession, opened upon us as we came within range, and obliged us to make a detour to reach the Residency.

We arrived late in the evening at Sumowlee, having marched about 25 miles.

The enemy were reported to have 12,000 men and 22 guns, and to have marched from Sumowlee to Jowra-Alipore, in the forenoon.

We were too tired to go beyond Sumowlee, the heat of the sun having been terrific ; so we rested until 4 o'clock A.M. on the 22nd, then advanced on Jowra-Alipore, where we found the enemy strongly posted, with their right resting on Alipore, guns and infantry in the centre, and cavalry on both flanks.

A rising ground hid our approach, and enabled me to reconnoitre their position in security, from a distance of 1,200 yards. They opened several guns on the reconnoitring party, disclosing the position of their artillery, which I had not previously been able to discover.

The ground was open to the enemy's left, and a careful examination with the telescope left me assured that there was nothing to check the advance of my artillery.

I directed Captain Lightfoot to take up a position about 600 yards from the enemy's left flank, and enfilade their line, and to act afterwards as circumstances might dictate.

Our column of march was the most convenient formation for attack ; Abbott's Hydrabad Cavalry in advance ; Lightfoot's troop of Horse Artillery, supported by Captain Prettejohn's troop of 14th Light Dragoons, and, 2 troops 3rd Light Cavalry, under Lieutenant Dick, with a detachment of Meade's Horse, under Lieutenant Burlton, in reserve. When the troops came into view of

the enemy, after turning the shoulder of the rising ground, the whole were advanced at a gallop, and, as soon as the artillery had reached the flank of the enemy's position, the line was formed to the left, and the guns opened on the enemy at a distance of 600 yards.

After a few rounds the enemy's guns were silenced, and a rapid thinning and wavering of their ranks took place. Captain Lightfoot limbered up, and advanced at a gallop; and Captain Abbott with his Hydrabad Cavalry charged at the same moment.

The movement was instantaneously followed by the rest of the Cavalry, and the whole of the little force swept through the enemy's batteries and camp, and past the villages, into the open plain, driving before them and cutting down the rebels for several miles. Detachments of the cavalry charged a body of fugitives on the right, and cut up many of them.

Wherever there was a body of the enemy collected in front, Lightfoot's guns opened and dispersed them. A party of their cavalry made a move to our left rear, as if to cut off the baggage, but, on perceiving a body of the Hydrabad Cavalry, left to cover the road to the rear, and being themselves threatened by a party of the 3rd Light Cavalry from our left, they retreated rapidly out of sight.

We had now advanced about six miles from our first point of attack; the enemy were dispersed in every direction, throwing away their arms; 25 guns had been captured, and were lying broadcast over the plain; men and horses were exhausted, and it was necessary to retrace our steps.

The villages in our rear were still full of the enemy, who were cutting up our camp followers, and firing on all who passed within range; two (2)

guns and a party of Abbott's Cavalry were sent to clear them out, which was effected by the fire of the guns, and by parties of dismounted cavalry, with their swords and carbines.

Besides the guns, a considerable quantity of ammunition, and elephants, tents, carts, and baggage fell into our hands.

Never was the rout of an army more complete. It is difficult to estimate the number of the enemy killed, but I believe between 300 and 400; the villagers say 500; but the escape of many was facilitated by the villages, into which our cavalry could not follow them.

It is with great pleasure that I bring to your notice the excellent conduct of the troops of all arms under my command. Nothing could excel their cheerful endurance of the fatigue, and the intense heat of the march.

Their good discipline has only been equalled by the courage with which they charged such a superior force.

Many occasions arose when it was necessary for detached parties to act against the enemy's infantry, and they were invariably met with the promptest gallantry. Captain Barrett's troop of the 14th Light Dragoons arrived after the close of the action, and a party dismounted, and turned 20 of the enemy out of a garden, killing every man.

Private Novell, of Her Majesty's 14th Light Dragoons, charged alone into the village, and killed one of the enemy under a very heavy fire, for which act of gallantry I beg to recommend him for the Victoria cross.

Dr. Mackenzie, of the 3rd Hydrabad Cavalry, being interrupted in his attendance on the wounded, by the fire of a party of the enemy from behind a wall and ditch, called on Subadar Soojub Khan, 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry, to dis-

lodge them. Their position was a difficult one, but the Subadar, with one-half his party, with slung carbines, and the other with drawn swords, gallantly led the charge, and succeeded in dislodging them and killing every man.

I beg to recommend him for promotion to the Order of Merit.

Trumpeter Charles Sappery, of Meade's Horse, killed a standard-bearer and captured a standard. Naib Russaldar Kurreeni Sing, 1st Troop, killed 5 of the enemy; Jemadar Jurtub Sing, Wordie Major, and Sowar Mahomed Bux (wounded), displayed great gallantry, and slew many of the enemy. I beg to recommend these men for the Order of Merit.

The way in which the troops were led into action excited my admiration; more especially the superb manner in which Captain Lightfoot took up his position on the flank of the enemy, and the dash with which he followed them when broken.

Captain Abbott, commanding Hydrabad Cavalry, distinguished himself highly by his activity and intelligence generally, and the gallantry of his charge on the enemy's batteries.

Those experienced officers, Captain Prettejohn, Her Majesty's 14th Light Dragoons, and Lieutenant Dick, 3rd Light Cavalry, were charged with the duty of supporting the guns, which they performed to my entire satisfaction.

Lieutenant Burlton, of Meade's Horse, had the honour of leading the detachment of the corps for the first time into action, and acquitted himself creditably.

To Surgeon Stewart, of Her Majesty's 14th Light Dragoons, and the medical officers of the force, I am much indebted for the attention to the sick and wounded.

It remains for me now to recommend most

earnestly to your favourable notice my staff officers, Captain Todd, Brigade Major, and Lieutenant Maclachlin, Acting Assistant Quartermaster-General. I cannot speak too highly of their zeal and gallantry.

I beg to be pardoned if I have dwelt at too great length on the services performed by the men and officers of the force. The disposition of the enemy seemed very great; certainly not less than 4000 men were drawn up in line, with a formidable artillery, to oppose us; and, though the action was brief, many things occurred during a very short time, and the circumstances were such as to call for the exertions of every individual of the force.

I beg to inclose a return of killed and wounded, and of ordnance captured.

I also opened a letter from Captain Abbott, commanding 3rd Hydrabad Cavalry, bringing to notice several men of his regiment for distinguished conduct, and I beg most strongly to second his recommendation that they may receive the order of "British India."

I have, &c.
R. NAPIER, Brigadier-General,
Commanding 2nd Brigade, Central India
Field Force.

No. 34.

Captain H. D. Abbott, Commanding 3rd Cavalry, Hydrabad Contingent, to Captain Todd, Major of Brigade 2nd Brigade Central India Field Force.

SIR, *Camp, Poharee, June* 25, 1858.

IN continuation of my letter No. 72, of the 23rd instant, I have the honour to forward a list of men of 3rd Regiment Cavalry Hydrabad Contingent, and respectfully beg the Brigadier-

General will be pleased to recommend them for the Order of British India. This will give to Privates an increase of pay of 4 rupees monthly, and a decoration. I feel sure the men will fully appreciate this, and that it will be an incentive to their comrades to obtain the same by gallant conduct in the field.

I have, &c.,
H. D. ABBOTT, Captain, Commanding
3rd Cavalry Hydrabad Contingent.

From the Return of Killed and Wounded of the Central India Field Force during the operations before Gwalior.

Lieutenant W. Rose, 25th Regiment Native Infantry, wounded mortally, since dead.

Lieutenant Wyndham Neave, 71st Highland Light Infantry, killed.

Serjeant William Sheddon, 71st Highland Light Infantry, died of sun stroke.

Serjeant Hugh McGill, 71st Highland Light Infantry, killed.

Serjeant James Wilson, 71st Highland Light Infantry, wounded dangerously.

Lieutenant J. Reilly, H.M.'s 8th Hussars, killed by sun stroke.

Lieutenant R. W. Jenkins, H.M.'s 8th Hussars, wounded slightly.

Assistant-Surgeon H. Sherlock, H.M's 8th Hussars, wounded slightly.

Serjeant Joseph Ward, H. M.'s 8th Hussars, wounded severely.

Serjeant J. Lynch, H.M.'s 8th Hussars, killed.

Captain W. W. Anderson, 1st Native Light Cavalry (Lancers) Bombay, wounded slightly.

Cornet W. Mills, 1st Native Light Cavalry (Lancers) Bombay, killed, musket-ball through spine.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. A. R. Raines, H. M.'s 95th Regiment, wounded slightly.
Lieutenant J. N. Crealock, H.M.'s 95th Regiment, wounded slightly.
Lieutenant J. Sexton, H.M.'s 95th Regiment, wounded severely.

Total killed—Europeans, 17; natives, 4.
Total wounded—Europeans, 44; natives, 22.
Grand Total—Killed, 21; wounded, 66—87.

Died of wounds since the action, 4 Europeans and 1 native.

H. H. A. WOOD, Captain,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Central India Field Force.

No. 37.

List of Officers and Soldiers of the Central India Field Force, and Brigadier Smith's Brigade of the Rajpootana Field Force, the whole under the Command of Major-General Sir Hugh Rose, K.C.B., specially mentioned, and mentioned for gallant and good service in the operations before Gwalior, from the 16th to the 19th of June, 1858, both days inclusive.

Captain Cockburn, Her Majesty's 43rd Regiment, Acting Aide-de-Camp (mention). For good service during the operations.

Lieutenant Lyster, Interpreter (mention). For good service during the operations.

Captain Wood, Assistant Adjutant-General (mention). For good service during the operations.

Captain Ashburner, Deputy Judge Advocate-General (special mention). Voluntarily attending me on almost all occasions under fire, and very useful in carrying orders correctly and with intelligence.

Captain Gordon, Assistant Commissary-General (special mention). Supplying the Forces well on all occasions under very great difficulties ; and always doing his utmost to lend me animals from his department when required on any important service, for the transport of troops or guns.

Captain Scott, Paymaster of the Force (special mention). Voluntarily attending me on almost all occasions under fire, and very useful in carrying orders correctly and with intelligence.

Captain Campbell, Baggage Master (special mention). Voluntarily attending me on almost all occasions under fire, and very useful in carrying orders correctly, and with intelligence.

Lieutenant Clerk, of the Commissariat Department (mention). Efficient performance of his duty in difficult circumstances.

Having already recorded the excellent services of the Medical Department under Dr. Arnott, it is not necessary to say more than that they continued to render, under difficulties, the same good service to the end.

Central India Field Force.

Brigadier Stuart, Commanding 1st Brigade (special mention). Important service in leading ably and gallantly his brigade, when they took the heights above Gwalior.

Lieutenant-Colonel Lowth, 86th Regiment (special mention). Gallantly and ably commanding his Regiment, who took by storm the heights on the left, and the guns in the enemy's entrenchments.

Lieutenant-Colonel Robertson, 25th Bombay Native Infantry (fifth special mention). Good service in supporting rapidly and effectually with his regiment the advanced lines of attack, and afterwards taking ably and gallantly a good position to the front.

Lieutenant Brockman, Her Majesty's 86th Regiment (mention), ably serving the captured guns.

Lieutenant Rose, 25th Bombay Native Infantry, killed (special mention). Very gallant conduct in taking with a small party of his regiment, by storm, the Fort of Gwalior, from a band of fanatics.

Lieutenant Waller, 25th Bombay Native Infantry (special mention). Gallant conduct on the same occasion.

Brigadier Smith's Brigade, Rajpootana Field Force.

Brigadier Smith, Commanding Brigade Rajpootana Field Force (second special mention). Good service in attacking with a division of Lieutenant-Colonel Blake's Horse Artillery Guns, supported by a troop of Her Majesty's 8th Hussars and 14th Light Dragoons, the extreme left of the enemy, taking guns and the palace of the Phool Bagh.

Lieutenant-Colonel Raines, Her Majesty's 95th Regiment (second special mention). Gallantly and ably commanding Her Majesty's 95th Regiment, when they took the heights on the right above Gwalior and captured two pieces of artillery. Good service in turning the guns captured on the enemy, and taking by assault two 18-pounders on the Grand Parade of Gwalior.

Lieutenant-Colonel Owen, commanding 1st Bombay Lancers (special mention). Ably and gallantly leading his regiment over very difficult ground, in very good order, up to the top of the heights of Gwalior, to cover the troops serving the captured guns, and afterwards clearing by a gallant charge the Grand Parade of Gwalior of the enemy.

Lieutenant-Colonel Blake, commanding 3rd

Troop Bombay Horse Artillery (special mention). Good service on the same occasion with Brigadier Smith.

Major Vialls, Her Majesty's 95th Regiment (special mention). Good service for taking the extreme right of a spur of the last and lowest height above Gwalior.

Captain Loch and Lieutenant Heath, both 1st Bombay Lancers (special mention). Gallant conduct on the same occasion as Lieutenant-Colonel Owen. Captain Loch cut down the rebel who shot Lieutenant Mills.

Captain Meade, commanding Meade's Horse (special mention). Good service, acting on my Staff, and giving me important local information.

Lieutenant Roome, commanding 10th Bombay Native Infantry (special mention). Gallantly and ably taking a position from the enemy and two field pieces.

Lieutenant Mills, killed (special mention). Gallant conduct on the same occasion as Lieutenant-Colonel Owen.

Lieutenant Goldsworthy, Her Majesty's 8th Hussars (special mention). Able assistance in bringing up the cavalry and guns on very difficult ground.

Lieutenant Budgen and Lieutenant and Adjutant Sexton, Her Majesty's 95th Regiment (mention). Ably serving the captured guns.

Lieutenant Knatchbull, Her Majesty's 95th Regiment (mention). For, with some men of his company, removing a howitzer, and turning it on the enemy.

Lieutenant Reid, 10th Bombay Native Infantry (mention). Ably serving a captured gun.

Doctor Clarke, Her Majesty's 95th Regiment (mention). Attendance on sick and wounded.

Privates P. Murphy, Loix Dempsey, and Col-

ville, Her Majesty's 95th Regiment (mention). Ably serving captured guns.

Colour Havildar Gunnoo Powa,
Havildar Rumzad Khan,
Private Bhow Seerka,
„ Gonajee Goura wounded.
„ Metadeen Moray do.
„ Sen Ammee Aheer do.
„ Chotah Sing do.

25th Bombay Native Infantry (special mention). For gallant conduct in the storming of the Fort of Gwalior.

No. 38.

Special Mentions of Officers who distinguished themselves in previous operations of the Central India Field Force, but of whose service no written record was addressed to me, but whose statements as to their services are perfectly correct.

Lieutenant Fox, Madras Sappers and Miners (special mention). Gallant conduct in killing eight men with his own hand in the general action of the Betwa.

Lieutenant Arbuthnot, Royal Artillery (special mention). For being the officer, who gallantly accompanied voluntarily Lieutenant-Colonel Gall, when he reconnoitred closely the enemy's position, under a heavy fire, at Kouch.

Lieutenant Fraser, Staff Officer of the Hydrabad Contingent (special mention). Gallantly killing three of the enemy at the general action of the Betwa, and unwearied zeal and good service during the whole of the campaign of the Central India Field Force.

Lieutenant Shakespear, Madras Cavalry (special mention). Gallant and good service when

voluntarily acting as my Aide-de-Camp in action with the enemy.

HUGH ROSE, Major-General,
Commanding.

Action at Kotah-ka-Serai on the 17th of June, under Brigadier Smith, Commanding Brigade, Rajpootana Field Force.

Brigadier Smith (special mention). Good service in conducting the operations.

Lieutenant-Colonel Hicks, commanding Bombay. Artillery (special mention). Very gallant conduct in leading a most gallant charge of the squadron of Her Majesty's 8th Hussars mentioned below.

Captain Heneage, Her Majesty's 8th Hussars (special mention). Leading a daring and very gallant charge of a squadron of his regiment through the enemy's camp and battery of field-pieces, and bringing back two of the enemy's field-pieces, under a cross-fire.

Captain Poore, Her Majesty's 8th Hussars (special mention). Very gallant conduct on the same occasion, and unyielding resolution in remaining in the saddle under a burning sun several hours, and, although so ill as to be fit for the sick report, bringing himself, the other officers being disabled by sickness, the brave squadron in good order to his camp, under a heavy and cross-fire from the enemy's guns.

Lieutenant Reilly (killed by sun-stroke), and Lieutenant and Adjutant Harding, both of the 8th Hussars, (special mention). Good conduct on the same occasion.

Lieutenant-Colonel Raines, commanding Her Majesty's 95th Regiment (special mention). Good

service in assisting to take and hold the position of Kotah-ka-Serai.

Major Vialls, Her Majesty's 95th Regiment, Major Massey, and Lieutenant and Adjutant Sexton (mention). Good service on the same occasion.

Captain Pelly, commanding 10th Bombay Native Infantry (mention). Good service on the same occasion.

Captain Foster, Her Majesty's 95th Regiment (special mention). Good service in supporting with gallantry and ability the charge of the 8th Hussars.

Captain Sir T. Hill, Acting Brigade-Major, Captain Mc Mullin, late 23rd Bengal Native Infantry, and Cornet Goldsworthy, Her Majesty's 8th Hussars (special mention). For the valuable and efficient assistance they gave on the same occasion.

Lieutenant Maurice, Her Majesty's 95th Regiment (special mention). Good service on the same occasion.

Lieutenant Williams, Sub-Assistant Commissary-General (special mention). Great energy and good service in obtaining supplies, when it was most difficult to do so.

Captain Anderson, 1st Bombay Lancers (mention), wounded in the arm by a musket ball; good service on the same day.

Assistant-Surgeon Sherlock, Her Majesty's 8th Hussars, severely wounded by a spent ball (special mention). For rendering great assitance in bringing in the wounded under fire.

HUGH ROSE, Major-General
Commanding.

P.S. Brigadier Smith requests that Major Chet-

wode, Her Majesty's 8th Hussars, may be mentioned for good service on the 17th June, 1858.

HUGH ROSE, Major-General Commanding.

No. 40.

No. 272 of 1859.

HIS Excellency the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the following letter, from the Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army, No. 11, of the 2nd instant, forwarding a despatch from Major-General Sir Hugh Rose, K.C.B., detailing the operations attending the capture of Calpee, on the 24th May, 1858. This report was only received by Government, in the Military Department, on the 8th instant.

In publishing it, the Governor-General in Council desires to take the opportunity of thanking Sir Hugh Rose, and the officers and men engaged in the operations, for the complete success with which these were attended.

No. 41.

The Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Lucknow, February 2, 1859.

SIR.

IN continuation of my letter, dated the 19th ultimo, No. 3, I have now the honour by desire of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief to forward, for submission to his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council, a despatch from Major-General Sir H. Rose, K.C.B.,

detailing the operations attending the capture of Calpee, dated the 22nd June last, but which has only now reached head quarters.

I have, &c.,
H. W. NORMAN, Major,
Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army.

No. 42.

Major-General Sir Hugh Rose, K.C.B., Commanding F. D. A. and Field Forces, to the Chief of the Staff.

Gwalior, June 22, 1858.

SIR,

IN reporting to you, for the information of the Commander-in-Chief in India, my operations against Calpee, it is my duty, in justice to the unvarying devotion and discipline of the troops under my command, to state the new and very serious difficulties which beset them, after leaving Jhansi. They had to contend, not only against the rebel army, fighting as usual with all the advantages on their side of very superior numbers, and knowledge of the ground, but they had to encounter also a new antagonist, a Bengal sun, at its maximum of heat. This formidable ally of the rebel cause was more dangerous than the rebels themselves; its summer blaze made havoc amongst troops, especially Europeans, who, already exhausted by months of over-fatigue, and want of sleep, by continual night-watchings, and night-marches, were often exposed to its rays, manœuvring or fighting as at Kouch, from sunrise to sunset.

At Kouch, the thermometer was 115°; before Calpee 118° in the shade; and, on the march to Gwalior, it burst in an officer's tent at 130°.

Her Majesty's 71st Highland Light Infantry,

less inured than any other corps to sun, because just arrived in India, suffered the most from it. Besides the twelve men, of a weak wing of this regiment, killed in their ranks by the sun, at Kouch, a great many more had to go into the field hospital, sick from sun-stroke; and the whole wing was more or less affected by it.

The number of officers and men in the sick list, all of whom had to be carried, on the march, in dhoolies, increased with each day's operations, and, in proportion as I was deprived of fighting men, the difficulties of taking care of the sick and transporting them in continued marches increased. Whilst my force suffered so much from sun-stroke, they were deprived in a great measure of its antidote, water. Between Jhansi and Calpee, we found no streams; all was well water; the wells, which are neither numerous nor abundant, being of extraordinary depth, as we approached the Jumna, which increased the difficulties of obtaining water.

Forage also was as scant as water.

The scarcity of these two essentials hurt the efficiency of the cavalry and the transport, at the very time that they were both urgently required —the first against the rebel cavalry, whose numbers and organization made them unusually enterprising; and the latter, for the numerous and daily-increasing sick.

The scarcity of water had another disadvantage; it prevented concentration of my force, when the strength of the enemy, and my difficulties, rendered it necessary for a rapid advance against Calpee.

The Enfield rifles had made up a good deal for my inferiority in numbers; that advantage, however, no longer now existed. The heat and other causes had had such an effect on the ammunition of the rifles, that, their loading becoming difficult,

and their fire uncertain, the men lost confidence in their aims.

The above were some of the military disadvantages of my position. They were increased by political causes.

The inhabitants of the valley of the Jumna were the most disaffected my force had yet met with. They had been under rebel rule, and had never felt the influence of British power since the commencement of the insurrection. Every village had its one or two Mahratta Pundits, who had made a most successful propaganda in favour of Nana Sahib as Peishwa. The villagers did good service to the rebels, by betraying to them our dâks and movements, as well as some carts, when their drivers, on account of the exhausted state of their cattle, could not keep their place in the column, or sought water at a distance from the road.

The rebels had another great source of strength. They fought their best because they were defending Calpee, their best fortified stronghold in central and western India and only arsenal full of warlike stores and ammunition. Calpee, on the right bank of the Jumna, in the hands of the rebels, prevented the concentration of the British armies of the west with those of the east of India; exposed to attack, from the line of the Jumna, the army engaged in operations against the insurgents in the Doab, the line of the Ganges; Oude; and Rohilcund; and so long as Calpee was rebel, so long the enemy had it in their power to say that the east and west of India might be British, but that the pivot of its centre was theirs.

Whilst so many drawbacks weakened me, the enemy, physically speaking, was unusually strong. They were under three leaders of considerable influence, Rao Sahib, a nephew of Nana Sahib, the Nawab of Banda, and the Ranee of Jhansi.

The high descent of the Ranee, her unbounded liberality to her troops and retainers, and her fortitude, which no reverses could shake, rendered her an influential and dangerous adversary. The rebel army was composed of the Gwalior Contingent, the finest men, best drilled and organized native troops, of all arms in India; other mutinous Bengal infantry regiments, such as the 52nd, rebel cavalry from Kotah, and a chosen band of Valaitees, the whole reinforced by the force of all arms of the Nawab of Banda, comprising a great deal of mutinous Bengal Cavalry, of which the 5th Irregulars, dressed in their red uniforms, formed a part. All the sepoy regiments kept up, carefully, their English equipment and organization; the words of command for drill, guard rounds, &c., were given, as we could hear, at night, in English.

The numerous difficulties of my situation above recited were rendered more grave by a series of accidents which occurred in the 2nd brigade, over which I had no controul, and which embarrassed my operations.

I wished to follow up the enemy and attack him as rapidly as poossible, whilst still suffering under his reverse at Kouch. For this purpose, I marched from Kouch, immediatcly after the action, with the 1st Brigade, directing the 2nd Brigade to follow me at one day's interval, on account of the scarcity of water and forage on the line of march.

A result of this advance was my occupation of the village and strong fort of Hurdowi, one march from Kouch, which the enemy had abandoned in their retreat, and the surrender of its chief, one of the most influential adherents of Nana Sahib.

But a further rapid movement to the front was prevented by Brigadier Stewart's reporting to me from Kouch, that he had been unable to march

from that place, as I had directed, in consequence of a storm of rain having rendered the tents too heavy for transport. The brigade was delayed three days at Kouch.

Other tactical plans of mine were frustrated by similar obstacles.

My original instructions were to take Calpee. I was subsequently directed to make my appearance on some point of the right bank of the Jumna, to effect a communication with Lieutenant-Colonel Maxwell, commanding a column of the Bengal Army, who was ordered to co-operate with me against Calpee from the left bank of the Jumna for the purpose of receiving from him a supply of ammunition for the siege of Calpee, to make good the large amount which my force had expended in the sieges of Chanderey and Jhansi.

I had written to Colonel Maxwell that I would be on the Jumna, a few miles below Calpee, on the 14th of May : this letter never reached him. The communications with this officer, and the left bank of the Jumna, were hazardous, and were only effected by spies in disguise, who conveyed our letters in the heels or soles of their sandals, or in quills in their mouths.

The information which I had collected on the road, and a reconnoissance made by Lieutenant-Colonel Gall, Her Majesty's 14th Light Dragoons, with his usual skill, confirmed all I had the honour to state in my report of the action at Kouch as to the enemy's elaborate lines of defences for the protection of Calpee on the main road from Kouch to that fortress.

I could not have concentrated a force, on account of the want of water, against these defences. I determined, therefore, to turn them, to break off, to the right, from the high road from Oraye to Calpee, march to the Jumna, to the village of Golowlee, about six miles below Calpee, effect a

communication from thence with Lieutenant-Colonel Maxwell, and then, my right resting on the Jumna, and covered by the flank fire of Colonel Maxwell's batteries and riflemen from the other bank of the Jumna, advance up its right bank, against Calpee, the fort of Calpee; and the part of the town facing my advance, to be well shelled before the attack.

The Jumna is fordable at Golowlee; it stands in the nullahs running down to the Jumna, just outside the dangerous labyrinth of ravines which surround Calpee.

My march to Golowlee was, with the exception of a few bad and unbridged nullahs, over a table land, from which, during the monsoon, the waters shed into the ravines.

To mislead the enemy, and mask this movement, I directed the 2nd Brigade to close up to Oraye from Kouch, and, following the high road to Calpee, take up a position at the village of Banda. This plan was foiled by the brigade's losing its way, and instead of going to Banda, making a double march, and following me to Sucalee. Their long exposure to the sun, in this protracted march, caused a great many casualties, and the general prostration of the brigade, Brigadier Stewart, and the whole of his staff, forming part of the sick list.

It was important to keep the appointment I had made with Colonel Maxwell to be on the Jumna, on the 14th instant. But the 2nd Brigade could not, on account of its sickness, co-operate with me; and it would have been hazardous to go too far away from it, weak as it was, especially as the enemy, aware, as I learnt, of the sickness in my camp, and of our difficulties, had concentrated all their cavalry, with infantry and guns, from their bivouacs in the villages round Calpee, for the purpose of unceasingly harassing my force, in its separated state, by making attacks, feigned

and real; falling on parties going for water, wood, grass, &c.; part of their tactics being to force my troops to be exposed, at the hottest time of the day, in large numbers, to the sun, which they knew was fatal to Europeans.

In giving assistance to my 2nd Brigade, I had to be careful that I did not reduce the 1st, by too much exposure to the sun, to the same state of inefficiency.

To meet all these obligations and difficulties, I delayed one day at Etowa to give a rest to the 2nd Brigade at Sucalee, and, detaching all my carriage, for the sick, to their assistance, and calling off the attention of the enemy from them, by a diversion in an opposite direction, Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell, who had succeeded Brigadier Stewart in the command of the 2nd Brigade, brought it up to the 1st, on the night of the 14th instant, without molestation.

A few hours afterwards, I marched with the 1st Brigade, and Major Orr's force, for Golowlee, which I reached with no other opposition than an attack on the baggage by the rebel cavalry, concealed in a ravine; they were put to flight by a troop of the 14th, which, in anticipation of an ambuscade, I had sent to reinforce the rear guard. In this march we crossed the high road from Julalpoor to Calpee. I directed Major Orr to drive in a strong picket of the enemy of all arms, posted on this road between us and Calpee, halt afterwards on the road, cover the march of my rear guard to Golowlee, and then encamp at the village of Tehree, near the road, for the purpose of watching it, keeping up my communication with the 2nd Brigade, and assisting it, in its march, during the night of the 15th to Diapoora, a village near Tehree.

On my arrival at Golowlee, I despatched two of

the Hydrabad Cavalry across the Jumna, to Lieutenant-Colonel Maxwell, who was about thirty miles off on the other side of it, requesting him to move up to the river immediately.

I also ordered two pontoon rafts, which I had brought with great trouble from Poona, to be floated by sunset on the Jumna, for communication with Lieutenant-Colonel Maxwell, and transport of the ammunition for my force. The rebels had destroyed, or taken to Calpee, all the boats on the river.

One of the most important of my instructions was now carried out. My force had marched from Bombay to the Jumna, and had effected an union with the Bengal army, the immediate result of which was a combined operation of Bengal and Bombay troops against Calpee.

The advanced guard and centre of the 2nd Brigade reached Diapoora on the morning of the 15th without opposition, but its rear-guard, under Major Forbes,* which I had strongly reinforced, had hardly left Etowa when it was vigorously attacked by about 1000 or 1200 cavalry, besides infantry and guns. The enclosed report from Major Forbes shows how successfully he repulsed, aided by Major Orr, the enemy with loss; and brought safely the long and helpless line of baggage over difficult ground to the camp at Diapoora. I beg to mention, specially, Major Forbes for this good service. Having received at Golowlee a report that Major Forbes was hard pressed, and hearing a heavy cannonade in his direction, I marched, with the troops detailed in the margin,† to his assistance. The urgency of the case alone made me undertake this operation,

* No. 1 Enclosure. Major Forbes's Report.

† Half troop B. H. A.; 1 troop 14th Light Dragoons; 1 troop Hyd. Cavalry; 3 guns No. 4 L. F. B.; 38th and 25th Regt. N. I.

as I foresaw that the suffocating heat of the sun must strike down a large portion of my force. I galloped on, and found that Major Forbes had reached Diapoora; but that the enemy, baffled in their attempt to cut off the rear guard, had taken ground to the left, and, reinforced by three or four battalions from Calpee, who were now swarming out of the ravines, was preparing, firing heavily, to storm the village of Mutha, which Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell had judiciously occupied from Diapoora, for which I beg to make special mention of him. For if the enemy were in possession of Mutha, the camp at Diapoora would no longer have been tenable. A large body of cavalry, deployed across the road from Etowa to Muttra, were approaching in support of the infantry. The officer commanding in Mutha felt himself so hard pressed that he had given orders for evacuating it. The enemy were pressing forwards. I immediately gave orders to the troops who were retiring, to reoccupy the village, and hold it at any price, ordering up in their support, at a trot, the $\frac{1}{2}$ Troop Horse Artillery, and the $\frac{1}{2}$ of No. 4 Light Field Battery, a troop of the 14th and 3rd Hydrabad Cavalry, with two companies of Hydrabad Infantry, and the 25th Bombay Native Infantry.

Captain Lightfoot placed the artillery skilfully on the left of Mutha; the accurate fire of their shrapnel and round shot broke the rebel cavalry, and drove them from their position in support of the infantry, who still held the deep and twisted ravines in front of Mutha. I directed Captain Douglas, Bengal Artillery, Commanding Artillery Hydrabad Contingent, to post four 6-pounders on the right of Mutha, and burst shrapnel just over the heads of the rebels in the ravines; this he did with his usual skill and devotion, under a heavy fire of the enemy's riflemen, so effectually

that the rebels, who were suffering from the admirable fire of Her Majesty's 71st, who still had some of the better sort of ammunition, retired from their ambuscades, the main body down the ravines, a few across country to Calpee, the 71st making killing practice at the latter at 700 or 800 yards. I did not pursue, because fresh exertion in the sun and in most difficult ground would have been fatal to men, the greater part of whom had been marching all night, and engaged all day in fearful heat. My game was a waiting one, and I abstained carefully from playing that of my adversary, which was to disorganize and prostrate my force by continued exposure to sun. I never yielded an inch to the enemy's attacks; but, on the other hand, husbanded the strength and health of my men for one great combat for Calpee. As it was, the intense heat made havoc amongst my troops, officers as well as men. Upwards of 200, out of less than 400 men, of the 25th Bombay Native Infantry fell out of the ranks on the line of march, struck by sun. This gallant regiment suffered as much as Europeans from sun, the constitutions of the men having been weakened by scurvy. Captain Wood, Assistant Adjutant-General, fell struck, it was feared mortally, by sunstroke; he recovered partially, and, with the unyielding resolution which characterised the conduct of the force, resumed his duties under fire. Having provided for the protection of Mutha, I returned with the detachments of the 1st Brigade to Golowlee.

The enemy, the same day, in order either to prevent me from giving support to the 2nd Brigade, or hoping to beat the 1st Brigade weakened by the reinforcements which I took from it, reinforced strongly their lines of out-posts in the ravines, and, supporting them with guns, and

masses, at a distance, menaced and kept up a heavy fire on my position, at Golowlee, from the Jumna to the village of Tehree, against which latter place they advanced with a thick chain of skirmishers.

Brigadier Stuart, commanding the 1st Brigade, at Golowlee, and Captain Hare, commanding at Tehree, met the attack with vigour; the former answered the enemy's cannonade so effectually with his mortars and guns, that they retired. Captain Hare repulsed the enemy's advance, and, following them up, took a tope of trees in advance of his position, in which they had concentrated a force. I beg to make special mention of both these officers for their conduct on this occasion.

The enemy having shown signs of fortifying a high ridge opposite my right front, about half way between Golowlee and Calpee, I had a battery of two 8-inch mortars constructed in front of my right, which shelled with good effect the ridge and the ravines near it.

On the next day, the 17th instant, afternoon, the enemy again attacked the 2nd Brigade at Diapoora, and was repulsed, with loss, as it appears by an extract of a report* from Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell enclosed.

Colonel Maxwell, leaving his column of the strength, as detailed in the margin, to march to a position opposite Calpee, came on to me at Golowlee, when I communicated to him my plan of attack, and gave him the requisite directions. Part of his column had been detached from him, but was expected back.

I have already had the honour to state the outline of my plan of attack. Its details were as follows:

Colonel Maxwell was to construct, on the op-

* No. 2 Enclosure—Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell's report.

posite bank of the Jumna, mortar batteries; one to shell, vigorously, the fort of Calpee, and blow up, if possible, the powder magazines in it, destroying also the defences of the fort facing my position at Golowlee; another to shell the part of the town fronting the same way, so as to prevent the enemy from holding these localities in force, when I attacked them; another mortar battery to be placed lower down the Jumna and opposite the village of Rehree. Rehree stands on the edge of the small sandy plain bordered by the Jumna, which is situated between the bell of ravines and Calpee. The enemy had a force, and a battery in Rehree, for the purpose of sweeping off my right column of attack, when it debouched from the ravines against Calpee, and preventing its occupying the Sandy Plain, which was an important point to me, because, once in possession of it, my right flank resting on the Jumna, I could bring up all my artillery through the pass through the ravines, and concentrate from the Sandy Plain a vertical and horizontal fire, on the part of Calpee which I wished to attack. I wished Rehree, the ravines, and ground about it, to be destroyed, and made untenable by fire from the opposite bank.

These batteries were to shell their "objectifs" for sixteen or twenty hours before, and during, the advance against Calpee.

Riflemen and field guns were to be stationed opposite the Sandy Plain on the other, the left, bank of the Jumna, and clear its right bank, and the Sandy Plain, of the enemy.

I hoped to beat the rebel army in one decisive action. I felt certain that if I routed them, they would not, with the fate of Jhansi and Sohaie before their eyes, have the heart to shut themselves up in the fort, and become the victims of an investment. At the same time, it was evident that to take by storm such tremen-

dous ground, if well defended, as the ravines surrounding Calpee, every yard of which was a dangerous obstacle and an ambush, was no ordinary operation, particularly under the various difficulties of my situation, previously enumerated.

Whilst, with my right, the 1st Brigade, I attacked Calpee by its left, I intended to make a strong feint against the right of the enemy, to be converted into a real attack, if feasible, with my left, the 2nd Brigade, along the Julalpoor and Calpee road, Major Orr's force in Tehree keeping up the communication between the two brigades, and assisting both, as required.

Fresh difficulties compelled me to modify this plan. Some few days must elapse before the mortar batteries on the left, the opposite bank of the Jumna, could be ready. The wells of the villages where the Hydrabad Field Force, and the 2nd Brigade, were stationed, began to fail. The sick from sun-stroke could not have the water which was necessary for their treatment; troop horses and baggage animals died from drought. My left, the 2nd Brigade, was exposed, sickly as it was, to constant attack. Concentration and abundance of water were the only remedies for these fresh embarrassments. On the morning of the 19th, I brought the 2nd Brigade and Hydrabad Field Force, from Diapoora and Tehree, to my camp on the Jumna.

The enemy continued their tactics of harassing unceasingly my troops, and forcing them into the sun; large bodies of cavalry hanging on my position, retiring when attacked, but ready to fall on escorts, which I was obliged to send to a distance for forage, the want of which was the cause of serious losses. Out of thirty-six men of the 14th Light Dragoons, forming part of one forage escort, seventeen were brought back to the camp in dhoolies after only two hours' exposure to sun.

This prostration of more than half a body of men by sun, after two hours' mere marching; and a similar amount of sun-sickness in the 25th Bombay Native Infantry, on the march to Mutha, give a correct estimate of the sanitary state of my force before Calpee: that state was dangerous. The prostration of the whole force had become a matter of arithmetical calculation. So many hours' sun laid low so many men. I had, weakened by every sort of difficulty, to conquer the greatest stake in the campaign, against the greatest odds; half of my troops sickly; every man of them ailing; to say nothing of a very numerous and daily increasing sick list, crowded into tents, where the thermometer stood 118 degrees in the shade. To compare small things to great, myself and my force were suffering under two evils, which have overcome the greatest armies, under the most successful generals, sickness and climate.

This view of the case was borne out by an official letter which I received at this time from Dr. Arnott, Superintending Surgeon, a gentleman, who is distinguished by his cool and correct judgment.

The object of Dr. Arnott's letter was to make known to me the critical state of the health of the Central India Field Force. Dr. Arnott showed that the great proportion of it, officers as well as men, beginning with my personal and divisional staff, were ill; that the health of all was so weakened, by the continual hardship and over-fatigues of an arduous campaign, that it was fast succumbing under sun; finally, that if the operations against Calpee were to be protracted, the whole force might be prostrated.

I knew this, and a good deal more. I knew that, from the commencement, my force had been engaged in operations on a scale, for which, according to military rules, and in former times in

India, three or four times their number were considered necessary.

In a quiet garrison, to be on guard every other day is held to be too much for a soldier's health; but my men, for months, had been making the strongest physical exertions, with broken sleep, or no sleep at all, watching the camp in unknown and hostile districts, against surprise, half the night, and marching the other half to avoid sun; then often all day, without a rest, fighting, or on the rear guard, or on reconnoissances, or escorts, under a burning sun. The fewness of numbers of my force did not allow of the reliefs which, according to the rules of the service, are considered indispensable, even in peace.

In my long march, from the west to the centre of India, the hardships of the service were not lightened by good roads. On the contrary, country tracks and unbridged nullahs, with very few exceptions, were my communications. The consequence of this was that one deep nullah often detaining the baggage, guns, and rear guard for hours—the transport and troops employed were exposed to all the bad effects of a protracted march in sun. Bad roads and an unorganized system of transport and supply, were also the cause that the rations, notwithstanding the best endeavours of the commissariat, were at times in arrears, and that the troops on those occasions performed hard duties, or fought all day, on insufficient nourishment.

The evil of the numerical strength of the force being far too small for the extent of its operations (the Government was unable to complete it to the strength intended, on account of the necessities of the times,) was increased subsequently by that strength being constantly diminished by casualties in the field, and by a large and daily-increasing sick list. The details of recruits who joined me

did not make good these vacancies ; and it became necessary to weaken still more my field force, at a time when every man of it was urgently required, by leaving a garrison at Jhansi, consisting of a wing of the 3rd Europeans ; six companies of the 24th Bombay Native Infantry ; half a battery of 9-pounders, and a proportionate amount of cavalry, under Lieutenant-Colonel Liddell, one of my best superior officers.

I beg leave to apologize for the length of these details, but it is right that his Excellency the Commander-in Chief should know the reasons in their fullest extent, which compelled me to reinforce myself with part of Lieutenant-Colonel Maxwell's force ; that his Excellency should know also what the troops whom I had the honour to command bore for the cause of their Queen and country, and how they bore it. I have the satisfaction to report that these noble soldiers, whose successes were never chequered by a reverse, with a discipline which was as enduring as their courage, never proffered one complaint. They fell in their ranks struck down by sun, and exhausted by fatigue ; but they would not increase the anxieties of their General, or belie their devotion, by a complaint. No matter how great their exhaustion, or how deep their short sleep, they always sprung to my call to arms with the heartiest good will. To think of yielding or retreating would have been ignominy.

All felt that physical strength might fail, but that the spirit and discipline of British soldiers never could. They were often too ill to march, but their devotion made them fight. It is almost superfluous to add that troops animated by so high a sense of duty were sober, orderly, and most respectful to their officers. There was less crime in my camp than in garrison.

When I speak of springing to their arms, I

ought to make special mention of Her Majesty's 14th Light Dragoons, for the admirable order and celerity with which their in-lying and out-lying picquets mounted on the frequent occasions when I turned them out, on alarms, or sudden attacks of the enemy. Their videttes and patrols also were always watchful and intelligent.

My first, and most important, instructions were to take Calpee. There were two ways of doing so, either by one decisive action, or a protracted operation.

In either case, I required reinforcements. The fight for Calpee was sure to be an obstinate, perhaps a desperate, struggle. I should have compromised the whole spirit of my most important instructions, and the success of the British cause in India, if I had attempted that struggle with a force, whose health was such as I have described it, and had neglected to reinforce it with a portion of the gallant troops, who, fresh and unimpaired in vigour, were only separated from me by the Jumna.

A check before Calpee, in the advanced state of the hot season, and the rains close at hand, would have resuscitated rebellion throughout India, compromised the safety of Cawnpore, exposed to a flank, or rear attack, the extensive line of operations of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, and lit the torch of rebellion in the Deccan, and the Southern Mahrattas, full of ill-disposed Arabs and Rohillas, and partizans of Nana Sahib, as Peishwa.

Under the influence of these important considerations, I directed Lieutenant Colonel Maxwell to send across the Jumna, to my camp, the reinforcements detailed in the enclosed report from that officer :* they arrived at my head-quarters at Golowlee on the night of the 20th instant.

* No. 3 Enclosure, Lieutenant-Colonel Maxwell's report.

The Agent of the Governor-General for Central India, who, in his official capacity, accompanied my force, was of opinion that the peculiar circumstances justified my bringing the reinforcements* across the Jumna. I was relieved, therefore, from any political objection to the step. The result proved its necessity. A day or two after the arrival of the reinforcements in my camp, the Camel Corps, the principal reinforcement, saved, by their timely aid, my right, the key of my position, from a disaster, in a desperate and general attack on it, on the 23rd of May; and that success was followed by a conquering advance of my whole line from the Jumna to my extreme left; the total rout of the enemy, and the capture, next day, of Calpee, with all its artillery and rich arsenal.

On the morning of the 20th, I made a reconnoissance on the left bank of the Jumna, and selected a position for a battery of 8-inch mortars, at the village of Russulpoor, to batter the village of Rehree, &c., as already stated.

On the 22nd instant, this battery was ready, as well as one of four 10-inch mortars opposite the fort, and another of 2 8-inch mortars opposite the town and cutcherry, in which latter place Rao Sahib, the Nawab of Banda, and the Ranee of Jhansi were reported to be stationed with a large body of infantry and guns. A division of 9-pounder guns, and a company of Her Majesty's 88th were stationed at Russulpoor against Rehree, and the sandy plain on the opposite bank.

The enemy were now exposed to my attack of their left flank from Golowlee, and to a cross vertical and horizontal fire, into the same flank and their rear, from the other side of the Jumna.

* 682 Camel Corps, 2 Companies 88th Regiment, 124 Seikh Battalion. This number includes, I believe, the guns.

I had hardly returned to camp, on the 20th, before the enemy again advanced, covered by a very thick chain of skirmishers, through the ravines, and attacked with much determination my right flank. The pickets were immediately reinforced by 4 Companies of the 86th, 2 Companies of the 25th Bombay Native Infantry, and 3 9 pounders.

The reinforcements had not joined me; and the mortar batteries on the other side of the Jumna were not ready to cover my advance; the heat was at its maximum; and I had fixed the 23rd instant for the general attack of the enemy's positions and of Calpee. I did not therefore play the game of my adversary by allowing myself to be drawn into a general action under disadvantageous circumstances, but directed the pickets merely to maintain their ground, which they did steadily and gallantly, under the able command of Major Stuart, Her Majesty's 86th Regiment, until the enemy were beat back.

The casualties in this day's partial affair were four officers, and forty rank and file. Lieutenant Jerome, 86th, severely wounded, and Lieutenant Forbes, 25th Bombay Native Infantry, struck down by sun, led their companies with the same high military spirit for which they have been specially mentioned on former occasions.

On the 21st inst., I received information that the rebel army intended to make a general attack on my position, at Golowlee, at 8 A.M., the next day; that they had sworn a religious oath on the waters of the Jumma, a sacred river, that they would drive my force into the Jumna, and destroy it, or die, and that, afterwards, they would move southwards against General Whitlock; that large quantities of opium had been issued to the troops for the purpose of making them fight desperately.

The positions occupied by my force were as follows :—

The right flank, facing the left of Calpee, rested on the ravines running down to the Jumna ; in these ravines stood the villages of Soorowlee and Golowlee. Both these villages were connected and held by strong pickets, and prevented my right being turned.

Half of the 1st brigade, my right flank, was encamped perpendicularly to the Jumna, facing the belt of ravines, and the left front of Calpee, on the table land, immediately outside the belt.

The remainder of the 1st Brigade, facing the continuation of the belt of ravines, which took a sweep outward, and the 2nd Brigade and Hydrabad Field Force, facing the table land, or plain, stretching from Golowlee across the road from Calpee to Julalpoor, were thrown back en potence. This ground was adapted to the movements of artillery and cavalry.

My whole front was well guarded by strong out-posts, with advanced sentries in the ravines and pickets.

On the morning of the 22nd, I made the following disposition of my troops to resist the expected attack.

The pickets on the right front of Her Majesty's 86th regiment and 3rd Europeans were reinforced by the remainder of the 86th in skirmishing order ; their right resting on the Jumna. In support were three guns of No 4 Light Field Battery, one troop Her Majesty's 14th Light Dragoons, a troop of the 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry, and four companies of the 25th Bombay Native Infantry, the whole under the command of Brigadier Stuart.

The pickets of the right centre were supported by the other half of No. 4 Light Field Battery,

the remainder of the 25th Bombay Native Infantry, with the 21st Company Royal Engineers, the whole under Lieutenant-Colonel Robertson.

My left centre, facing the plain and the village of Tehree, was guarded by No. 1 Bombay Troop Horse Artillery, supported by two troops Her Majesty's 14th Light Dragoons.

The siege guns, two 18-pounders, one 24-pounder and two 8-inch howitzers, each of their flanks guarded by detachments of the 3rd Europeans, formed the centre, supported by the wing of Her Majesty's 71st, one squadron of the 14th, a troop of the 3rd Light Cavalry and Captain Field's Royal Artillery, 9-pounders.

The left was formed by the Camel Corps and No. 18 Light Field Battery, supported by a detachment of the Sikh Corps, the Hydrabad Field Force covering my extreme left.

Two companies Her Majesty's 88th, whose strength, although they had only been two or three days in my camp, was already much weakened by sun casualities, and four companies of the 25th Bombay Native Infantry, were left in the camp for its protection.

Shortly after 8 o'clock A.M., on the 22nd of May, the enemy, who continued their tactics of forcing my troops to fight in the heat of the day, were reported, by continued messages from my videttes and out-posts, to be advancing in great force from Calpee, and its environs, towards the belt of ravines on my right, and along the Julalpoor and Calpee road, against my left.

Their left manœuvred so skilfully that they got, under cover of broken ground, into the ravines, without being perceived on the right; and Brigadier Stuart reported to me, as I was posting the siege guns, that my right was no longer threatened,

The enemy's right, consisting of 1,300 or 1,400 cavalry, supported by several battalions of infantry,

and horse artillery 9-pounders, continuing their advance along the Julalpoor road, brought their left shoulders up, when opposite the village of Tehree, in front of my centre, from whence they reinforced strongly their pickets in the ravines opposite my right centre, and deploying their guns and cavalry to the right, menaced to out-flank and turn my right. I still felt the conviction that the enemy's real object of attack was my right; and that this ostentatious display of force against my left, and the perfect stillness in the deep ravines on my right, were ruses to mislead me and induce me to weaken my right, by sending reinforcements from it to my left, when they would have attacked with all their energy my right, endeavoured to take the mortar battery and the camp, their right falling at the same time on my left, and cutting me off in combination with their left, from the Jumna.

Whilst, therefore, I protected my left against a feint, which might become a serious attack, I did not take a man away from my right, and endeavored to catch the enemy in their own trap. I reinforced the pickets, on the left, in the first instance, with a squadron of the 14th Light Dragoons under Lieutenant-Colonel Gall, and the 3rd Hydrabad Cavalry under Captain Abbott, and afterwards directed these troops to retire slowly before the enemy, obliquely across my front, in order to conceal my heavy guns, and draw the rebel cavalry into their fire. Captain Abbott was directed, after having completed this movement, to place his regiment perpendicularly to my front, in order to be able to charge, with all his horse, the right flank of the advancing cavalry. The manœuvre succeeded partially; the rebel horse were enticed into the fire of the siege guns, which caused confusion and numerous casualties amongst them, killing, amongst others, the commanding

officer of the 5th Bengal Irregulars. But the mutinous cavalry adhered to their system of never allowing the British cavalry to close with them, and kept carefully out of the way of the Hydrabad Horse.

To discover the enemy, who, I felt assured, were concealed in the ravines in front of my right, I had ordered a company of the 3rd Europeans to be pushed some hundred yards forward, in front of my outposts, into this network of ambushes. The 3rd Europeans, after advancing some distance, found the rebel host crouched in their lair, and started them from it. In an instant, a serious and general engagement began along the whole line from the Jumna to the village of Tehree; the belt of ravines in front of my position, becoming enveloped in smoke and fire, the sepoys rose out of their hiding places in thick chains of skirmishers, advancing and firing heavily, followed by large supports and columns *en masse* at a distance. All my guns opened on the advance of the rebels; and the supports closed up to their threatened fronts.

I was watching the determined attack on the centre of my position, from the left of the village of Tehree, and at the same time their movements towards my right and left, when I heard a slackening of our fire on the right. I instantly sent an enquiry to Brigadier Stuart, whether he would wish to be reinforced by half of the camel corps; he replied that he should be very glad to have them; directly afterwards, Brigadier Stuart's fire became fainter and fainter, and that of the enemy heavier. I understood that my right, the key of my whole position, was in danger, and instantly proceeded myself to its assistance with the whole of the camel corps at their best pace. On the way, I met an orderly coming to me at full speed, from Brigadier Stuart, asking for further reinforce-

ments. I knew that they were required, for the enemy's fire now came from within our position. The camel corps, under Major Ross, having reached the foot of the rising ground, on which were the mortar battery and the three 9 pounders, and dismounted, went up the rise in line at the double, in perfect order.

The situation of Brigadier Stuart's position was very critical. Volleys of musketry, which killed or wounded every horse of my Staff but one, were coming over the crest of the rising ground from the sepoy troops, who had debouched, and were debouching, in great numbers, from the gullies leading into the ravines, and were advancing rapidly, firing heavily, with yells of triumph, their faces distorted by opium and fury, across a small piece of level ground, against the mortar battery and guns, to which they were close. The guns had ceased firing. Brigadier Stuart was on foot at the guns, ordering the few artillerymen who served them to draw swords and defend their guns; his lines of defence had been driven in, the men having been struck down to the ground by sunstroke, where they lay, and the fire of the rest rendered insufficient by the defective ammunition of their rifles. Without halting on the crest, I charged down it, with the Camel Corps, the dense lines of the mutineers, who were ten times superior to us in number, the gallant soldiers of Her Majesty's Rifle Brigade and Her Majesty's 80th Regiment giving one of those cheers which all over the world have been the heralds of British successes. The rebels wavered, turned and fled, pursued by the Camel Corps, with all their energy, through the ravines, where numbers of them were bayoneted, or killed by musketry fire.

I ordered up rapidly the half of No. 4 Light Field Battery, from the mortar battery, to the

front, to a knoll in the ravines, from whence they fired grape at the nearest rebels, and round shot at the more distant masses, which, following the example of their front line, had also made a precipitate retreat.

The men of the Camel Corps fell so fast and thick, struck by sun, in their violent pursuit of the enemy, up and down the steep sides of the rocky ravines, which reflected back the burning rays, that the whole of them would have been prostrated, if I had not called them off, which I did after they had driven the enemy over, and taken, the commanding ridge between my position and Calpee.

In this, as well as in the previous operations, since Kouch, sun-stroke caused sudden death, delirium, and hysterical fits of crying and laughing.

The very important service rendered on this occasion by Major Ross, commanding the Camel Corps, requires that I should make special mention of the ability and resolute gallantry with which he led his brave corps. This very promising officer is perfectly qualified to turn to the best account all the vast advantages of fleet or mounted infantry.

Lieutenant Buckley, of the same corps, attracted my attention by the spirit with which his party attacked and bayoneted rebels; for which I beg to mention him specially.

Lieutenant-Colonel Lowth, commanding on the extreme right, on the Jumna, relieved from pressure by the success of the Camel Corps, and reinforced by one of its companies, moved forward through the ravines, and by a skilful manœuvre cut off and surrounded a considerable body of rebel sepoys, who had advanced too far. Part were killed on the bank of the Jumna; the rest were driven into the river, where they were shot

or drowned. I beg to mention specially Lieutenant-Colonel Lowth for the good service he did on this occasion; he is a good and gallant officer, who always leads his regiment to success. He is well seconded by his admirable soldiers, whom I cannot eulogize more highly than by saying that they do credit to Ireland.

The enemy, simultaneously with their attack on my right, had advanced with equal vigour against my right centre, guarded by part of the 25th Bombay Native Infantry, who, despite a most gallant resistance, were driven back by overpowering numbers, which afforded an opportunity to Lieutenant Edwards, commanding the 21st Company of Royal Engineers, which I had placed in support of the 25th, to charge with his company, most successfully, the very superior force of the rebels, routing them with loss, and pursuing them till out of reach. I beg to mention, specially, Lieutenant Edwards for his prompt resolution on this occasion; he is an enterprising and promising officer. The 21st Company fight as well in the field as they work in the trenches, and are worthy of their distinguished corps.

The remainder of the 25th guarding my left centre, under Lieutenant-Colonel Robertson, held their ground steadfastly; the rebel sepoys advancing close up to the 25th firing, halted and addressed them bitter reproaches, couched in the most revolting language, for their unshaken fidelity to the English. The 25th answered the maledictions of the mutineers in a manner worthy of their reputation and English discipline, a volley, a cheer and a charge with the bayonet. Lieutenant Colonel Robertson, of whose gallantry and ability I have had so many proofs, and his devoted regiment, whose loyalty and discipline have so often conquered treason and insubordination, deserve to

be specially mentioned for their distinguished conduct on this occasion.

My whole line was now advancing, and driving the enemy from their positions. I have already spoken of the triumphant advance of the right and right centre. The left centre was equally successful under Lieutenant-Colonel Robertson, who, following up his spirited charge, dashed through the ravines with the 25th after the rebels, came up with the rear of them, near the village of Tehree, bayoneted them, and continued the pursuit beyond the village, till his men, unable to go any longer, fell exhausted.

The whole of my infantry on the left now brought their left shoulders forward, and, covered by Captain Lightfoot's Troop of Horse Artillery, three guns of No. 4 Light Field Battery, and the whole of the cavalry, (I had reinforced the cavalry on the left with all the cavalry from the right,) made a converging attack on the enemy's right and the village of Tehree. The enemy broke and fled, pursued for some miles by the horse artillery and cavalry. Their exhaustion, and ground broken by ravines, stopped the pursuit, which cost the enemy dear. The rebels were so completely beaten and disheartened that broken parties of them did not retire on Calpee, but were seen flying across the ravines in a westerly direction towards Jaloun.

Colonel Wetherall, whose state of health qualified him for the sick list, although his devotion, like that of so many more of the force, kept him out of it, was struck by sun in the pursuit three or four miles from camp, and brought back to it on a litter.

The complete defeat and serious loss which the enemy had sustained this day, despite their having displayed tactics and an energy of attack, which I had not previously witnessed in them, convinced me that an immediate advance to Calpee, which

I had some days back fixed for the next day, the 23rd instant, would, with the prestige of this day's victory, make me master of it at once. I therefore only gave the troops the time which was indispensable for their rest after the long day's combat in the sun, and, dividing my force into two columns of attack, marched the next morning, long before break of day, against Calpee. according to my original plan of attack ; one column, the right, under Brigadier Stuart, through the ravines, their right resting on the Jumna ; the other, the left column, under myself, along the Julalpoor and Calpee road.

I left my numerous sick, parks, and baggage in camp, which was struck, under Captain Hare.

The mortar batteries on the other side of the Jumna had, according to my orders, opened their fire the day before, the 22nd ; and, during the fight, I was glad to see the shells dropping with great precision into the fort, the town, and all about the village of Rehree.

When my column had marched from camp, across the plain in front of my left, and reached the Julalpoor and Calpee road, I brought their left shoulders forward, and, taking the road for the direction of my centre, covered my advance against Calpee with the camel corps under Major Ross, supported by the Hydrabad Cavalry.

From the road I despatched a staff officer, with a party of cavalry, to effect a communication with Brigadier Stuart's left.

My column descended into deep ravines, and mounted their steep banks, formidable, almost impregnable, positions, which the enemy had totally abandoned, panic-struck by the previous day's defeat.

Faint firing on the right announced faint opposition to the advance of Brigadier Stuart, of whose

report of this and the previous day's operations a copy is enclosed.*

After marching some distance along the road, the enemy opened a fire on our advance from a secret battery in a ravine at a great distance and elevation. Major Ross made a rapid flank march across the ravines to cut it off. But a few rounds from Captain Ommaney's Royal Artillery guns, which he had brought rapidly up considerably in advance of the column, caused the battery to make off through the ravines. All of their guns were afterwards taken by the pursuing cavalry.

Shortly afterwards, I got into communication with the right of Brigadier Stuart's Brigade, and by 10 o'clock A.M., both my brigades were masters of the fort and town of Calpee.

My prediction had come to pass that the rebels would make one desperate struggle for Calpee outside its walls; and that, if they were defeated, they would not make a stand within them. The hard-fought fight of the day before on the banks of the Jumna had given us Calpee.

Whilst my force was involved in the labyrinth of ravines, the enemy could be observed moving off to the north-west from Calpee, in large bodies, with elephants.

Once clear of the ravines, I instantly directed Lieutenant-Colonel, then Major, Gall, Her Majesty's 14th Light Dragoons, to pursue the enemy as closely, and as far, as he could, with horse artillery and cavalry. I have the honour to enclose a copy of this officer's report of his very successful pursuit of the enemy, for which I beg to mention him specially.† His column took the whole of the guns with which their main body retreated from Calpee, and six caparisoned elephants. The Hydrabad Cavalry and scouts brought in more

* No. 4 Enclosure. Brigadier Stuart's Report.
† No. 5 Enclosure. Major Gall's Report.

guns, which detached parties of the rebels had abandoned in their wild flight; so that every piece of field artillery which the enemy had was taken. The pursuing cavalry made great havoc of the rebel sepoys, the Sinde Valaitees, and the mercenaries of the Nawab of Banda, till neither horse nor man could go further.

The rebels, broken completely by Lieutenant-Colonel Gall's column, fled in the utmost disorder, in twos and threes across the country, throwing away their arms and accoutrements, and even their clothes, to enable them to run faster. This low and altered state of morale of the rebels must be attributed to the loss of their last hope, Calpee, after their great effort to overthrow its assailants; to their continued defeats, without one success; and lastly. to the dejection which ensued on the excitement caused by the large quantities of opium which they had swallowed for the purpose of quickening their resolution, in the action of the day before.

Besides the captured guns above mentioned, all the artillery in the fort, including a fine English 18-pounder gun, fell into our hands, as well as twenty-seven silk embroidered standards of the Gwalior Contingent, bearing Scindiah's device, a cross and a serpent round it; and one of the Kotah Contingent; also three cannon and mortar foundries, which had been contructed in the town and fort; a very complete and extensive subterraneous arsenal, containing 60,000 pounds of English powder; every description of warlike stores and ammunition; numerous boxes of new and old English muskets; quantities of English shot and shell, of which there were also piles outside the arsenal in the fort; engineering tools of every description; boxes of brass shells of native manufacture of the same sort as those frequently used against us; topograhical and surveying in-

struments; quantities of English stationery, &c., &c. The brass shells cause a worse wound than the iron, but do not burst into so many pieces as they do.

The Commissary of Ordnance estimates the value of this arsenal at £20,000 or £30,000.

From information furnished by Lieutenant-Colonel Gall, it was clear that the principal part of the rebels had retreated by the Jaloun road; and Sir Robert Hamilton was of opinion that they would make to the north for the Sheer Ghat, a ford across the Jumna, or another ford higher up the river. Colonel Riddell, with a moveable column, was guarding the former ford. It was of vital importance to make a fresh pursuit of the enemy, in order either to catch him between Colonel Riddell's and my fire, to meet him if he turned, or to ascertain the real line of his flight. Notwithstanding, therefore, the exhausted state of my force, I detached, without delay, Lieutenant-Colonel Robertson with a pursuing column, of which the strength is detailed in the margin,* along the Jaloun road. To overtake the enemy was hopeless, because, firstly, they had a start, and were not encumbered, like our troops, with baggage, tents, and Commissariat, or even the usual kit of rebels, which they had thrown away; secondly, their cavalry and infantry were in as good as mine were in bad condition; thirdly, my European cavalry, riding eighteen stone, could not catch Indian cavalry riding ten or, at most, eleven stone.

The rebels had also adopted a mode of retreat which facilitated escape. They separated, and, in ones and twos, took short cuts across country, meeting at a distant and given point.

* 1 Troop 14th Light Dragoons; 1 Squadron 3rd Bo. Light Cavalry; No. 18 Light Field Battery; 160 Hydrabad Cavalry; 25th Regiment Bo. Native Infantry.

The operations of the pursuing column, which again called into action Lieutenant-Colonel Robertson's energy and intelligence, will be detailed in my report of the operations against Gwalior.

Besides the officers specially mentioned in this report, and in the reports of the officers under my orders, all of which I beg fully to confirm, for distinct acts of distinguished conduct before Calpee, I beg leave to enclose two lists of other officers, specially mentioned, or mentioned for generally important, or useful service, under most trying circumstances, in the operations before Calpee.*

The conduct of the Central India Field Force, in the general action of the Jumna, was characterized by the ardent and unyielding courage, the devotion and exemplary discipline, which they had shown throughout the campaign. And all of us witnessed, with admiration, the skill and noble courage with which the troops of the Bengal army, under Lieutenant-Colonel Maxwell, fought by our side, and contributed so largely to the success of the operations. I beg most respectfully to recommend these gallant soldiers, those of the Bengal, as well as those of the Bombay army, one and all, to the most favourable consideration of his Excellency the Commander in Chief. They had to contend, under a deadly sun, and in most difficult ground, with a desperate foe, greatly their superior in numbers. They fought till they dropped, or conquered. The fort and town of Calpee exhibited proofs of the high service of Captains Blunt and Turnbull, of the Bengal artillery and engineers, and of their officers and men stationed in the batteries on the other side of the Jumna. The shells had fallen almost as I could have wished, and caused a destruction, which no doubt influenced

* No. 6 Enclosure. List of Special Mentions. No. 7 Enclosure. List of Mentions.

a good deal the rebels in their determination to abandon the fort and town.

I have the honour to enclose returns of the casualties of the forces engaged in the operations before Calpee*, and of the enemy's ordnance captured in the fort of Calpee, and in the pursuit of the rebel army.

I was placed by the Commander-in-Chief in India, during his Excellency's absence in Rohilcund, under the direct orders of the Governor-General; and it is a grateful duty to me to state that my force and myself are under the greatest obligations to his Lordship for the liberal and excellent arrangements which he caused to be made for furnishing us with supplies; and for the practical sympathy which led his Lordship, overwhelmed as he must have been by important affairs, to give immediate attention to all my applications in favour of the troops, even for the smallest items of medical comforts.

I am equally indebted to Lord Elphinstone and the Bombay Government and to his Excellency Sir Henry Somerset, for doing all that was possible to render my column efficient, from the time it started till it was hundreds of miles distant from Bombay; proofs of their constant and efficacious care for the welfare of the force, reaching it on the banks of the Jumna.

The Bombay and Indore Bullock Train, which Lord Elphinstone created and organized with laudable promptitude, shortened the great distance between my original base, Bombay, and Central India, and assisted my operations essentially. I beg to make special mention of Major Kane, 15th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry, Director of the Train, for the great energy and intelligence with which he developed, and turned to the best

* No. 8 Enclosure; No. 9 Enclosure.

account, the resources of this newly-raised military transport.

Sir Robert Hamilton, Agent of the Governor-General for Central India, who, in his official capacity, accompanied my force throughout the campaign, rendered very important service in obtaining supplies for the troops, and intelligence for myself, respecting the plans and movements of the enemy. Sir Robert Hamilton, whose knowledge of the roads and country is very great, gave me the first news as to the formation of the so-called Peishwa's army, intended to establish the Peishwa's rule in the ancient Peishwarate, and of their rapid and determined advance against me to relieve Jhansi. Sir Robert Hamilton showed great sympathy for the sick and wounded, and spared no trouble to alleviate, by all the means in his power, their sufferings.

So much of the success of the operations is due to the portion of the Hydrabad Contingent which formed part of my force, that I ought not to fail to express my best thanks to Colonel Davidson, resident at Hydrabad, for the proof of confidence which he placed in me by putting at my disposal troops, whose organization in the three arms, light equipment, knowledge of the Indian language and country, combined with their high military qualities, enabled them to act as the wings of my operations.

I am much indebted, for their good will and assistance, to Major Rickards, Political Agent for Bhopal, who was wounded, when spiritedly accompanying the charge of Captain Need, of Her Majesty's 14th Light Dragoons, at the Betwa; Major Western, Deputy Commissioner of the Saugor District; Captain Keatinge, Officiating Political Agent for Western Malwa, dangerously wounded when very gallantly leading the storming

party at Chundayree, having previously reconnoitred the ground and the breach; Captain Pinkney, Commissioner of the Jhansi and Jaloun Districts, specially mentioned by me for gallantry in the pursuit after the storming of the Mudunpoor Passes, his horse killed; Captain Ternan, Deputy Commissioner of Jaloun, and Captain Maclean, Deputy Commissioner of Jhansi.

Sir Robert Hamilton and these Officers of the Civil Service were, at different times, voluntarily under fire. On these occasions their bearing was that of English gentlemen. I venture to hope that, under these circumstances, the Commander-in-Chief in India may be pleased to bring to the notice of the Governor-General and Viceroy my favourable opinion of the conduct of these gentlemen.

Brigadiers Sage and Wheler, commanding at different times at Saugor; Captain Ogilvie, Assistant Commissary-General, and Captain Nicholl, Commissary of Ordnance, all of the Bengal Service, were of very great assistance to the force in giving me elephants, two 6-pounder guns, with which I completed the 1st Troop Bombay Horse Artillery, other warlike stores, all they had, and supplies.

I hope that his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India will do me the favour to represent to the Governor-General the great obligations I am under to the Ranee of Bhopal. Her Highness displayed the very best feeling towards the English and British interests; she did so courageously, in the worst times, when the natives, in her part of the world, thought that rebellion must triumph Her Highness gave me two 9-pounder guns, and a 24-pounder howitzer, with the gunners belonging to them, very good artillerymen, when I marched through Bhopal, which enabled me to complete No. 18 Light Field Battery. Her

Highness was indefatigable in obtaining supplies for my force, when it was very much in want of them.

So great and varied were the difficulties with which the Central India Field Force had to contend, all of which I have not thought it necessary to detail, that, having stated so fully the obligations I am under to human aid, I should not do justice to my own feelings, nor I am sure to those of the generous spirits whom I led, were I not to say how large a share of our gratitude for preservation and success is due to the signal mercy of Heaven.

I beg to apologize for the length of this report; it would have been more convenient for me to have written a short one. But justice to the troops would not allow me to curtail the details either of their deeds or of their sufferings.

In excuse of the very tardy arrival of this report, for which I am solely to blame, and for which I beg to offer my respectful apologies to the Commander in-Chief in India, I must adduce a circumstance to which I should not otherwise have alluded. I had three attacks of sun during the assault and capture of Kouch; one in the action at Mutha; and a fifth in the general action of the Jumna. As the remedies to enable me to rise again, ride, and retain the command in the field, which I never left, were necessarily strong, and as my determination to exercise the command, till Calpee was taken, did not allow of my taking the rest, or following the treatment, necessary for the cure of sun-sickness, and as the heat of the sun increased instead of diminishing, and the duties of the command daily became more onerous, all my staff sick, or ailing, my health and strength suffered so much that all I could do with great difficulty was to command; and that I was totally unable, although I attempted it, to

compose despatches, which were to describe the remarkable operations before Calpee, and do justice to the signal merits of the troops engaged.

Before marching against Gwalior, I had a very strong medical certificate in my possession, recommending my immediate departure from Central India: a sense of duty made me remain in it, and command the expedition against Gwalior. On the march to that place the heat rose to 130° in the shade. The same cause, as before, prevented me from making reports of the operations, except in telegrams. After the taking of Gwalior, I made forced marches to reach quickly the good climate of the Deccan. The papers relating to the Calpee and Gwalior operations were unfortunately left with my heavy baggage, which, on account of the heavy rain, great distance, and want of roads, the whole country being a swamp, did not arrive at Poona till after the monsoon.

These were the causes of the delay in transmitting Calpee and Gwalior reports. I most sincerely regret that any thing should have retarded the publication of the records of so much heroism. But I trust that the very detailed lists, already transmitted, of the officers and men who distinguished themselves before Calpee and Gwalior, and in the campaign generally, and which I drew up with the utmost care, and the most anxious solicitude, that the merits of each individual should be fully known and perfectly appreciated, will palliate the evil of delay.

I have, &c.,

HUGH ROSE, Major-General,
Commanding F.D.A. and Field Force.

No. 43.

Major Forbes, C.B., Commanding Rear Guard, to Captain Todd, Brigade Major, 2nd Brigade Central India Field Force.

Camp, near Deopore, May 16, 1858.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of the Brigadier Commanding the 2nd Brigade, the arrival in camp of the rear guard, having been closely followed up from within a mile of our last encampment at Etora, by 4,000 to 5,000 of the rebel army, of which 1,000 to 1,200 were cavalry.*

2. As the Brigadier is aware, a broad and deep ravine, only passable for carts by one narrow road, intersects the route, about a mile from Etora.

3. It was when halted here on account of the baggage that I first saw the rebels approaching from the Calpee direction towards my left flank. They took up a position on my left rear and rear, occupying the village of Etora, and, from their strength, particularly in cavalry, it was throughout apparent that our bold front alone saved the rear guard from being driven in, and the consequent loss of the guns, owing to the only line of retreat being chocked up by carts.

4. During the two hours or more we were halted here, the enemy's cavalry made several advances, one or two at a rapid pace, but, deceived, I imagine, by the perfect steadiness of the troops,

* Her Majesty's 14th Dragoons, 42 sabres, under Lieutenant Bemish.

Royal Artillery, 2 Guns, under Lieutenant Lowry.

3rd Bombay Light Cavalry, 170 sabres, under Lieutenant Dick.

3rd Europeans. 93, under Lieutenant Macintosh.

24th Native Infantry, 113, under Lieutenant Estridge.

Cavalry Hydrabad Contingent, 200, Captain Murray.

into supposing that a larger force was concealed in the broken ground in our rear, they did not close, and, as soon as the road was clear, I withdrew, first, the guns and infantry to a position on this side the ravine, then, the troop of Her Majesty's 14th Dragoons, and, lastly, the remainder of the cavalry, at a walk, until concealed from the enemy by the nature of the ground, then at a gallop.

5. As I expected, this retrograde movement brought the enemy on us, and, before the cavalry had had time to form on the right and left of the guns, he had occupied the position we had given up.

6. This further advance in force was, however, for some time checked by the rifles of the 3rd Europeans, and the excellent practice of the two guns of the Royal Artillery, and time given for the baggage to get on a considerable distance.

7. For the first three miles of the remainder of our march, we were almost surrounded by the rebel cavalry, and fired into by their artillery, but, alternately halting and retiring, we succeeded in preventing any of the baggage from falling into their hands.

8. If any baggage was lost, it could not have been on the road by which I marched, and to have divided the rear guard, or even extended it more than was done, would have been its destruction, followed by the loss of the greater portion of the ammunition, stores, and baggage of the Brigade.

9. I herewith enclose a list of casualties during the day.

10. I would beg to bring to your notice the officers named in the margin of this report, and in an especial manner Lieutenant Lowry, to the precision of whose fire, and the manner in which he handled his two guns, do I chiefly attribute our

being able to keep in check so large a body of cavalry.

11. Lieutenant Bonus, Bombay Engineers, and Veterinary Surgeon Lamb, 3rd Light Cavalry, were most useful to me in getting on the baggage, and in conveying orders. Mr. Lamb rode into camp at my request to report the presence of the enemy and returned, at very considerable risk of being cut off.

I have, &c.,
J. FORBES, Major,
3rd Bombay Light Cavalry, Commanding Rear Guard.

No. 44.

Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell, Commanding 2nd Brigade Central India Field Force, to the Chief of the Staff, Central India Field Force.

Camp, Deopore, May 18, 1858.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of the Major-General Commanding Central India Field Force, that a large body of upwards of 1,200 of the enemy's cavalry, with three guns, moved suddenly out yesterday at two P.M. from the rear of a large village, situated about two coss on our left flank. The plain intervening is not intersected by nullahs, and they were soon after reported to be advancing, with an evident intention of attacking our camp.

2. The small village of Muttra, which forms our left point of appui, was then occupied by two companies of the 71st Highland Light Infantry, and two guns belonging to the Bombay Light Battery, No. 18, with a support from the 24th Native Infantry. Immediately reinforced this post

with the whole of the 71st and the remaining two guns of No. 18 Battery, and, giving orders for the 14th Light Dragoons, and two guns of the Royal Artillery to follow, proceeded at once to meet the enemy, taking with me the 3rd Light Cavalry and the half battery whom I met on their way to Muttra.

3. I found that the enemy were advancing rapidly in line, about one mile and a half from us, with their line so far extended as to threaten our left rear ; to this point I directed our advance, and, soon after coming within range, the enemy halted. This enabled the 14th Light Dragoons, under Major Scudamore, and the two guns of the Royal Artillery, to take up a position connecting our line with Muttra.

4. A heavy fire commenced on both sides, the enemy firing remarkably well, and sending two or three round shot into the ranks of the 3rd Light Cavalry, but the superior fire of the Royal Artillery and No. 18 Battery effectually stopped all further advance on their part.

5. An attack on Muttra now attracted my attention, but to withdraw any of my guns would also have drawn the enemy again upon us. Major Orr, commanding Hydrabad Contingent, however, most opportunely appeared, and, galloping down with him, I ascertained that a very strong body of the rebel infantry had been repulsed by the 71st Highland Light Infantry, under Majors Rich and Loftus. The loss of the enemy has since been ascertained to have been very great, but, having had time during the morning (since yesterday's attack,) to loophole the houses, the fire of the enemy was harmless.

6. The precautions for protecting the right of the camp were not unnecessary, for another column of infantry and two heavy guns came down from

Calpee, and sent several shot right through the camp, without, however, much damage. Captain Field, Royal Artillery, most ably kept these at a distance, supported by the 3rd European Regiment, and the remainder of the 24th Native Infantry.

7. Foiled on all sides, and it being now sunset, the enemy slowly retired, taking with them dead and wounded in the nullahs.

(True Extract.)

G. E. ROSE, A. D. C.

No. 45.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. V. Maxwell, C.B., Her Majesty's 88th Regiment, commanding Moveable Column, Cawnpore District, to Colonel E. R Wetherall, C. B., Chief of the Staff, Central India Field Force.

SIR, *Camp, before Calpee, May* 24, 1858.

I ARRIVED here on the morning of 18th instant, with the force as per margin,* and broke ground the same night. On the following morning we had three 10-inch mortars in position opposite to the fort of Calpee, and a fourth on the next day.

2. On the morning of the 19th, I received an urgent requisition from Sir Hugh Rose for a wing of Her Majesty's 88th Regiment, a wing of the Sikh Police Battalion, and the whole of the Camel Corps, to join his force on the opposite side of the Jumna ; the demand for this amount of troops from my column was made upon the supposition that a patrol of three companies of the 88th Regi-

* 4 Guns, Major Blunt's Battery ; 266 Tewana Horse ; 573 of Her Majesty's 88th Regiment ; 682 Camel Corps ; 458 Sikh Police Corps ; four 10-inch mortars ; four 8-inch mortars.

ment, 200 of the Sikh Battalion, and 100 of the Tewana Horse and 2 guns, which I had sent to Sherghur, had rejoined me, but, as that patrol had not returned, and I had no reason to expect it back for some time, I did not consider myself justified in complying to the full extent with Sir Hugh's request, and I sent across the Jumna, on the night of the 20th, two companies of the 88th, the whole of the Camel Corps, and 124 of the Sikh Infantry, informing Sir Hugh that, as soon as I could hear of the approach of the patrol I would send the remainder of the men asked for by him.

3. By Sir Hugh Rose's orders, I sent, on the morning of the 21st, two 8-inch mortars and two field guns, with a company of the 88th Regiment, to Russoolpoor, a village about three miles below Calpee, on the left bank of the Jumna, and opposite to the village of Rehree, where the enemy had a battery, which commanded the road by which Sir Hugh purposed advancing on Calpee.

4. During the night of the 21st, two 8-inch mortars were put into position in the village of Diloule, opposite the kutcherry and town of Calpee.

5. Under instructions from Major-General Sir Hugh Rose, the three above-mentioned mortar batteries opened fire at noon on Saturday, the 22nd. The well-directed fire of the mortars and guns from the Russoolpoor Battery under Lieutenant Hare, of the Bengal Artillery, soon cleared the village of Rehree, and the rebels withdrew what guns they had there. The practice of Major Blunt's four 10-inch mortar battery was beautifully accurate, and that from Captain Turnbull's at Diloule was most effective, and well sustained until the occupation of the town by Sir Hugh Rose's force.

6. The river Jumna being between my force and the enemy, the infantry and cavalry under my command had not the opportunity of giving that active co-operation to Sir Hugh Rose that I could have wished, but they performed their picquet and battery duties much to my satisfaction; the Enfield rifles of the 88th Regiment annoyed the enemy very much, and prevented them having the free use of the river in front of the town.

7. The chief credit of the operations of my column on the left bank of the Jumna is due to two officers, viz., Major Blunt, of the Bengal Artillery, and Captain Turnbull, of the Bengal Engineers. I believe the merits of Major Blunt are already known to his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, but I beg to express my acknowledgments of the valuable services Major Blunt has afforded me since he joined my column in February last; he has been indefatigable, active and zealous, for the good of the service, not confining himself to the mere routine of his own branch of it, but he has given me on all occasions his advice, which his knowledge of the country and professional acquirements rendered so valuable to me. Of Captain Turnbull, of the Bengal Engineers, I cannot speak too highly. Not only was he most persevering in making the batteries, exposing himself all day to the overpowering heat of the sun, but, when he had finished his duty as an Engineer, he then became an Artilleryman, and worked the Mortar Battery at Diloule. It will be a subject of much gratification to me if the expression of my thanks to these officers were productive of the appreciation of their services by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

It is due to Lieutenant G. L. Fraser, of the late 23rd Native Infantry Regiment, that I should

speak most favourably of the way he has performed his duties as Staff Officer to the Column : he has been most zealous and hard working.

I beg to enclose a report from Major Blunt, also one from Captain Turnbull, and the usual casualty return, which I am very glad to say is very trivial.

I have, &c.,
G. V. MAXWELL,
Lieutenant-Colonel 88th,
Commanding Moveable Column.

No. 48.

Brigadier Stuart, C.B., Commanding 1st Brigade Central India Field Force, to the Assistant Adjutant-General, Central India Field Force.

SIR, *Camp, Calpee, May* 29, 1858.

I HAVE the honour to report that about nine A.M., of the 22nd May, the 1st Brigade Central India Field Force got under arms, in compliance with instructions from the Major-General Commanding, and, in consequence of the enemy threatening the right and front of our Camp, near the village of Golowlee in force, I myself proceeded to the mortar battery on the right, the picquet at which, consisting of one Company 3rd European Regiment, also the picquet on the bank of the Jumna, composed of one Company Her Majesty's 86th Regiment, which guarded our extreme right flank, had, by the orders of the Major-General, been reinforced by nearly the whole of Her Majesty's 86th Regiment, which, thrown into skirmishing order, covered almost the whole of our position to the right. The Major-General also directed half of No. 4, Light Field Battery, to move down to the mortar battery, and fire was immediately opened on the enemy, who were

advancing in great numbers, and with much spirit, over ground most favourable to them, as it was thickly intersected in every direction by nullahs and ravines close up to our position. Finding that the enemy were commencing to out-flank the left of our line of skirmishers, I sent for three companies of the 25th Regiment Native Infantry, which, when extended, made all secure in that direction. The action now became general throughout the whole line, but the advance of the enemy was checked, though most obstinately persevered in on the extreme right, where Lieutenant-Colonel Lowth, Her Majesty's 86th Regiment, was commanding: matters thus continued until about noon, when the enemy made a most determined assault on the mortar battery and position held by the guns, taking advantage of our line of skirmishers being weakened by many men having been compelled to fall to the rear from the effects of the sun, which as felt by all was most overpowering; as also from their rifles having become leaded. At this juncture I could only muster a handful of men to defend the mortar battery and guns, and the enemy were steadily pushing on, when the timely arrival of two companies of the Rifle Brigade, which, in reply to my call for aid, the Major-General himself brought up, and led against the enemy, caused them to retire precipitately, and they made no further stand. About this time also I had been compelled to reinforce my right with a company of Her Majesty's 80th Regiment, and my left with the 21st Company Royal Engineers, as the determination shown by the enemy was so great, and the distress occasioned by the excessive heat of the day so paralysed the men that they could scarcely hold their ground; simultaneously, however, with the repulse in the centre, the enemy were driven back on both flanks, and

our whole line pushing on completely routed them. In compliaace with the Major-General's instructions, I checked the pursuit of the enemy beyond a certain point. It was, however, persevered in on the right by Lieutenant-Colonel Lowth, Her Majesty's 86th Regiment, further than was intended: having reinforced the original picquets, I directed that the remainder of the troops should return to their tents. Nothing further occurred this day.

2. Of the operations of the 1st Troop Horse Artillery, left wing Her Majesty's 14th Light Dragoons, 3rd Regiment Cavalry, Hydrabad Contingent, half of No. 4 Light Field Battery, Madras Sappers and Miners, and wing 25th Regiment Native Infantry, on the 22nd May, I make no mention, as they were not serving under my direction, and I understand Majors Gall and Robertson, who were in command of these troops, have sent in their reports.

3. On the 23rd May, at half-past 3 o'clock A.M., the 1st Brigade, consisting of the troops named in the margin,* in compliance with instructions received, advanced on Calpee: line was formed in skirmishing order, the right resting on the right bank of the Jumna, and the left extending westward to the utmost extent permitted by the number of infantry at my disposal: the cart road leading to Calpee nearly bisected the line. I accordingly entrusted the general superintendence of the troops on the right of this road to Lieutenant-Colonel Lowth, Her Majesty's 86th Regi-

* H. M.'s 14th Light Dragoons, 40 sabres; Regiment Cavalry Hydrabad Contingent, 50 sabres; No. 4 Light Field Battery; No. 18 Light Field Battery; 21st Company Royal Engineers, 84 rank and file; Wing Her Majesty's 71st Regiment, 210 rank and file; Her Majesty's 86th Regiment, 520 rank and file; Detachment Her Majesty's 88th Regiment, 85 rank and file; Wing 3rd Eu. Regiment, 190 rank and file; Seikh Infantry, 200 rank and file.

ment, and that of the troops on the left of it to Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell, Her Majesty's 71st Regiment, who had joined me under instructions from the Major-General. The brigade advanced steadily, meeting with no opposition till the village of Rehree was reached, when the men of Her Majesty's 86th Regiment, who were moving on it, received a volley, but, charging in with a cheer, drove the enemy out of it at once, and put them to flight: the brigade continued to advance till the position indicated by the Major-General was reached and secured. I then sent for the guns and cavalry, having, as the Major-General is aware, on account of the nature of the ground over which we marched, been obliged to leave both in the rear until our new position had been gained; the brigade now remained halted until a junction was effected with the column under the personal command of the Major-General, when, having received orders to enter the town of Calpee, I did so with all my infantry, and, finding it deserted, bivouacked the men in the most suitable manner I could, till I was ordered to march into camp at about 5 o'clock P.M.: the remainder of the 1st Brigade were serving immediately under the Major-General on this day. I do not, therefore, report their proceedings. Major Gall, Her Majesty's 14th Light Dragoons, has intimated to me, that he was in command of the pursuing cavalry on this occasion, and that he has sent in his report to the Chief of the Staff.

4. In conclusion, it gives me the greatest pleasure to state, that the troops of the 1st Brigade, on this occasion as at Kouch, displayed a determined fortitude which nothing could overcome. In the action of the 22nd May, they were exposed to a fiercely burning sun from 9 A.M. to 2 P.M.; and though, as I have mentioned, they were much

distressed by the same, yet every man struggled to get to the front, until fairly beaten down. I am much indebted to the officers of my staff: Captain Fenwick, Field Engineer; Captain Colly, Major of Brigade; Captain Bacon, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General; and Lieutenant Henry, Sub-Assistant Commissary-General; for their gallantry, zeal, and indefatigable exertions during these operations; also to Surgeon Mackenzie, Staff-Surgeon, who, on this occasion, was, as I have ever found him, most unremitting in his exertions in his department. Captain Colly, my Brigade-Major, has served with this brigade since it was first organized in June last, and, during the eventful year that has passed, has shown great gallantry in the field, and untiring zeal and application in the performance of his various duties, which he has conducted much to my satisfaction. I therefore most earnestly beg to bring the services of this meritorious officer to the favourable notice of the Major-General Commanding. I beg also to place on record how ably I was seconded in the operations herein detailed by Lieutenant-Colonel Lowth, Her Majesty's 86th Regiment, an officer of great energy and judgment, most conspicuous also on every occasion for his gallantry. Lieutenant-Colonel Lowth reports to me, that Major Stuart, Captain Lepper, Ensign Keane, and Assistant-Surgeon Barry, all did good service; and that Captain Lepper and Dr. Barry left sick beds to join their regiment in the field. I had also occasion to remark the excellent conduct of Ensign Trueman, who commanded the piequet of the 3rd European Regiment, at the Mortar Battery, on the 22nd instant. This officer, though very young in the service, behaved with great steadiness and gallantry. The Wing 25th Regiment Native Infantry, employed under me

on the 22nd instant, greatly distinguished themselves: they were hotly engaged the whole morning, and fought most stoutly. The conduct of Serjeant-Major Graham, on whom devolved the command of the Half-Battery, No. 4 Light Field Battery, when Lieutenant Strutt was directed to proceed with the remainder of his guns to another part of the field, deserves great praise, for, when the crisis I have alluded to was at hand, I found him prepared to meet it with the utmost steadiness.

I have, &c.,
C. S. STUART, Brigadier,
Commanding 1st Brigade, Central
India Field Force.

P.S.—I have already transmitted a Casualty Return.

No. 49.

Major Gall, Commanding Left Wing 14th Light Dragoons, to the Chief of the Staff, Central India Field Force.

Camp, Calpee, 25th May, 1858.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of the Major-General Commanding the Central India Field Force, that on the 23rd instant, when directed by your order to pursue the enemy, supposed to be retiring from Calpee by the Gwalior and Jaloun road, with the troops as per margin,* I immediately proceeded to assemble the force placed under my command on the road

* 14th Dragoons, 4 troops, in all 153 sabres; 6 guns Horse Artillery, 3rd Regiment Hydrabad Contingent Cavalry; subsequently increased by 1st troop 14th Dragoons (48 sabres); 50 sabres 1st Hydrabad Contingent Cavalry.

indicated to me, which proved to be the high road from Calpee to Jhansi. This, however, diverges to Jaloun, about three miles, as near as I can recollect, from Calpee.

Captain Lightfoot reporting his horses to be suffering greatly from want of water, an order was issued to water them before commencing the pursuit.

Whilst they were drinking, Captain Abbott informed me that a large Mussulman tomb, about half a mile up the Jhansi road, was occpied by 300 of the enemy, and we at once proceeding thither made preparations for surrounding it with our cavalry, and, as we moved towards it, Lieutenant Dowker, of the 1st Regiment Hydrabad Contingent, joined me with 50 sabres.

The building was found to be unoccupied, but at the same time the enemy was descried retiring in great numbers over the plain beyond it to our right front, and a pursuit, which soon brought me to the point where the roads from Jhansi and Jaloun to Calpée unite, was commenced. Here I left Captain Need, who had accompanied me thus far with his squadron, to bring up the horse artillery I had sent back for.

Lieutenant Dowker I detached a little to my right, and, accompanied by Captains Abbott and Barrett at the head of their respective detachments, I charged through the enemy's retiring line and dispersed it: the rebels were cut up in all directions with the loss of two guns, which they abandoned to Lieutenant Dowker on the right. The dragoons in the centre sabred a great many of the fugitive sepoys, who, firing wildly, and completely panic-stricken by the suddenness and rapidity of our advance, fell an easy prey to their pursuers, in some instances casting away their arms, in others suffering themselves to be followed into ravines where they were slain. Four ele-

phants were soon after captured as the pursuit continued.

On the left, ahead of all, Captain Abbott charged along the road to Jaloun, and to the right and left of it, capturing on his way a 9-pounder gun, which the paralyzed enemy, though loaded and placed in position, did not fire, but abandoned, after several of them had been cut down round about it : a few casualties, as per margin,* occurred in Captain Abbott's regiment.

Trooper Sher Ali, of the 3rd Regiment Hydrabad Contingent, has been specially recommended to the favourable consideration of the Major-General by his Commanding Officer ; he lost his hand during the pursuit by a musket shot ; also Trooper Mahomed Khan, 6th troop, also Trooper Nuttoo Khan, of the 6th troop, as well as the following native officers :—Shah Mirza Beg Bahadoor, ressaldar-major of the regiment ; Ressaldar-major Mustijab Khan, Ressaldar-major Ahmed Buksh Khan, and Ressaldar-major Mahommed Hoossein Khan.

Beyond the village of Hurkhoopoora, about a hundred of the enemy's red cavalry crossed our front, from the left, accompanied by some infantry, and entered a village about half a mile to our front : as it appeared that they were disposed to make a stand here, and my cavalry being thrown into some disorder by the pursuit, I sounded the assembly, and reformed my line, with the intention of attacking them, but, before this could be done, they had fled, and, in the exhausted state of the men and horses, further pursuit for the moment was out of the question. I therefore halted, and proceeded to water my horses at a well to my left rear. Between two and three hundred of the rebels had been sabred, without any casualties on our side beyond those specified. On my left, the

* 2 men wounded, 1 horse killed, 1 lost, and 3 wounded.

sound of Captain Lightfoot's guns had been heard as we approached by the Jhansi road, preceded by Captain Need, who, extending to the right and left of the road, charged the rear of an infantry column, of whom he cut down nearly two hundred, while Captain Lightfoot plied them with shot and shell.

Captains Need and Lightfoot captured three pieces of ordnance during this advance, continued by the former to the eighth mile stone on the Jhansi road.

After watering, I joined the horse artillery on the Jhansi road, and proposed advancing, but the exhausted state of the horse artillery horses, and indeed of our men generally, would not admit of this, and I gave orders for the return of the force to camp at Calpee, which we reached after having been upwards of thirteen hours in the saddle.

A considerable body, some hundreds, of the rebels, went off early, to my right, in a northerly direction, descending into ravines where it would have been very difficult to follow them with cavalry (amongst them were a great many women and children): this body I did not pursue.

I cannot speak too highly of Captain Abbott s conduct during the pursuit, which on the left he led well in advance at the head of his regiment, animating it by an example it nobly followed.

The very weak squadron of dragoons that I had with me was ably led by Captain Barrett, whose good conduct, whilst serving under my immediate command, I have already had occasion to bring to the notice of the Brigadier, commanding 1st Brigade Central India Field Force, for favourable recommendation to the Major-General. Captain Barrett's men did great execution amongst the rebels; and the Sowars of the 1st Cavalry Hydrabad Contingent led by Lieutenant Dowker emulated them.

To all the troops, all the officers, non-commissioned officers and men placed under my command, my best thanks are given, for the energy and fortitude displayed by them. Surgeon Stewart, 14th Dragoons, I have to thank for his attention to those who fell sick during the pursuit carried on through the hottest part of the day. My thanks are also due to Assistant-Surgeons Lofthouse and Lumsdaine. Lieutenant and Adjutant Giles, left wing 14th Dragoons, as on many previous occasions, distinguished himself in several personal encounters with armed sepoys.

I specially recommend Captains Abbott, Barrett, and Need, and Lieutenant Dowker, to the notice of the major-general. Acting Regimental Serjeant-Major Clark and Private Winton, B. troop 14th Dragoons, behaved with great gallantry. The captures were as per margin.*

I have, &c.,

R. H. GALL, Major,
Left Wing, 14th Light Dragoons.

No. 50.

List of Officers and Men of the Central India Field Force specially mentioned for important or good service in the operations before Calpee, from 17th to 23rd May, 1858.

Colonel Wetherall, C.B., Chief of the Staff. Important service during the operations as a very active and intelligent chief of the staff, although very ill and suffering from climate. Gallant conduct in the charge of the camel corps. Horse wounded.

* 5 guns, 1 gingall on wheels, 2 artillery waggons filled with ammunition, 1 native tumbril, 20 boxes of ammunition, 6 elephants, 8 camels, 42 bullock draughts, 3 hackeries, 1 spring cart.

Captain Wood, Assistant Adjutant-General. Useful service and zeal during the operations.

Captain Cockburn, Her Majesty's 43rd Regiment, Aide-de-Camp. Useful service and zeal during the operations; and gallant conduct in the charge of the camel corps. Horse wounded.

Lieutenant Luard, late 1st Bengal Native Cavalry, Acting Aide-de-Camp. Useful service and zeal during the operations.

Lieutenant Baigrie, 3rd Bombay Europeans, Acting Assistant Quartermaster-General. Useful service and great devotion in continuing to discharge his duties during the whole of the operations, although badly wounded. Gallant conduct in the charge of the camel corps. Horse killed.

Lieutenant Lyster, Interpreter, late 72nd Bengal Native Infantry. General useful service during the operations.

Lieutenant Gordon, Assistant Commissary-General. Zeal and intelligence in supplying the force, under most difficult circumstances.

Dr. Arnott, Superintending Surgeon, expresses his approval of the medical officers of the force under his orders in the following terms, and I beg to confirm his approval :—

"To the distinguished skill and ability of Field Surgeon Ritchie is due the eminent success of the Depôt Hospital at Jhansi, in which every capital operation has completely succeeded, and among 200 European and 100 Native sick and wounded the casualties have been far below the average. To the indefatigable zeal of Drs. Ritchie and Naylor, and their attention to that enormous charge, must be ascribed in a great measure such extraordinary success. Dr. Stewart, Her Majesty's 14th Light Dragoons, unfortunately was not present at Jhansi, but his duties, since the 7th of May, have been onerous in the extreme,

and the zeal with which he has devoted himself to them, merits every praise. The exposure and fatigue so cheerfully undergone by Dr. Deas in his duties with the 3rd Cavalry, and his unceasing attention to his duties, are gratefully remembered. Dr. Maekenzie, 3rd Hydrabad Cavalry, has been most active, and his exertions at the storming of Jhansi in carrying on the duties of Dr. Staek, when shot dead, were most useful, and the saving of much suffering among the wounded of Her Majesty's 86th Regiment. Dr. Vaughan, in undertaking to conduct the duties of Field Surgeon, in addition to his own, only evinced that zeal for the service of which we had already ample proof His duties since the foree left Jhansi have been of the most arduous and trying description, but they have on all oeeasions been most eheerfully and ably performed.

"These officers I would beg to recommend to your most favourable notice. though my warmest thanks are due to all for the eordial and steady support and co-operation they have on all occasions afforded me."

Reverend Mr. Schwabbe, Protestant Chaplain. Unwearied zeal in the exeeution of his duties, and most praiseworthy attention to the sick and wounded: went home on sick certificate, dangerously ill from sun sickness,

Reverend Mr. Strickland, Roman Catholic Chaplain Unwearied zeal in the execution of his duties, and most praiseworthy attention to the sick and wounded.

Lieutenant-Colonel Maxwell, Commanding Flying Column on the left bank of the Jumna. Important serviee during the operations, partieularly in shelling and firing very effieiently on the fort and town of Calpee and the enemy's position.

Dr. Arnott, M.D., Superintending Surgeon.

Great zeal and ability in the discharge of his difficult and important duties as Chief Medical Officer to the Force. Great zeal in riding back, in extreme heat, voluntarily, from Calpee, the day of our arrival, the whole way to the Camp of Golowlee, and bringing back from there all the sick to Calpee, thus performing a triple march in one day.

Ensign Mackintosh, 3rd Bombay Europeans. Posting his men advantageously, and beating back the enemy by the good fire of the detachment of this regiment on the 17th of May.

Captain Douglas, Bengal Artillery. Gallantly and skilfully placing his guns at Muttra, under a heavy musketry fire, and clearing the ravines of rebels, on the 17th May.

Captain Todd, Brigade-Major of 2nd Brigade. Giving very useful assistance on the 17th May to Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell, Commanding 2nd Brigade in the Field, although very ill and in the sick report.

Major Orr, Commanding Hydrabad Field Force. Efficient aid to the 2nd Brigade, at Diapoora, on the 18th May.

Majors Rich and Loftus. Skilfully loopholing the houses, and driving back the enemy with great loss when they attacked Muttra on the 18th May.

Major Stuart, Her Majesty's 86th Regiment. Skilful disposition of the picquets and reinforcement, and in repulsing the determined attack of the enemy on the 20th May.

Lieutenant Jerome, Her Majesty's 86th Regiment, severely wounded. Most gallantly and successfully leading his company against the enemy on the 20th May.

Captain Lepper, Her Majesty's 86th Regiment. Skilfully directing the different companies of skir-

mishers against the attack of the enemy on the 20th May.

Lieutenant Forbes, 25th Bombay Native Infantry (partial sunstroke). Gallantly and successfully leading his company against the enemy on the 20th May.

Captain Lightfoot, Commanding 1st Troop Bombay Horse Artillery. Good service in the pursuit on the 22nd May.

Serjeant-Major Graham, Commanding half No. 4 Light Field Battery. Bravery and skill in commanding his guns, when attacked in position on the right, and afterwards, when his guns advanced in pursuit on the 22nd May.

Assistant-Surgeon Barry and Captain Lepper, Her Majesty's 86th Regiment. Having left their beds, being in the sick report, to join their regiment in the field on the 22nd of May.

Ensign Trueman, 3rd Bombay Europeans. Great steadiness and gallantry on the 22nd May, when in command of the picquets of his regiment at the mortar battery when attacked.

Brigadier Stuart. Ably commanding the advance of the right wing, and bringing up the artillery and baggage rapidly through the difficult ravines on the 23rd May.

Captain Ommanney, Royal Artillery, Commanding Artillery. Good service in covering the advance and silencing the enemy's guns, with the Battery Royal Artillery on the 23rd May.

Serjeant Judgson, Hydrabad Artillery. Excellent conduct, under Captain Turnbull, Bengal Engineers, in the mortar battery on the left bank of the Jumna.

Gunner Farrell, Royal Artillery. Excellent conduct, under Captain Turnbull, Bengal Engineers, in the mortar battery on the left bank of the Jumna.

List of Officers mentioned for useful service during the operations before Calpee, from 17th to 23rd May, 1858.

Captain Lightfoot, Commanding 1st Troop Bombay Horse Artillery. Placing skilfully his guns, at Muttra, on 7th May.

Major Stuart and Ensign Keane, Her Majesty's 86th Regiment. For having on the 22nd instant rendered good service in the field.

Lieutenant Haggard, Commissary of Ordnance. Causing, on the 22nd May, casualties and disorder by the fire of his siege guns in the enemy's cavalry.

Captain Hare, Commanding 5th Regiment Hydrabad Contingent. Useful service when left in charge of the camp on the 22nd May.

Lieutenant Macquoid, Adjutant of the 5th Hydrabad Infantry. Useful service and constant zeal, under Captain Hare, on the 22nd May and other occasions.

Captain Abbott, Commanding 3rd Cavalry, Hydrabad Contingent. Guarding well, on the 22nd May, the outposts on the left, and executing skilfully and successfully a retrograde movement to draw on the enemy into the fire of our siege guns.

Major Ross, Commanding Camel Corps. Useful conduct in covering the advance of the left column, against Calpee. on the 23rd of May.

HUGH ROSE,
Commanding F.D.A. and Field Forces.

Abstract of Casualty Return of Central India Field Force, from 15th May, 1858, *to close of operations against Calpee.*

1st Brigade.

Her Majesty's 14th Light Dragoons—8 sun-stroke.
1st Troop Bombay Horse Artillery—2 sun-stroke.

4-2 Artillery—2 killed; 2 wounded.
21st Company Royal Engineers—1 sun-stroke.
Her Majesty's 86th Regiment—3 wounded, 2 since dead.
25th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry—9 killed; 10 wounded.
3rd Regiment Cavalry Hydrabad Contingent—3 wounded, one since dead.

2nd Brigade.

No. 6 Field Battery Royal Artillery—4 sun-stroke.
Her Majesty's 14th Dragoons—4 sun-stroke.
3rd Bombay Light Cavalry—4 killed; 2 wounded.
Her Majesty's 71st Highlanders—5 sun-stroke.
3rd Bombay European Regiment—1 killed; 1 wounded (since dead); 5 sun-stroke.
Detachment 24th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry—4 killed; 4 wounded.
Camel Corps attached to 2nd Brigade—3 wounded.
Hydrabad Contingent Field Force—4 killed; 5 wounded; 17 sun-stroke, two since dead.

Total—24 killed; 43 wounded; 46 sun-sun-stroke.

H. H A. WOOD, Captain,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Central India Field Force.

No. 53.

No. 273 of 1859.

IN publishing the following letter from the Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army, No. 4, of the 22nd January, 1859, forwarding three despatches, one from Brigadier-General R. Walpole, C B., and two from Colonel M. G. Dennis, Her Majesty's 60th Rifles, commanding a moveable column, his Excellency the Governor-General in Council notifies his entire concurrence in the sentiments expressed by the Right Honourable the

Commander-in-Chief, and in his commendation of the conduct of the Brigadier-General and of the officers and men employed on the occasion.

No. 54.

The Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army, to the Secretary to the Government of India.

SIR, *Lucknow, January* 22, 1859.

I HAVE the honour, by desire of the Commander-in-Chief, to forward, for submission to his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General, three despatches, viz., one from Brigadier-General R Walpole, C.B., dated the 16th instant, and two from Colonel M. G. Dennis, of Her Majesty's 60th Rifles, commanding a moveable column, dated respectively the 14th and 15th instant.

2. The latter officer had been instructed to sweep through the Khyreeghur District, in which it was known that from 2,000 to 3,000 rebels were lurking, they having retreated there and been gradually reinforced in numbers by fugitives from other quarters since Colonel Christie's skirmish, which took place in the end of December.

3. The officers commanding the outposts on the Rohilcund frontier had been carefully put on their guard, as it could not but be anticipated that, as the result of Colonel Dennis's forward movement after he had crossed the Sarjoo and penetrated the Khyreeghur jungle, the rebels in his front would try to escape into the jungles under the hills north of Rohilcund.

4. This accordingly happened, as will be seen in the Colonel's despatches, Colonel Dennis having, in Lord Clyde's opinion, displayed much energy in carrying out his instructions.

5. Brigadier-General Walpole most properly considered that, in such circumstances, when his division was threatened, his position should be at

his outposts, and he was thus able in person to direct the troops forming them when the expected contingency took place.

This, his Excellency is happy to observe, he did with the most admirable effect, as shown in his own narrative.

6. The conduct of the detachment of the 42nd Highlanders and of Lieutenant-Colonel Smith's troop of Native Bengal Horse Artillery, under the able direction of the Brigadier-General, the Commander-in-Chief considers to have been beyond all praise, and his Excellency has the greatest pleasure in recommending Brigadier-General Walpole, Colonel Dennis, and the officers mentioned by the former, to the favourable consideration of the Viceroy and Governor-General.

I have, &c.

H. W. NORMAN, Major,
Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army.

No. 55.

Brigadier-General R. Walpole, C.B., Commanding Rohilcund Division, to the Chief of the Staff.

Camp, Sisseah, Banks of Saarda,
January 16th, 1859.

SIR,

IN a former despatch I acquainted you, for the information of the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief, that I had formed two columns under Lieutenant-Colonel Wilkinson, 42nd Highlanders, and Lieutenant-Colonel Smyth, Begnal Horse Artillery, and directed the former to proceed to Madho Tanda, for the purpose of watching the course of the Saarda in front of that place, and the latter to guard the fords on that river from Colonel's Wilkinson's left, as far as Birimdeo at the foot of the hills.

On the 28th ultimo, on hearing that a large force of rebels was collected in the neighbourhood

of Khyreeghur, I proceeded to Colonel Wilkinson's Camp, where I remained a week visiting the different ghats, and afterwards joined Colonel Smyth's camp at this place.

The arrangements made by both these officers were excellent; all the principal ghats were watched; yet still (although I was in hopes we should hear of any large body of rebels crossing) the line to be watched, forty miles, was so extended for the small force at my disposal, and the jungle was in parts so dense, that I saw at once it was impossible to prevent small bodies of men at night crossing the river, which was falling daily, and fresh portions of it becoming fordable.

Colonel Dennis having informed me that he was directed to sweep through the Khyreeghur jungles, Colonel Smyth, on the 14th instant, proceeded to the small detachment (which was watching the Bunbasa ghat, thirteen miles up the river, on the extreme left of our line) with two guns, a few Highlanders on them, and an escort of cavalry, to strengthen that post, in case an attack should be made on it, when the rebels were disturbed by Colonel Dennis's column.

On the 15th instant, at dawn, firing was heard in our camp, from a ghat about (3) three miles up the river, where we had a picquet of 20 Highlanders, 20 Kumaon Levy, and 10 Irregular Cavalry, and, soon after, information was sent in that the enemy was crossing the river in strength with elephants and guns, about 600 yards below the picquet, where the forest was very dense.

I immediately despatched Lieutenant Lance, with a party of the 2nd Punjaub Cavalry, to ascertain what was going on, and proceeded with the troops specified in the margin* towards the pic-

* 2 B. Horse Artillery guns, 5th Troop, 1st Brigade; 180 Sabres of the 2nd Punjaub Irregular Cavalry and Rohilcund Horse; 1 officer and 37 men 42nd Highlanders, and 1 officer and 54 men of the Kumaon Levy.

quet, leaving a few men in Camp (which was ordered to be struck and packed) under Lieutenant Millet, to guard it. On passing through a village, or rather a few wretched hovels on the edge of the jungle, I found that the enemy occupied the only path through which we could pass, so I formed up the troops at this village, placing the guns where they commanded the open ground up to the edge of the forest, with the few Infantry to support them, and the Cavalry drawn up on the flanks where the ground was tolerably open.

I sent off to Colonel Smyth to beg him to return with his two guns, and the few Highlanders and Sowars he had taken to Bunbasa, and also to Colonel Wilkinson's camp—20 miles distant—to desire him to forward, as quickly as possible, a troop of cavalry and two companies of Highlanders.

At about 8 o'clock A.M., Colonel Smyth arrived, he having started early, leaving the guns and detachment to follow later in the day, but, on meeting my messenger, and hearing what was going on, he directed him to proceed as fast as possible to Bunbasa, and pushed on to join me.

From the time we took up our position, a fire was opened on both sides, but without any damage to us; at about 8½ A.M., the enemy issued from the forest in force, a line of 300 or 400 Sepoys, many dressed in uniform, leading in skirmishing order, supported by two guns, large numbers of foot and some horsemen. Colonel Smyth riding forward took a position to enfilade them with the guns; and the Highlanders and Kumaon Levy, in extended order, received them with a heavy fire at the same time; the artillery, reserving their fire until within grape range, drove back the whole mass with great loss into the forest, along the edge of which their skirmishers remained, keeping up a fire, and occasionally advancing to attack us whenever our fire ceased.

At about twelve o'clock, the two guns, with the eleven Highlanders on them, and the cavalry, returned from Bunbasa, and a squadron arrived from the south; and, thinking it of the greatest consequence to prevent the enemy escaping through the forest, and feeling confident I could hold my position in their front, I despatched two guns and a squadron of cavalry to the open plain in front of the village of Nugra, to watch the whole of the jungle in that direction, and determined to act on the defensive until the two companies of Highlanders, which I had sent for, arrived, unless my picquet, which was separated from us, should be seriously attacked, when I determined to advance into the jungles to rescue them.

At about three o'clock P.M., a heavy fire of musketry was heard in the direction of the picquet. I therefore decided to attack and unite with it. I directed Colonel Smyth to gain possession of the road which led to them. He galloped forward with the guns with great gallantry. The infantry, only about ninety in all, advanced in skirmishing order, and the cavalry formed, as well as the rough jungle would permit, to support the whole. The enemy fought with great determination; but the Highlanders advanced with such intrepidity and steadiness, and the guns were so well served, and taken so nobly to the front, that the enemy, though fighting in the most obstinate manner, after a severe struggle, gave way. We continued to advance, pressing their right so effectually that, in an hour, I was enabled to open communication with the picquet. But we had suffered severely. Captain Lawson was badly wounded, nobly fighting in the front with his men; the Colour-Serjeant of the same company was killed. Lieutenant Kemp, commanding the detachment of Kumaon Levy, was mortally wounded, while gallantly leading on his men; and our casu-

alties, for so small a force, were considerable, but our object was gained; the infantry of the picquet under Lieutenant Coleridge were at once sent to the front, and reinforced our thin line of skirmishers; and the whole, advancing with cheers, continued to drive the enemy before them until the sun was down; when we arrived at a deep swamp which was impassable for guns, the enemy were hurriedly and in confusion re-crossing the river, and but a feeble fire was kept up. At 7 o'clock P.M., the two fresh companies of the 42nd arrived, and the whole advancing, under Captain Green. soon cleared our front, and finished the action, driving the enemy before them, and bayoneting some, who obstinately continued to remain in the high grass to fight them.

It was now 8 P M.; all firing ceased, and, although moonlight, a thick mist, and the smoke which continued to hang heavily among the trees, made it impossible to see many yards. I therefore considered it prudent not to push further through the jungle, where even a few desperate wounded men might have shot or stabbed our skirmishers without our observing them. I therefore remained quietly in position until midnight, when, all having been quiet for some hours, I left a strong picquet at the village, and cavalry to watch the outside of the forest, and took back the remainder to camp, where we lay on our arms.

The following morning I sent a long lime of skirmishers through the entire jungle; two guns which had been abandoned were secured; several horses and bullocks and the killed, with a few wounded who had been unable to move, lay thick and numerous; old sepoys' muskets, matchlocks, and swords had been thrown away in all directions. Among the slain are Nurput Sing, his cousin Bene Sing, and his son. The rebels were driven, entirely routed, across the Saarda, and are dis-

persed; several small parties, with many wounded men who fled from the fight, have been captured by our patrol parties and the police, in various directions; and the force is entirely broken up.

To the small gallant band who so nobly fought against such overwhelming numbers (for the enemy were above 2000,) and to the whole of the officers, only 15 in all, including my staff, after the arrival of the two companies of the 42nd, my warmest thanks are due. It is impossible to speak in too high praise of the small body of 42nd Highlanders, bravely led by Captain Lawson until wounded, and then commanded by Lieutenant Coleridge, and of the troop of Native Bengal Horse Artillery, ably commanded by Captain Renny; no artillery could have behaved with more devotion, more courage, or more coolness; to the whole of the officers and men of this troop I am deeply indebted. To Lieutenant-Colonel Smyth the greatest praise is due, for the extremely good arrangements he made for watching the ghats, and for his vigilance and constant exertions in this harassing duty in a country of thick jungle. I am also extremely indebted to this officer for the able and valuable assistance he gave me during the action, and I beg most strongly to recommend him to his Lordship's notice and protection.

My best thanks are due to Lieutenant Lance, 2nd Punjaub Irregular Cavalry, who was unfortunately wounded early in the morning, and his horse killed, while endeavouring to communicate with the picquet, and also to Major Carey, my Acting Quartermaster-General, whom, on Lieutenant Lance being wounded, I directed to take command of his regiment, there being no other officer with it.

The whole of the cavalry, exposed to a heavy fire in ground most unfavourable for the action of that arm, behaved remarkably well.

The Kumaon levy, young and inexperienced boys, suffered from the impossibility of preventing then congregating in masses instead of extending; great praise is due to Subadar Runjeet Khatrie, an old native officer of the 66th Goorkas, who was unremitting in his zeal and gallantry in commanding them, on the removal of their brave officer Lieutenant Kemp.

The zeal and indefatigable exertions of Assistant-Surgeon Smith, B. Horse Artillery, the only medical officer with the force, were unceasing; and he was constantly exposed during the day to the fire of the enemy, while attending on our numerous wounded.

I beg to bring to his Lordship's notice my Acting Adjutant-General, Major Barwell, who was wounded, whose usefulness, active exertions, and courage deserve my particular thanks; and to my Aide-de-camp, Lieutenant Henley, 52nd Regiment, by best thanks are due, for his general usefulness, his zeal, and his intelligence.

I beg to enclose a list of the casualties, and a sketch of the ground.

I have, &c.,
R. WALPOLE, Brigadier-General,
Commanding Rohilcund Division.

From the Nominal Roll of Europeans Killed, Wounded, and Missing, in a Field Force under the Command of Brigadier-General Walpole, C.B., Commanding Rohilcund and Kumaon Division.

Camp, Sissaiya, January 17, 1859.

Major C. A. Barwell, Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General, Divisional Staff, wounded slightly, musket shot left arm.

Lieutenant F. Lance, 2nd Punjaub Cavalry, wounded severely, musket shot above left ankle.

Captain W. Lawson, Her Majesty's 42nd Highlanders, wounded severely, musket shot through left knee.

Lieutenant R. K. Bayly, Her Majesty's 42nd Highlanders, contusion in abdomen.

Colour-Serjeant A. Landles, Her Majesty's 42nd Highlanders, killed by musket shot.

Lieutenant E. T. Kemp, Kumaon Levy (doing duty), wounded mortally, since dead.

No. 58.

Colonel M. G. Dennis, commanding Detachment Moveable Column, to the Chief of the Staff.

Sir, *Camp, Goorhaie, January* 14, 1859.

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, that, during last night, I received a note from Lieutenant Dixon, commanding Detachment of Mooltance Horse, informing me that he had come upon the track of the rebels some fifteen miles from my encampment. He halted when he found his information certain, and he ascertained this morning that they were about ten miles in advance of him, with which he acquainted me. I started early this morning, but on the march I received a note from Lieutenant Dixon, giving me to understand that he was close upon the rebels. I immediately hastened on with the Artillery and 2nd Dragoon Guards, but I regret to say I was too late to take part in an affair between Lieutenant Dixon, with his Mooltanees, aided by Lieutenant DeKantzow, and about eighty of his Police, and in which the former was severely wounded, and several men both of the Mooltanees and Police.

The rebels being reported in position about four miles from where they had checked our Native Force, I advanced upon them with about

fifty of the Bays, a troop of Mooltanees, and about sixty of the Police, with intent to make them show their strength, and to go at them if I found myself strong enough; but they were so strongly posted in an exceedingly difficult jungle, with, I should say, six or eight guns, that I refused in any way to compromise the few Europeans I had with me; and the Artillery, who, with the remainder of the Bays, were some miles in rear, (and the Rifles still further), being unable to come up until nearly dark, I did not expose the force further.

I am now about eight miles from the rebels, who are watched, and, if they remain at their present position, I shall go at them with my whole force as early as possible to-morrow morning.

I have, &c.,
M. G. DENNIS, Colonel,
Commanding Detachment Moveable Column.

No. 59.

Colonel M. G. Dennis, Commanding Detachment Moveable Column, to the Chief of the Staff.

Camp, Goorhaie, January 15, 1859,
6 *o'clock p.m.*

SIR,

IN continuation of my letter of yesterday, I beg leave to acquaint you, for the information of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, that I followed up the rebels at an early hour this morning to Malaghat on the Saarda, which they crossed, without affording me an opportunity of opening fire upon them; but, apparently, immediately they reached the right bank of the river, a heavy fire was opened upon them, from, I believe, either Colonel Smyth's or Colonel Wilkinson's column, which has been continued almost without intermission up to the present hour.

I remained at the ghat for some time to prevent the rebels from returning, but, the report of the guns becoming fainter and fainter every moment, I felt assured they were driven completely from the Khyreeghur District, beyond which my instructions intimated I was not to proceed in pursuit. I rode upwards of forty miles yesterday, and thirty to day, which must be my excuse for not sending you a list of the casualties that occurred in the Mooltanee Cavalry and De Kantzow's Police, in the affair of yesterday.

I have, &c.,
M. G. DENNIS, Colonel,
Commanding Detachment Moveable Column.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of APRIL 19, 1859.

AT the Court at *Buckingham-Palace*, the 18th day of *April*, 1859.

PRESENT,

The QUEEN's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

HER Majesty in Council, upon a representation of the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education, was this day pleased to appoint the Reverend Frederick Meyrick, M. A., Dean and Tutor of Trinity College, Oxford, to be one of Her Majesty's Assistant Inspectors of Schools; and also to appoint James Scougall, Esquire, to be one of Her Majesty's Assistant Inspectors of Schools in Scotland.

At the Court at *Buckingham-Palace*, the 12th day of *April*, 1859.

The QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty in Council was pleased to approve and ratify the schemes duly prepared (as set forth in this Gazette), by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England—

For augmenting the income of the archdeaconry of Norwich, in the diocese of Norwich.

For making better provision for the cure of souls in certain parishes and districts undermentioned—

Bardsley, Holy Trinity, P.C., in the county of Lancaster, and diocese of Manchester.

Donington Wood, St. Matthew, P.C., in the county of Salop, and diocese of Lichfield.

Hollingbourne, V. with Huckinge, C., in the county of Kent, and diocese of Canterbury.

Husthwaite, P.C., in the county of York, and diocese of York

Ironbridge, St. Luke, P.C., in the county of Salop, and diocese of Hereford.

Langcliffe, St. John the Evangelist, P.C., in the county of York, and diocese of Ripon.

Leyland, St. James, P.C., in the county of Lancaster, and diocese of Manchester.

Lubenham, V. in the county of Leicester, and diocese of Peterborough.

Portland, R., in the county of Dorset, and diocese of Salisbury.

Prestwood, P.C., in the county of Buckingham, and diocese of Oxford.

Rothwell, V. with Orton, C., in the county of Northampton, and diocese of Peterborough.

Shepscombe, P.C., in the county of Gloucester, and diocese of Gloucester and Bristol.

Thorne, P.C., in the county of York, and diocese of York.

For authorizing the sale of certain property formerly belonging to the Prebend of Hinton, in the cathedral church of Hereford, and now vested in the said Commissioners.

Also the representations as to the assignment of a district chapelry to the consecrated church called All Saints, situate at Blackheath, in the parish of Lewisham, in the county of Kent, and in the diocese of London.

As to the assignment of a consolidated chapelry to the consecrated church of Saint Mark, situate at Fron Goch, in the parish of Llanfor, in the county of Merioneth, and diocese of Saint Asaph.

As to the assignment of a district chapelry to the consecrated church of Saint Mary, situate at South Baddesley, in the parish of Boldre, in the county of Southampton, and in the diocese of Winchester, to be named "The District Chapelry of South Baddesley."

For authorizing the sale of certain property formerly belonging to the Prebend of Fenton, in the cathedral and metropolitical church of York, and now vested in the said Commissioners.

At the Court at *Buckingham-Palace*, the 18th day of *April*, 1859.

The QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty in Council was pleased to order, with reference to the representations of the Right Honourable Thomas Sotheron Estcourt, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, that the Churchwardens or such other persons as may have the care of the vaults under the undermentioned churches and chapel, and of the undermentioned burial-ground, respectively, do adopt, or cause to

be adopted, the following measures in respect of such vaults and burial-ground; viz.:

SAINT MARY, WHITECHAPEL.

1. That, where accessible, the vaults beneath the vestries of St. Mary's Church, Whitechapel, and the German Reformed Church, Hooper-square, in the same parish, be freely lime-washed.

2. That the coffins in the above vaults be covered with fresh earth and powdered charcoal; that the existing entrances and ventilating openings be closed, and that a ventilating tube be carried from each of the two vaults under the vestries of St. Mary's Church to the roof of the church, and that one tube be carried from the vaults beneath the German Reformed Church to the roof.

3. That the works be effected under the superintendence of the Medical Officer of Health of the District, and that M'Dougall's Powder, chlorine, or other disinfectants be used whenever necessary.

CHRIST CHURCH, SPITALFIELDS.

That the ventilating gratings connected with the vaults beneath Christ Church, Spitalfields, and openings on the north and east sides of the church, be closed with stone or brickwork.

SAINT LUKE, MIDDLESEX.

1. That, with the exception of vaults which are bricked up, the coffins contained in the public and private vaults beneath the parish church, Saint Barnabas Church, King's-square, and Saint Paul's Church, Bunhill-row, in the parish of Saint Luke, Middlesex, be covered with fresh earth and powdered charcoal.

2. That the existing entrance to the vault beneath the parish church be bricked up, and that the part of the vaults under Saint Barnabas' Church, containing coffins, be cut off from the interior of the church by brickwork.

3. That the works be effected under the superintendence of the Medical Officer of Health of the District, and that M'Dougall's Powder, chlorine, or other disinfectants be used whenever necessary.

Saint Mary's Roman Catholic Chapel, Wigan.

That the walled graves in Saint Mary's Roman Catholic Burial-ground, Wigan, be completely filled up with soil, and closed in an air-tight manner.

At the Court at *Buckingham-Palace*, the 18th day of *April*, 1859.

The QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty in Council was pleased to order, that the representations of the Right Honourable Thomas Sotheron Estcourt, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, that for the protection of the public health burials should be forthwith discontinued in the churchyard of Christ Church, Spitalfields, should be taken into consideration by a Committee of the Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, on the third day of June next.

Buckingham Palace, April 16, 1859.

This day had audience of Her Majesty :

Monsieur Toussaint and Monsieur Madiou, Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary from Hayti, to announce to Her Majesty

the establishment of that Republick, to deliver their credentials;

To which they were introduced by the Right Honourable the Earl of Malmesbury, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; and conducted by Major-General the Honourable Sir Edward Cust, K.C.H., Her Majesty's Master of the Ceremonies.

India-Office, April 16, 1859.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Henry Creswicke Rawlinson, K.C.B., to be Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Shah of Persia.

St. James's-Palace, April 18, 1859.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Doctor William Baly, F.R.S., to be Physician Extraordinary to Her Majesty.

Whitehall, April 15, 1859.

The Queen has been pleased to grant the place of one of the Lords of Session in Scotland, to Charles Baillie, Esq., Her Majesty's Advocate for Scotland, in the room of Sir John Archibald Murray, deceased.

Whitehall, April 15, 1859.

The Queen has been pleased to grant the office of Her Majesty's Advocate for Scotland to David Mure, Esq., Her Majesty's Solicitor-General for Scotland, in the room of Charles Baillie, Esq., appointed a Lord of Session.

Whitehall, April 19, 1859.

The Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed, under the Great Seal, appointing the Right Honourable Sir John Taylor Coleridge, Knt.; Sir William Page Wood, Knt., a Vice-Chancellor; the Right Honourable Sir George Cornewall Lewis, Bart.; the Right Honourable William Samuel, Baron Wynford; Robert Phillimore, LL.D.; and John Young, Esq.; to be Her Majesty's Commissioners to inquire into the expediency of bringing together, into one place or neighbourhood, all the Superior Courts of Law and Equity, the Probate and Divorce Courts, and the Court of Admiralty, and the various offices belonging to the same, and into the means which exist, or may be supplied, for providing a site or sites, and for erecting suitable buildings, for carrying out this object.

The Queen has also been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, appointing Sir John Wither Awdry, Knt., the Right Honourable William Reginald, Earl of Devon, and Richard Jebb, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, to be Her Majesty's Commissioners to inquire into and report on the Civil, Municipal, and Ecclesiastical Laws and Customs now in force in Jersey.

The Queen has also been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Seal appointed by the Treaty of Union to be kept and made use of in place of the Great Seal of Scotland, appointing the Right Honourable Sir George Clerk, Bart., of Penicuik, in the county of Edinburgh; James Campbell, Esq., of Craigie, in the county of Ayr; Alexander Earle Monteith, Esq., Advocate, Sheriff of the county of Fife; Archibald Campbell Swinton, Esq., the younger, of Kimmerghame, in

the county of Berwick, and Professor of Civil Law in the University of Edinburgh; William Leslie, Esq., of Warthill, in the county of Aberdeen; Alexander Maclean, Esq., of Ardgour, in the county of Argyll; and Foster Alleyne McGeachy, Esq., of Shenley, in the county of Middlesex; to be Her Majesty's Commissioners to inquire into the laws regulating the sale and consumption of Excisable Liquors in Scotland.

Admiralty, 14*th April*, 1859.

Corps of Royal Marines.

First Lieutenant Henry Hewett to be Captain.

First Lieutenant and Quartermaster Edward McArthur to be Captain.

First Lieutenant and Quartermaster Henry Bradley Roberts to be Captain.

First Lieutenant James Shute to be Captain.

First Lieutenant John Busteed Seymour to be Captain.

First Lieutenant Arthur John Stuart to be Captain.

First Lieutenant Charles Barker Parke to be Captain.

First Lieutenant and Adjutant John Yate Holland to be Captain.

Second Lieutenant George Francis Gamble to be First Lieutenant.

Second Lieutenant Samuel Edward Weatherall Hemmans to be First Lieutenant.

Second Lieutenant Edward Hillman White to be First Lieutenant.

Second Lieutenant Alfred Fonblanque to be First Lieutenant.

Second Lieutenant Mackey Andrew Herbert James Heriot to be First Lieutenant.

Second Lieutenant Joseph Robert Leeds to be First Lieutenant.
Second Lieutenant Benjamin Dutton Kennicott to be First Lieutenant.
Second Lieutenant George Clement Boase to be First Lieutenant.
Second Lieutenant William Morris Prichett to be First Lieutenant.
Second Lieutenant William Vincent Bowen Hewett to be First Lieutenant.
Second Lieutenant George Maunsell Shewell to be First Lieutenant.
Second Lieutenant John Miller Hamilton to be First Lieutenant.
Second Lieutenant John Sims Bontein to be First Lieutenant.
Second Lieutenant James Woodward Scott to be First Lieutenant.
Second Lieutenant Hamilton Wolrige to be First Lieutenant.
Second Lieutenant Samuel Travers Collins to be First Lieutenant.
Second Lieutenant George Lyon Tupman to be First Lieutenant.
Second Lieutenant George Henry Elliot, to be First Lieutenant.
Second Lieutenant William Wynch George Back Willis to be First Lieutenant.
Second Lieutenant George William Oliver to be First Lieutenant.
Second Lieutenant John Gore FitzGerald to be First Lieutenant.
Second Lieutenant William Edward Despard to be First Lieutenant.
Second Lieutenant Walter Julius Barker to be First Lieutenant.

Commission signed by the Queen.

Suffolk Artillery Regiment of Militia.

Patrick Fitzpatrick, Gent., to be Quartermaster, from the 8th of March, 1859. Dated 23rd March, 1859.

Commissions signed by the Vice Lieutenant of the County Palatine of Lancaster.

4th or Duke of Lancaster's Own (Light Infantry) Regiment of Royal Lancashire Militia.

James Frederick Steiner, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Edwin Rickard Lloyd, promoted. Dated 14th April, 1859.

6th Regiment of Royal Lancashire Militia.

Meredith Thompson, Gent., to be Ensign. Dated 13th April, 1859.

Thomas Henry Tracey, Gent., to be Ensign. Dated 14th April, 1859.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Middlesex.

5th or Royal Elthorne Light Infantry Regiment of Middlesex Militia.

William Griffin Stack to be Lieutenant, vice Cookney, resigned. Dated 31st March, 1859.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Suffolk.

East Suffolk Regiment of Militia Artillery Corps.

First Lieutenant Wickham Talbot Harvey to be Captain, vice Barlow, resigned. Dated 14th April, 1859.

Edward Griffith Austin, Gent., late of Bengal Artillery, to be First Lieutenant. Dated 12th April, 1859.

Joshua Thelluson Rowley, Gent., to be First Lieutenant. Dated 13th April, 1859.

Robert Welch Coates, Gent., to be First Lieutenant. Dated 14th April, 1859.

John Bryce Wilkinson, Gent., to be First Lieutenant. Dated 15th April, 1859.

Gerard Thomas Worthington Ferrand, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant. Dated 12th April, 1859.

Charles Abercrombie Cooper, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant. Dated 13th April, 1859.

Cooper Charles Rankin Brooke, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant. Dated 14th April, 1859.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the City and County of the City of Edinburgh, and Liberties thereof.

City of Edinburgh Regiment of Artillery Militia.

James Davidson, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant, vice Robert Nicol, promoted. Dated 1st March, 1859.

CERTIFIED INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

The Committee of Her Majesty's Privy Council on Education certify in this Gazette that the Lisson-street Training School for Destitute Girls is an Industrial School within the meaning of the Industrial Schools Act, 1857.—Dated this 18th day of April, 1859.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of APRIL 22, 1859.

The Speech of the Lords Commissioners to both Houses of Parliament, on Tuesday, April 19, 1859.

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

WE are commanded by Her Majesty to inform you, that it is Her Majesty's intention forthwith to dissolve the present Parliament, with a view to enable Her people to express, in the mode prescribed by the constitution, their opinion upon the state of public affairs.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

We are commanded by Her Majesty to thank you for the wise liberality with which you have granted the necessary supplies for the military and naval defences of the country, and for the provision which you have made for the exigencies of the other branches of the public service, during the interval which must elapse before the estimates for the year can be considered by the new Parliament, which Her Majesty will direct immediately to be called.

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

Her Majesty commands us to inform you, that the appeal which she is about to make to Her people has been rendered necessary by the difficulties experienced in carrying on the public business of the country, as indicated by the fact that within little more than a year two successive administrations have failed to retain the confi-

dence of the House of Commons; and Her Majesty prays that, under the blessing of Divine Providence, the steps which she is about to take may have the effect of facilitating the discharge of Her high functions, and of enabling Her to conduct the Government of the country under the advice of a Ministry possessed of the confidence of Her Parliament and Her people.

Then a Commission for proroguing the Parliament was read; after which the Lord Chancellor said,

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

By virtue of Her Majesty's Commission, under the Great Seal, to us and other Lords directed, and now read, we do, in Her Majesty's name, and in obedience to Her commands, prorogue this Parliament to Thursday the fifth day of May next, to be then here holden; and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued to Thursday the fifth day of May next.

Windsor Castle, April 19, 1859.

This day had audience of Her Majesty:

The Chevalier Maxime Taparelli d'Azeglio, on an Extraordinary Mission from the King of Sardinia, to deliver his credentials;

To which audience he was introduced by the Earl of Malmesbury, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

Buckingham Palace, April 18, 1859.

The Queen was this day pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood upon Hugh Hill, Esq., one of the Judges of Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench.

Downing-Street, April 19, 1859.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint William Henry Adams, Esq., to be Attorney-General for the Colony of Hong Kong.

Whitehall, April 20, 1859.

The Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, constituting and appointing the Right Honourable Sir John Somerset Pakington Bart.; Vice-Admiral William Fanshawe Martin; Vice Admiral the Honourable Sir Richard Saunders Dundas, K.C.B.; Rear-Admiral Sir Henry John Leeke, K.C.B.; Rear-Admiral Alexander Milne, K.C.B.; and the Honourable Frederick Lygon, to be Her Majesty's Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of the said United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the dominions, islands, and territories thereunto belonging.

Westminster, April 19, 1859.

This day the Lords being met a message was sent to the Honourable House of Commons by the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, acquainting them, that *The Lords, authorized by virtue of a Commission under the Great Seal, signed by Her Majesty, for declaring Her Royal Assent to several Acts agreed upon by both Houses, do desire the immediate attendance of the Honourable House in the House of Peers to hear the Commission read;* and the Commons being come thither, the said Commission, empowering the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, and several other Lords therein named,

to declare and notify the Royal Assent to the said Acts, was read accordingly, and the Royal Assent given to

An Act for raising the sum of thirteen million two hundred and seventy-seven thousand four hundred pounds by Exchequer Bills, for the service of the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine.

An Act to apply a sum out of the Consolidated Fund to the service of the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, and to appropriate the supplies granted in this Session of Parliament.

An Act for the abolition of Manor Courts, and the better recovery of Small Debts in Ireland.

An Act to provide for taking evidence in suits and proceedings pending before tribunals in Her Majesty's dominions in places out of the jurisdiction of such tribunals.

An Act to amend "The Medical Act, 1858."

An Act to indemnify such persons in the United Kingdom as have omitted to qualify themselves for offices and employments, and to extend the time limited for those purposes respectively.

An Act for amending and confirming a scheme of the Charity Commissioners for Sir Thomas White's Charity, and the Free Grammar School in the town of Nottingham.

An Act to render valid certain marriages in the Church of Saint James Baldersby, in the county of York.

An Act for the government of the convict prisons in Her Majesty's dominions abroad.

An Act to facilitate grants of land to be made near populous places for the use of regulated recreation of adults, and as playgrounds for children.

An Act to continue the Act for charging the maintenance of certain paupers upon the Union Funds.

An Act to confirm certain provisional orders under "The Local Government Act, 1858."

An Act to enable Coroners in England to admit to bail persons charged with manslaughter.

An Act to make further provision for enabling the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Works to acquire a site for additional offices for the public service near Whitehall and Her Majesty's Palace at Westminster.

An Act to amend the "Confirmation and Probate Act, 1858."

An Act to continue the Act for the regulation of the annuities and premiums of the Naval Medical Supplemental Fund Society.

An Act to amend the law concerning the remission of penalties.

An Act to continue an Act of the eleventh and twelfth years of Her present Majesty, for amending the laws relating to Savings Banks in Ireland.

An Act to enable the Judges to appoint Commissioners within ten miles of London, and in the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands, to administer oaths in common law, and to authorize the taking in the country of bail in error, and recognizances and bail on the revenue side of the Exchequer.

An Act to amend the laws concerning superannuations and other allowances to persons having held civil offices in the public service.

An Act to amend and explain an Act of the sixth year of the reign of King George the Fourth, to repeal the laws relating to the combination of workmen, and to make other provisions in lieu thereof.

An Act to amend the law relating to municipal elections.

An Act for enlarging, improving, and maintaining the harbour of the burgh of Kirkwall, in the county of Orkney, and for other purposes.

An Act to repeal the existing Acts relating to the bridge over the River Foyle, at Londonderry, to authorize the removal of the existing bridge, and the construction of a new bridge, with approaches thereto, and other works, and for other purposes.

An Act to enable the Sunderland and South Shields Water Company to extend their works, and obtain a further supply of water, and to raise additional capital, and for other purposes.

An Act to alter, amend, and enlarge the powers and provisions of "The Weymouth and Melcombe Regis Markets and Pier Act, 1854."

An Act to authorize the Commissioners of the Glasgow Corporation Water Works, to raise a further sum of money, and to amend "The Glasgow Corporation Water Works Act, 1855."

An Act for making a railway from the Inverness and Aberdeen Junction Railway, at or near Kinloss to Findhorn.

An Act to grant further powers to the Banff, Macduff, and Turriff Junction Railway Company, and to change the name of the Company.

An Act to enable the Formartine and Buchan Railway Company to divert their railway, near Ellon, and to abandon the branch to Ellon.

An Act for authorizing a lease of the Great Western and Brentford Railway, and the docks and works connected therewith, to the Great Western Railway Company, and for other purposes.

An Act for transferring the government of the new limits of the harbour of Whitehaven, in the county of Cumberland, to the Harbour Trustees, and for making better provision for the election

of trustees, and for the alteration of certain rates and duties, payable in respect of the said harbour and in the town of Whitehaven.

An Act for making docks and other works in Falmouth Harbour, in the county of Cornwall, and for other purposes.

An Act for regulating the capital and borrowing powers of the City of Norwich Water Works Company, and for making better provision against the waste of water supplied by them, and for other purposes.

An Act to enable the magistrates and council of the city of Glasgow to lay out, maintain, and improve the Kelvingrove and Queen's Parks, and the Galleries of Art and Corporation Halls, in the said city, and for other purposes.

An Act for better supplying with water the inhabitants of the towns of Kingstown, Monkstown, Dalkey, Bullock, Glasthule, and the neighbourhood thereof, in the county of Dublin.

An Act to authorize the abandonment of the Foss Navigation, from a point about two hundred yards above the York Union Workhouse, near the city of York; to alter, repeal, and amend the Acts relating to the said navigation; and for other purposes.

An Act to authorize the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board to raise a further sum of money for works at Liverpool.

An Act for better supplying with water the town of Poole, and places adjacent thereto; and for other purposes.

An Act to dissolve the Accidental Death Insurance Company, and to transfer the business of that Company to the Travellers' and Marine Insurance Company, to be hereafter called "The Accidental Death Insurance Company;" and for other purposes.

An Act for making a railway from the Cork and Bandon Railway to the town of Kinsale, in the county of Cork, with a branch railway or tramway to Kinsale Harbour, and for other purposes.

An Act for building and maintaining a pier in the harbonr of Fishguard, in the county of Pembroke, and making and constructing a road and quay, in extension of the present quay, in the town of Fishguard, and deepening and otherwise improving the said harbour.

An Act for changing the name of the People's Provident Assurance Society, to the name "The European Assurance Society;" and for authorizing the taking of the guarantee of the Society instead of other security required from persons in public offices and employments; and for other purposes.

An Act to enable the Scarborough Gas Company to raise a further sum of money, and for other purposes.

An Act for making further provisions with respect to the Standard Life Assurance Company.

An Act for reviving the powers, and extending the time, for the completion of the railway and works authorized by "The Tralee and Killarney Railway Act, 1853."

An Act to extend the time for the completion of certain works of the Victoria (London) Dock Company, and for other purposes.

An Act to grant further powers to the Commercial Dock Company.

An Act to enable the Ballymena, Ballymoney, Coleraine, and Portrush Junction Railway Company, to make a Junction Railway at Coleraine.

An Act for making further provision for the better supply of water to the borough of King's

Lynn and adjacent districts; for regulating the markets and fairs of the borough; for the improvement and regulation of the borough, and for other purposes.

An Act for constructing market-houses and other buildings, and making market-places, and for better regulating and maintaining the markets and fairs in or near the town of Tavistock, and for opening a new street, and otherwise improving the said town, and for other purposes.

An Act to grant further powers to the Leominster and Kington Railway Company.

An Act to facilitate the communication between the Great Northern Railway and the North London Railway, to improve the station of the Great Northern Railway at King's-cross, and to enable the Great Northern Railway Company to make arrangements with regard to certain parts of their capital, and that of the East Lincolnshire Railway Company.

An Act to enable the East Suffolk Railway Company to extend their railway to Aldborough, in the county of Suffolk, and for other purposes.

(562.)

Board of Trade, Whitehall, April 21, 1859.

THE Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade and Plantations have received, through the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of a Despatch from Her Majesty's Consul at Palermo, stating that the King of Naples has granted permission to import corn, free of duty, into Sicily, for two months from the 30th March last.

War-Office, Poll-Mall,
22nd April, 1859.

2nd Regiment of Dragoons, Lieutenant George Paulet, from the 8th Light Dragoons, to be Lieutenant, vice George Campbell Ross, who exchanges. Dated 22nd April, 1859.

5th Light Dragoons, Cornet Robert Mather to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Bright, who retires. Dated 22nd April, 1859.

8th Light Dragoons, Lieutenant George Campbell Ross, from the 2nd Dragoons, to be Lieutenant, vice George Paulet, who exchanges. Dated 22nd April, 1859.

17th Light Dragoons, Lieutenant Walter Raymond Nolan to be Captain, by purchase, vice Baring, who has retired. Dated 22nd April, 1859.

Military Train, Lieutenant Charles Turville Wilson, from the Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment, to be Lieutenant, vice Whittington, who exchanges. Dated 22nd April, 1859.

The appointment of Cornet H. D. J. Macleod, from half-pay of the late Land Transport Corps, to be Ensign, as stated in the Gazette of 30th July, 1858, has been cancelled.

6th Regiment of Foot, Quartermaster Patrick Sheeran, from the 96th Foot, to be Quartermaster, vice Jamieson, who exchanges. Dated 22nd April, 1859.

7th Foot, Captain Thomas George Dupré Payn, from the 61st Foot, to be Captain, vice Thurston, who exchanges. Dated 25th February, 1859.

8th Foot, Lieutenant William Frederick Metge to be Captain, by purchase, vice John Alan McDonald, who retires. Dated 22nd April, 1859.

Ensign Philip Homer Page to be Lieutenant, by

purchase, vice Metge. Dated 22nd April, 1859.

9*th Foot*, Captain Thomas Grace, from half-pay, Unattached, to be Captain, vice Baillie, who exchanges. Dated 22nd April, 1859.

Ensign Brownlow Villiers Layard to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Vibart, promoted. Dated 22nd April, 1859.

10*th Foot*, Captain William James Hales, from the 60th Foot, to be Captain, vice Medhurst, who exchanges. Dated 16th February, 1859.

11*th Foot*, Lieutenant Augustus Frederick De B. Dixon to be Captain, by purchase, vice Peebles, promoted. Dated 22nd April, 1859.

Ensign Percival Walsh Jordan to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Dixon. Dated 22nd April, 1859.

18*th Foot*, Ensign Francis Wallis Lipscomb to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Watt, deceased. Dated 31st January, 1859.

38*th Foot*, Lieutenant Philip Homan Eyre to be Adjutant, vice Lieutenant Evans, who has retired. Dated 22nd April, 1859.

39*th Foot*, Lieutenant John Du Boulay Blennerhassett, from the Royal Wiltshire Militia, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Hussey, who resigns. Dated 22nd April, 1859.

40*th Foot*, Lieutenant Theophilus Bolton to be Captain, by purchase, vice O'Hara, who retires. Dated 22nd April, 1859.

43*rd Foot*, Ensign Thomas McGoun to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Benett, who retires. Dated 22nd April, 1859.

60*th Foot*, Captain John William Medhurst, from the 10th Foot, to be Captain, vice Hales, who exchanges. Dated 16th February, 1859.

61*st Foot*, Captain Henry Neville Cotton Thurston, from the 7th Foot, to be Captain, vice

Thomas George Dupré Payn, who exchanges. Dated 25th February, 1859.

69*th Foot*, Major Percival Fenwick to be Lieutenant-Colonel, by purchase, vice Hickey, who retires. Dated 22nd April, 1859.

Captain Augustus Barnard Hankey to be Major, by purchase, vice Fenwick. Dated 22nd April, 1859.

75*th Foot*, Captain George Alfred Currie, from half-pay Unattached, to be Captain, repaying the difference, vice Brevet-Major B. D. W. Ramsay, who exchanges. Dated 22nd April, 1859.

Lieutenant William Clive Justice to be Captain, by purchase, vice Currie, who retires. Dated 22nd April, 1859.

Ensign Hugh Barton Gledstanes to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Justice. Dated 22nd April, 1859.

76*th Foot*, Lieutenant William Frederick Field, from the Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment, to be Lieutenant, vice Macdonald, who exchanges. Dated 22nd April, 1859.

78*th Foot*, Captain Augustus E. Warren, from the 82nd Foot, to be Captain, vice Brevet-Major Herbert Taylor Macpherson, who exchanges. Dated 26th February, 1859.

82*nd Foot*, Brevet-Major Herbert Taylor Macpherson, from the 78th Foot, to be Captain, vice Warren, who exchanges. Dated 26th February, 1859.

96*th Foot*, Quartermaster James Jamieson, from the 6th Foot, to be Quartermaster, vice Sheeran, who exchanges. Dated 22nd April, 1859.

97*th Foot*, Ensign Richard B. Hamilton Lowe to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice McKay, deceased. Dated 14th February, 1859.

99*th Foot*, Ensign Alexander Gray to be Lieu-

tenant, by purchase, vice Clarkson, promoted. Dated 22nd April, 1859.

Gold Coast Artillery Corps, Lieutenant Thomas G. Danger to be Adjutant, vice Bolton, who resigns the Adjutancy only. Dated 22nd April, 1859.

Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment, Lieutenant George John Charles Whittington, from the Military Train, to be Lieutenant, vice Wilson, who exchanges. Dated 22nd April, 1859.

Lieutenant Mortimer James Macdonald, from the 76th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Field, who exchanges. Dated 22nd April, 1859.

School of Musketry, Ensign James Slack, from the 63rd Foot, to be Quartermaster, with the rank of Lieutenant. Dated 22nd April, 1859.

HOSPITAL STAFF.

Acting Assistant-Surgeon George Hayward has been permitted to resign his appointment. Dated 22nd April, 1859.

UNATTACHED.

Cornet H. D. J. Macleod, from half-pay of the late Land Transport Corps, to be Lieutenant, without purchase. Dated 1st April, 1857.

BREVET.

Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Henry C. Rawlinson, K.C.B., a Member of the Council for India, and a retired Officer on the Bombay Establishment, to have the local rank of Major-General, in Persia, while holding the office of Her Majesty's Minister, in that country. Dated 22nd April, 1859.

Captain George Alfred Currie, 75th Foot, to be Major in the Army. Dated 20th June, 1854.

Captain Huntly Rothery Garden, 2nd Bengal Native Infantry, to be Major in the Army. Dated 26th December, 1858.

The undermentioned promotions to take place consequent on the death of Lieutenant-General Sir Joseph Thackwell, G.C.B., Colonel of the 16th Light Dragoons, on 8th April, 1859 :

Major-General Berkeley Drummond, Colonel of the 3rd Foot, to be Lieutenant-General. Dated 9th April, 1859.

Brevet-Colonel George Bell, C.B., Inspecting Field Officer of a recruiting district, to be Major-General. Dated 9th April, 1859.

Brevet-Lieutenant Colonel John F. du Vernet, Captain half-pay Royal African Corps, Staff-Officer of Pensioners, to be Colonel. Dated 9th April, 1859.

Brevet-Major William Henry Kenny, Captain half-pay 61st Foot, Staff-Officer of Pensioners, to be Lieutenant-Colonel. Dated 9th April, 1859.

Captain Thomas Teulon, 35th Foot, to be Major. Dated 9th April, 1859.

The following promotion should have been included in the succession to the late General F. C. White :

Major-General J. H. Richardson, upon half-pay as Lieutenant-Colonel Unattached, to have the rank of Lieutenant-General. Dated 2nd April, 1859.

The undermentioned promotions to take place in the Indian Military Forces of Her Majesty, consequent on the death of General William Charles Fraser, Madras Infantry, on 4th March,

1859, and of General John Mac Innes, Bengal Infantry, on 12th March, 1859:

To be Generals.

Lieutenant-General John Carfrae, Madras Infantry. Dated 5th March, 1859.

Lieutenant-General George Jackson, Madras Infantry. Dated 13th March, 1859.

To be Lieutenant-Generals.

Major-General Samuel Shaw, Bengal Artillery. Dated 5th March, 1859.

Major-General Frederick Larkins Doveton, Madras Cavalry. Dated 13th March, 1859.

To be Major-Generals.

Colonel Henry Macan, Bombay Infantry. Dated 5th March, 1859.

Colonel William Sage, Bengal Infantry. Dated 13th March, 1859.

The undermentioned Officers of the Indian Military Forces of Her Majesty, retired upon full-pay, to have a step of honorary rank, as follows:

Colonel Augustus Samuel Hawkins, Bombay Infantry, to be Major-General. Dated 22nd April, 1859.

To be Colonels.

Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick Conyers Cotton, Madras Infantry. Dated 22nd April, 1859.

Lieutenant-Colonel Tudor Lavie, Madras Artillery. Dated 22nd April, 1859.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Wilson Auld, Bombay Infantry. Dated 22nd April, 1859.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major William Charles Western, Madras Infantry. Dated 22nd April, 1859.

Major William Henry Larkins, Bengal Infantry. Dated 22nd April, 1859.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Wilts.

John Du Boulay, Esq., to be Deputy Lieutenant. Dated 9th April, 1859.

William Henry Hitchcock, Esq., to be Deputy Lieutenant. Dated 9th April, 1859.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Denbigh.

Denbighshire Yeomanry Cavalry.

Charles, Lord Worsley, to be Captain, vice Nanney, resigned. Dated 18th April, 1859.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Kent.

West Kent Regiment of Yeomanry Cavalry.

Captain the Earl of Darnley to be Major, vice Chapman, resigned. Dated 18th April, 1859.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Dorset.

Queen's Own Regiment of Yeomanry Cavalry.

Cornet Rupert Pennefather Featherstonhaugh to be Lieutenant, vice Lieutenant the Lord Ashley, resigned. Dated 19th April, 1859.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Middlesex.

4th or Royal South Middlesex Regiment of Militia.

Michael Angelo, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Jackson, promoted. Dated 18th April, 1859.

5th or Royal Elthorne Light Infantry Regiment of Middlesex Militia.

James Edward Gibson, Gent., to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Pierce, resigned. Dated 14th April, 1859.

Commissions signed by the Vice Lieutenant of the County Palatine of Lancaster.

4th or Duke of Lancaster's Own Light Infantry Regiment of Militia.

Lieutenant George Barlow to be Captain, vice John Henry Blake, resigned. Dated 18th April, 1859.

Ensign Henry Maxwell Howard to be Lieutenant, vice George Barlow, promoted. Dated 18th April, 1859.

Commission signed by Her Majesty's Commissioners of Lieutenancy for the County of Ayr.

Royal Ayrshire Rifles.

Robert Sheddon Patriek, Gent., to be Lieutenant. Dated 20th April, 1859.

FROM THE

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

LONDON GAZETTE of APRIL 22, 1859.

By the QUEEN.

A PROCLAMATION,

For Dissolving the present Parliament and Declaring the Calling of another.

VICTORIA, R.

WHEREAS We have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, to dissolve this present Parliament, which stands prorogued to Thursday the fifth day of May next: We do for that end publish this Our Royal Proclamation, and do hereby dissolve the said Parliament accordingly; and the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and the Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses, and the Commissioners for shires and burghs, of the House of Commons are discharged from their meeting and attendance on the said Thursday the fifth day of May next; and We, being desirous and resolved, as soon as may be, to meet Our people, and to have their advice in Parliament, do hereby make known to all Our loving subjects Our Royal will and pleasure to call a new Parliament: and do hereby further declare, that, with the advice of Our Privy Council, We have given order that Our Chancellor of that part of Our United Kingdom called Great Britain, and Our Chancellor of Ireland, do, respectively, upon notice thereof,

forthwith issue out writs in due form, and according to law, for calling a new Parliament: and We do hereby also, by this Our Royal Proclamation under Our Great Seal of Our United Kingdom, require writs forthwith to be issued accordingly by Our said Chancellors respectively, for causing the Lords Spiritual and Temporal and Commons, who are to serve in the said Parliament, to be duly returned to, and give their attendance in, Our said Parliament; which writs are to be returnable on Tuesday the thirty-first day of May next.

Given at Our Court at Windsor, this twenty-third day of April, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, and in the twenty-second year of Our reign.

GOD save the QUEEN.

By the QUEEN.

A PROCLAMATION,

In order to the Electing and Summoning the Sixteen Peers of Scotland.

VICTORIA, R.

WHEREAS We have in Our Council thought fit to declare Our pleasure for summoning and holding a Parliament of Our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, on Tuesday the thirty-first day of May next ensuing the date hereof; in order, therefore, to the electing and summoning the Sixteen Peers of Scotland, who are to sit in the House of Peers in the said Parliament, We do, by the advice of Our Privy Council, issue forth this Our Royal Proclamation, strictly charging and commanding all the Peers of Scotland to assemble and meet at Holyrood-house, in Edinburgh, on Tuesday, the tenth day of May next,

between the hours of twelve and two in the afternoon, to nominate and choose the Sixteen Peers, to sit and vote in the House of Peers in the said ensuing Parliament, by open election and plurality of voices of the Peers that shall be then present, and of the proxies of such as shall be absent (such proxies being Peers, and producing a mandate in writing, duly signed before witnesses, and both the constituent and proxy being qualified according to law), and the Lord Clerk Register, or such two of the Principal Clerks of the Session as shall be appointed by him to officiate in his name, are hereby respectively required to attend such meeting, and to administer the oaths required by law to be taken there by the said Peers, and to take their votes; and immediately after such election made and duly examined, to certify the names of the Sixteen Peers so elected, and to sign and attest the same in the presence of the said Peers the Electors, and return such certificate into Our High Court of Chancery of Great Britain. And We do, by this Our Royal Proclamation, strictly command and require the Provost of Edinburgh, and all other the Magistrates of the said city, to take special care to preserve the peace thereof, during the time of the said election, and to prevent all manner of riots, tumults, disorders, and violence whatsoever. And We strictly charge and command that this Our Royal Proclamation be duly published at the Market-Cross at Edinburgh, and in all the county towns of Scotland, ten days, at least, before the time hereby appointed for the meeting of the said Peers to proceed to such election.

Witness Ourself at Windsor, this twenty-third day of April, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, and in the twenty-second year of Our reign.

GOD save the QUEEN.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of APRIL 26, 1859.

Lord Chamberlain's Office, April 26, 1859.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Her Majesty will hold a Levee, at St. James's Palace, upon Wednesday the 11th of May next, at two o'clock.

St. James's Palace, April 25, 1859.

HER Royal Highness the Princess Alice was confirmed upon Thursday, the 21st instant, at Windsor Castle, in the Private Chapel, by his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, in the presence of Her Majesty the Queen, His Royal Highness the Prince Consort, and several Members of the Royal Family.

THE Secretary of State for India in Council republishes, for general information, the following Notifications which have been issued by the Government of India, and published in the Calcutta Gazettes, dated 12th and 15th February, 1859.

Fort William, Military Department, 12th February, 1859.

No. 176 of 1859.—NOTIFICATION.

ON Monday, the 14th instant, the 1st Madras Fusiliers will arrive at Calcutta, to embark for Fort St. George.

It is due to this distinguished Regiment, that it should not leave Bengal without receiving, from

the Government of India, a marked acknowledgment of its eminent services. Led by their able and intrepid Commander, the lamented Brigadier-General Neill, the Madras Fusiliers were the first to carry relief and security to Benares and Allahabad: they formed a part of the force which, under Major-General Sir H. Havelock, first penetrated to Cawnpore and Lucknow: they shared in the long-sustained occupation of Alum Bagh, under Lieutenant-General Sir J. Outram, and in the reduction of Lucknow by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief: and they have borne an active part in the final and complete re-establishment of the Queen's authority in Oude.

After twenty months of arduous service, the Madras Fusiliers are about to return to their Presidency, their work fully accomplished, and their high character as soldiers enhanced.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India in Council will receive the Regiment with public honours.

The Regiment will arrive at the terminus at Howrah, about four, P.M., and will be paraded at five o'clock P.M., before the Stairs of the Great Entrance of the Government House, there to be received by His Excellency.

The troops in town and garrison will be paraded in front of Government House at half-past four o'clock, P.M.

All the Civil Officers of the Government, the Officers of the Garrison, and General Staff, and all other Military and Naval Officers at the Presidency, except those on duty, are requested to be in attendance at the Great Entrance of the Government House at five o'clock.

All ships of war and Government vessels in the river will be dressed in honour of the occasion.

After their reception by His Excellency the Governor-General, the Madras Fusiliers will march out by the West Gate, and by the river side to the dockyard beyond Hastings Bridge, where they will immediately embark on board their ships. On their march the regiment will be saluted by the fort, and by Her Majesty's ship "Pearl."

Fort William, Military Department,
15th February, 1859.

No. 196 of 1859.

AGREEABLY to the Notification, No. 176, issued on the 12th February, 1859, the 1st Madras Fusiliers arrived in Calcutta on the afternoon of the 14th instant, and were received by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General with public honours.

The troops in garrison and the Calcutta Volunteer Guards, cavalry and infantry, paraded in front of Government House, and received the 1st Madras Fusiliers with presented arms.

The Regiment having taken post in front of the Great Entrance of Government House, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General advanced on the stairs, under a general salute from the assembled troops, and attended by—

The Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

The Honourable the Chief Justice.

The Honourable the Members of the Council of the Governor-General.

The Members of the Legislative Council of India.

The Honourable the Puisne Judges of the Supreme Court.

The Judges of the Sudder Adawlut.
The Major-General Commanding the Presidency.
The Advocate General.
The Venerable the Archdeacon,
The Civil, Military, and Naval Officers of the Presidency. And
The Personal Staff of the Governor-General and of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

After receiving the salute, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General proceeded to address the 1st Madras Fusiliers in the following terms:—

"Colonel Galwey, Officers, and Soldiers of the Madras Fusiliers,

"I am glad to have the opportunity of thanking you publicly, in the name of the Government of India, for the great services which you have rendered to the State.

"More than twenty months have passed since you landed in Calcutta. The time has been an eventful one, full of labours and perils: and in these you have largely shared.

"Yours was the first British Regiment which took assistance to the Central Provinces, and gave safety to the important posts of Benares and Allahabad.

"You were a part of that brave band which first pushed forward to Cawnpore, and forced its way to Lucknow, where so many precious lives and interests were at stake.

"From that time you have, with little intermission, been in the front of danger.

"You are now returning to your Presidency. your ranks thinned by war and sickness; but you return covered with honour; carrying with you the high opinion of every Commander who has led

you in the field; the respect of your fellow-soldiers in that great English Army in which from the beginning you have maintained a foremost place: and the gratitude of the whole community of your fellow countrymen of every class.

"Further, you have the satisfaction of knowing that you do not leave behind you a single spot of ground, upon which you have set your feet, where peace and order have not been restored.

"When you reach Madras, tell your comrades of the Madras Army that the name of the 1st Fusiliers will never be forgotten on this side of India.

"Tell them that the recollection of all that is due to your courage, constancy, and forwardness, will never be effaced from the mind of the Government under whose orders you have served.

"Tell them especially that the memory of your late distinguished leader is cherished and honoured by every Englishman amongst us, and that, though many heroic spirits have passed away since the day when he fell in front of you in the streets of Lucknow, not one has left a nobler reputation than General Neill. I now bid you farewell, Fusiliers; and I wish you a speedy and prosperous voyage to your own Presidency. You are indeed an honour to it."

At the close of the address, the 1st Madras Fusiliers marched away, amid the cheers of a very large concourse of spectators, to embark on board their ships.

By Order of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India in Council,

R. J. H. BIRCH, Major-General,
Secretary to the Government of India.

J. COSMO MELVILL.

India Office, 26th April, 1859.

At the Court at *Windsor*, the 23rd day of *April*, 1859.

PRESENT,

The QUEEN's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS by an Act, passed in the session of Parliament holden in the fifth and sixth years of Her Majesty's reign, entitled "An Act to amend the law of copyright," it is among other things enacted, that it shall not be lawful for any person, not being the proprietor of the copyright, or some person authorized by him, to import into any port in the United Kingdom, or into any other part of the British dominions, for sale or hire, any printed book, first composed, or written, or printed and published in any part of the United Kingdom, wherein there shall be copyright, and reprinted in any country or place whatsoever out of the British dominions. And whereas by the Customs Consolidation Act, 1853, an Act of the eighth and ninth Victoria, chapter ninety-three, entitled "An Act to regulate the trade of the British Possessions abroad," was repealed; and by the Act now in recital, books wherein the copyright is subsisting, first composed, or written, or printed in the United Kingdom, and printed or reprinted in any other country, are absolutely prohibited to be imported into the British Possessions abroad; but it is thereby provided, that nothing therein contained shall be taken to prevent Her Majesty from exercising the power to suspend in certain cases such prohibition, vested in Her by the tenth and eleventh Victoria, chapter ninety-five, entitled "An Act to amend the law "relating to the protection in the colonies, of "works entitled to copyright in the United "Kingdom."

And whereas by the last recited Act it is enacted, that in case the legislature, or proper legislative authorities, in any British possession shall be disposed to make due provision for securing or protecting the rights of British Authors in such possessions, and shall pass an Act or make an Ordinance for that purpose, and shall transmit the same in the proper manner to the Secretary of State, in order that it may be submitted to Her Majesty; and in case Her Majesty shall be of opinion that such Act or Ordinance is sufficient for the purpose of securing to British Authors reasonable protection within such possession, it shall be lawful for Her Majesty, if she think fit so to do, to express Her royal approval of such Act, or Ordinance; and thereupon to issue an Order in Council, declaring that so long as the provisions of such Act or Ordinance continue in force within such colony, the prohibitions contained in the aforesaid Acts of the fifth and sixth Victoria, and eighth and ninth Victoria, or in any other Acts against the importing, selling, letting out to hire, exposing for sale or hire, or possessing foreign reprints of books, first composed, written, printed, or published, in the United Kingdom, and entitled to copyright therein, shall be suspended so far as regards such colony, and thereupon such Act or Ordinance shall come into operation, except so far as may be otherwise provided therein, or may be otherwise directed by such Order in Council.

And whereas an Act has been passed by the Governor, Legislative Council, and Assembly, of the Island of Jamaica, (c. 21 of 1858), "To amend "the law of copyright in books, and for the pro- "tection of British Authors," whereby provision is made for protecting the rights of British Authors in the said colony: And whereas Her

Majesty has expressed Her royal approval of the said Act:

Now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of Her Privy Council, and by the authority of the same, doth order, and it is hereby ordered, that so long as the said Act shall remain and continue in force within the said colony, all prohibitions in any of the said hereinbefore recited Acts of the Imperial Parliament, or in any other Acts thereof contained against the importing into the said colony, or against the selling, letting out to hire, exposing for sale or hire, or possessing therein foreign reprints of books first composed, written, printed, or published in the United Kingdom, and entitled to copyright therein, shall be suspended so far as regards the said colony.

And the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, and the Right Honourable Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, Baronet, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, are to give the necessary directions herein, as to them may respectively appertain.

Wm. L. Bathurst.

At the Court at *Windsor*, the 23rd day of *April*, 1859.

PRESENT,

The QUEEN's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS by the third clause of an Order made by Her Majesty in Council on the thirty-first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, to regulate the trade of Her Majesty's Settlements on the River Gambia and their dependencies, it was provided that no goods should be imported into, nor any goods ex-

ported from, the said settlements by sea from or to any place other than a British Possession except into or from the port of Bathurst.

And whereas by the fourth clause of the said Order it was provided, that articles not otherwise prohibited than by the law of navigation, might be warehoused in the said Settlements under the conditions therein mentioned; and whereas by the forty-third clause of the said Order provision is made for payment of a duty on the re-exportation of coal from the aforesaid Settlements to any foreign place in any foreign ship.

And whereas the above recited provisions have become in part nugatory, and are in fact (so far as respects French subjects) repugnant to the terms of a convention made on the seventh of March, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, between Her Majesty and His Majesty the Emperor of the French, and to a certain statute, made and passed in the session of Parliament held in the twenty-first and twenty-second years of Her Majesty's reign, entitled "An Act to remove doubts as to the operation of a Convention between Her Majesty and the Emperor of the French relative to Portendic and Albreda," to wit, the aforesaid Convention of the seventh of March, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven.

And whereas it is expedient that the above recited provisions of the aforesaid Order in Council should be repealed, and that further provision should be made respecting the trade of the aforesaid Settlements and their dependencies, as is hereafter contained.

1. Now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, and in pursuance and exercise of all powers enabling Her on that behalf, doth Order, and it is hereby ordered,

that the above mentioned third, fourth, and forty-third clauses of the aforesaid Order in Council of the thirty-first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, shall be, and they are hereby repealed.

2. And Her Majesty, by and with such advice as aforesaid, and in pursuance of all such powers as aforesaid, doth further Order, and it is hereby further ordered, that French vessels in the River Gambia shall be subject to the same duties, tolls, and regulations, as British vessels; and every article imported or exported in French vessels shall pay the same duty as is or may be imposed upon the like article when imported or exported in British vessels. And it is further ordered, that all vessels arriving within the River Gambia shall come to anchor, shall enter inwards and outwards, and shall pay all duties and charges at the port of Bathurst.

And the Right Honourable Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, Bart., one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, is to give the necessary directions herein accordingly.

Wm. L. Bathurst.

At the Court at *Windsor*, the 23rd day of *April*, 1859.

The QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty in Council was pleased to order that the use of the family vaults and graves in Holy Trinity Churchyard, Brompton, which were in existence on the eighteenth of February, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, be permitted, subject to the following conditions, viz. That no human remains be disturbed; that in the vaults and brick graves each coffin be imbedded in a layer of powdered charcoal four inches thick, and be sepa-

rately entombed in an air-tight manner; that in earthen family graves a layer of earth not less than one foot thick be left undisturbed above the previously buried coffin; and that no coffin shall be buried within four feet of the ordinary level of the ground, measuring from the top of the coffin.

Council Office, Whitehall, April 23, 1859.

The Commissioners appointed for the purposes of the 19th and 20th Vict., cap. 88, intituled "An Act to make further provision for the good government and extension of the University of Cambridge, of the colleges therein, and of the college of King Henry the Sixth at Eton," publish in this Gazette a statute for putting an end to the option of the Master of St. John's College, Cambridge, in respect of certain benefices, and for otherwise commuting the rights of the Master in relation thereto, and for making him compensation out of the college revenues.

Foreign-Office, April 26, 1859.

WHEREAS divers British subjects, who have entered into engagements for employment abroad as railway labourers, miners, engineers, stokers, and firemen, on board steam vessels, and in other capacities (such engagements in general containing no provision for the maintenance of such British subjects, or for furnishing them with the means of returning to this country), have applied to Her Majesty's Consuls in foreign parts for relief as distressed British subjects, and considerable expense has been incurred in relieving such persons, and in sending them back to this country: The Notice given on the 11th of July, 1856, is hereby repeated, warning all persons

who accept engagements for employment in foreign countries, as such railway labourers, miners, engineers, stokers, and firemen, as aforesaid, or in any other capacity, that they are not considered by Her Majesty's Government to be entitled to relief as distressed British subjects, or to be sent back to this county at the public expense; and such persons are hereby warned that Her Majesty's Consuls abroad have received orders not to afford relief in such cases.

Whitehall, April 26, 1859.

The Queen has been pleased to present the Reverend William Leckie McFarlan to the church and parish of Tongland, in the Presbytery and Stewartry of Kirkcudbright, vacant by the death of the Reverend Dugald S. Williamson, late Minister thereof.

Whitehall, April 16, 1859.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to give and grant unto Richard Chandler Alexander, of Halse House, in the parish of Halse, in the county of Somerset, Doctor in Medicine and Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians of London, Her royal licence and authority, that he and his issue may, in compliance with a direction contained in the last will and testament of his late maternal uncle, Edward Prior, of York Terrace, Regent's Park, in the county of Middlesex, and of Halse House aforesaid, Esquire, deceased, henceforth take and use the surname of Prior, in addition to and after that of Alexander, and also bear the arms of Prior; such arms being first duly exemplified according to the laws of arms, and recorded in the Herald's Office, otherwise the said

royal licence and permission to be void and of none effect :

And also to command that the said royal concession and declaration be registered in Her Majesty's College of Arms.

War-Office, Pall-Mall,
26th April. 1859.

HOSPITAL STAFF.

Surgeon-Major George Clerihew, M.D., to be Deputy-Inspector-General of Hospitals, vice Alexander Sheriffe Macdonell, who retires upon half-pay. Dated 26th April, 1859.

CHAPLAINS' DEPARTMENT.

The Commission of the Reverend Thomas Unsworth, as Chaplain of the Fourth Class, has been antedated to 10th July, 1855.

UNATTACHED.

Major and Brevet-Colonel Edward Robert Wetherall, C.B., half-pay Unattached, and Deputy Quartermaster-General in Dublin, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, without purchase. Dated 26th April, 1859.

BREVET.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Alexander Ewart, C.B., 93rd Foot, to be Aide-de Camp to the Queen, with the rank of Colonel in the Army. Dated 26th April, 1859.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Parke, C.B., 72nd Foot, to be Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, with the rank of Colonel in the Army. Dated 26th April, 1859.

To be Colonels in the Army.

Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Blagden Hale, C.B., 82nd Foot. Dated 26th April, 1859.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. Errington Longden, C.B., 10th Foot. Dated 26th April, 1859.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels in the Army.

Brevet-Major William Wigram Barry, Royal Artillery. Dated 24th March, 1858.

Major Alexander C. Robertson, 8th Foot. Dated 20th July, 1858.

Brevet-Major Henry Peel Yates, Royal Artillery. Dated 26th April, 1859.

Major William Henry Kirby, 94th Foot. Dated 26th April, 1859.

Major Charles Richard Butler, 20th Foot. Dated 26th April, 1859.

Brevet-Major the Honourable David M'Dowall Fraser, Royal Artillery. Dated 26th April, 1859.

Brevet-Major John Edward Michell, Royal Artillery. Dated 26th April, 1859.

Major E. Gilling Maynard, 88th Foot. Dated 26th April, 1859.

Major the Honourable John Jocelyn Bourke, 88th Foot. Dated 26th April, 1859.

Major James Mitchell Macdonald, Ceylon Rifle Regiment. Dated 26th April, 1859.

Brevet-Major Charles H. Smith, Royal Artillery. Dated 26th April, 1859.

Major Charles Vernon Oxenden, Rifle Brigade. Dated 26th April, 1859.

Major William Pattison Tinling, 90th Foot. Dated 26th April, 1859.

Major Henry D'Oyly Torrens, 23rd Foot. Dated 26th April, 1859.

Major Thomas Bromhead Butt, 79th Foot. Dated 26th April, 1859.

Major George Henry Tyler, 13th Foot. Dated 26th April, 1859.

Brevet-Major John Hamilton Cox, 75th Foot. Dated 26th April, 1859.

Brevet-Major Sir Henry Marshman Havelock, Bart., 18th Foot. Dated 26th April, 1859.

Major Edward Gaseoigne Bulwer, 23rd Foot. Dated 26th April, 1859.

Brevet-Major William Alexander Middleton, C.B., Royal Artillery. Dated 26th April, 1859.

Major Thomas Lightfoot, 84th Foot. Dated 26th April, 1859.

Brevet-Major Frederic Arthur Willis, C.B., Foot. Dated 26th April, 1859.

Brevet-Major Garnet Joseph Wolseley, 90th Foot. Dated 26th April, 1859.

Brevet-Major Wilbraham Oates Lennox, Royal Engineers. Dated 26th April, 1859.

Major Coote Synge Hutchinson, 2nd Dragoon Guards. Dated 26th April, 1859.

Major Henry Radford Norman, 10th Foot. Dated 26th April, 1859.

Major William Daseon Bushe, 7th Light Dragoons. Dated 26th April, 1859.

To be Majors in the Army.

Captain Andrew J. Macpherson, 24th Foot. Dated 19th January, 1858.

Captain Richard Freer, 27th Foot. Dated 19th January, 1858.

Captain Robert Moekler, 64th Foot. Dated 24th Mareh, 1858.

Captain Winter Goode, 64th Foot. Dated 24th March, 1858.

Captain Browning Drew, 75th Foot. Dated 24th March, 1858.

Captain Guy Rotton, Royal Artillery. Dated 13th April, 1858.

Captain Honourable L. W. Milles, Rifle Brigade. Dated 20th July, 1858.

Second Captain Arthur Leahy, Royal Engineers. Dated 23rd September, 1858.

Captain John Bulkeley Thelwall, 24th Foot. Dated 26th April, 1859.

Captain George Samuel Young, 80th Foot. Dated 26th April, 1859.

Captain Frederick Van Straubenzee, 13th Foot. Dated 26th April, 1859.

Captain George Murray Miller, 79th Foot. Dated 26th April, 1859.

Second Captain Charles Frederick Young, Royal Artillery. Dated 26th April, 1859.

Captain Robert Stacy Colls, 32nd Foot. Dated 26th April, 1859.

Captain Bevill Granville, 23rd Foot. Dated 26th April, 1859.

Second Captain Francis Edward Cox, Royal Engineers. Dated 26th April, 1859.

Second Captain J. M'Candie Campbell, Royal Artillery. Dated 26th April, 1859.

Captain Emilius C. Delmé Radcliffe, 88th Foot. Dated 26th April, 1859.

Captain George H. John Heigham, 23rd Foot. Dated 26th April, 1859.

Captain Thomas Casey Lyons, 20th Foot. Dated 26th April, 1859.

Captain James Henry Wyatt, Military Train. Dated 26th April, 1859.

Captain Conyngham Jones, 60th Foot. Dated 26th April, 1859.

Second Captain Alured Clarke Johnson, Royal Artillery. Dated 26th April, 1859.

Captain Thomas Heathcote Stisted, 7th Light Dragoons. Dated 26th April, 1859.

Captain John Alexander Dalzell, 53rd Foot. Dated 26th April, 1859.

Captain John Terenee N. O'Brien, 20th Foot. Dated 26th April, 1859.

Captain Frederick Montagu Alison, 19th Foot. Dated 26th April, 1859.

Captain W. D. Harris, 2nd Bengal Fusiliers. Dated 19th January, 1858.

Captain John C. Hay, 60th Bengal Native Infantry. Dated 19th January, 1858.

Captain Edward Brown, 1st Bengal Fusiliers. Dated 19th January, 1858.

Captain G. W. M. Hall, 26th Bengal Native Infantry. Dated 19th January, 1858.

Captain H. F. M. Boisragon, 1st Bengal Fusiliers. Dated 19th January, 1858.

Captain David Kemp, 5th Bengal European Infantry. Dated 19th January, 1858.

Captain Henry Lane, 5th Bengal Light Cavalry. Dated 24th March, 1858.

Second Captain J. St. John Hovenden, Bengal Engineers. Dated 28th August, 1858.

War-Office, Pall-Mall,
26th April, 1859.

GENERAL ORDER.—No. 726.

Dated Horse Guards, S.W.,
26th April, 1859.

IN consequenee of the serviees rendered by Major and Brevet-Colonel Edward Robert Wetherall, C.B., Unattached, as Chief of the Staff with the Force under Major-General Sir Hugh Rose, G.C.B., during the latter part of the operations of that column in Central India, in the year 1858, and subsequently in the command of a eolumn in the late campaign in Oude, which attaeked and captured the Fort of Rampoor, Her Majesty has been pleased to promote this Offieer

to the Substantive Rank of Lieutenant-Colonel Unattached.

By order of His Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief.

(Signed) G. A. WETHERALL,
Adjutant-General.

Admiralty, 18*th April*, 1859.

Corps of Royal Marines.

First Lieutenant John Frederick Hawkey to be Adjutant.

First Lieutenant Frederick George Pym to be Quartermaster.

First Lieutenant Cuthbert Ward Burton to be Quartermaster.

21*st April*, 1859.

First Lieutenant Harrisson John Jull to be Quartermaster.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the Tower Hamlets.

John Reginald Riddell, Esq., to be Deputy Lieutenant. Dated 17th April, 1859.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Kent.

Royal East Kent Regiment of Mounted Rifles Yeomanry Cavalry.

The Earl of Mount Charles, Captain 1st Life Guards, to be Captain, vice D'Aeth, resigned. Dated 20th April, 1859.

Lieutenant Wyndham Knight to be Captain, vice Dering resigned. Dated 21st April, 1859.

Cornet Denne to be Lieutenant, vice Hammond, resigned. Dated 14th April, 1859.

Cornet Sir Courtenay Honywood, Bart., to be Lieutenant, vice Knight, promoted. Dated 21st April, 1859.

Lieutenant Sir Courtenay Honywood, Bart., to be Captain, vice Bell, resigned. Dated 22nd April, 1859.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Somerset.

2nd Somerset Regiment of Militia.

Ensign John Hatton Brereton to be Lieutenant, vice Ricketts, promoted. Dated 19th April, 1859.

William Vigne Andrews, Gent, to be Ensign, vice Marker, promoted. Dated 19th April, 1859.

John Grant Wilson, Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons in England, to be Surgeon, vice Schroeder, appointed to the Army. Dated 20th April, 1859.

Ensign William Peard Jillard to be Lieutenant, vice Wilkinson, appointed to the Tower Hamlets Militia. Dated 20th April, 1859.

Henry Masters Sproule, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Fox, promoted. Dated 20th April, 1859.

Robert Townley Woodman, late Lieutenant 14th Light Dragoons, to be Lieutenant, vice Parkes, resigned. Dated 21st April, 1859.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Kinross.

Regiment of Stirlingshire Militia, Highland Borderers Light Infantry.

John Dunbar, Esq., to be Ensign, vice William James Balfour Junor, Esq., promoted, to be Lieutenant. Dated 17th April, 1859.

Royal Wilts Militia.

Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Methuen to bear the title of Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant from the 9th of January, 1859.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of APRIL 29, 1859.

Lord Chamberlain's Office, April 28, 1859.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Her Majesty will hold a Drawing-Room at St. James's Palace, upon Saturday, the 7th of May next, at two o'clock.

At the Court at *Buckingham-Palace*, the 18th day of *April*, 1859.

The QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty in Council was pleased to approve and ratify the scheme duly prepared (as set forth in this Gazette), by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England—

For altering the boundaries of the consolidated chapelry of Oakengates, in the county of Salop, and in the diocese of Lichfield.

Also a representation as to the assignment of a district chapelry to the consecrated church of Saint Margaret,, situate at Hornby, in the parish of Melling, in the county of Lancaster, and in the diocese of Manchester, to be named "The District Chapelry of Hornby."

Also a representation as to the assignment of a district chapelry to the consecrated church situate at Leck, in the parish of Tunstall, in the county of Lancaster, and in the diocese of Manchester, to be named "The District Chapelry of Leck."

Also a representation as to the assignment of a consolidated chapelry to the consecrated church of the Holy Innocents, situate at Thornhill Lees, in the parish of Thornhill, in the county of York, and diocese of Ripon, to be named "The Consolidated Chapelry of Thornhill Lees."

Downing-Street, April 27, 1859.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Colonel George A. K. d'Arcy to be Superintendent of Police for the Island of St. Christopher; Charles Edmund Banks, Esq., to be Secretary to the Council and Registrar of the Land Court of the Island of Mauritius, and Philip Augustus Wake, Esq., to be Assistant-Superintendent of Police for that Island.

Her Majesty has also been pleased to appoint Isaac Farrington, Abraham Charville Hill Smith, and Augustus Benners, Esqrs., to be Non-Elective Members of the Legislative Council of the Virgin Islands; and James Misick, Daniel T. Smith, Alfred J. Duncombe, and Francis Ellis, Esqrs., to be Non-Elective Members of the Legislative Council of the Turks and Caicos Islands.

Crown-Office, April 28, 1859.

MEMBERS returned to serve in the PARLIAMENT summoned to be holden at Westminster, on the 31st day of May, 1859.

Borough of Lambeth.

William Williams, Esq.
William Roupell, Esq.

April 29.

City of Westminster.

General Sir De Lacy Evans, G.C.B.
Sir John Villiers Shelley, Bart.

Borough of Marylebone.

Edwin John James, Esq., one of Her Majesty's Counsel learned in the Law.
The Right Honourable Sir Benjamin Hall, Bart.

Whitehall, April 28, 1859.

The Queen has been pleased to grant unto George William Lillingston, of Burleigh Field, in the county of Leicester, Esquire, an Undergraduate of Worcester College, in the University of Oxford, only son and heir of George Lillingston, Clerk, Master of Arts in the said University, and late Incumbent of Southend, in the county of Essex, deceased, by Barbara Ann, his wife, who was sole daughter of Henry Spooner, of the city of London, Banker, also deceased, by Ann Jane, his wife, sister of Nathaniel Palmer Johnson, Clerk, sometime Rector of Aston-upon-Trent, in the county of Derby, both likewise deceased, Her royal licence and authority, that he and his issue may, in compliance with an injunction contained in the last will and testament of the said Reverend Nathaniel Palmer Johnson, henceforth take and use the surname of Johnson, instead of that of Lillingston, and that he and they may bear the arms of Johnson only; such

arms being first duly exemplified according to the laws of arms, and recorded in the Herald's Office, otherwise the said royal licence and permission to be void and of none effect :

And also to command that the said royal concession and declaration be recorded in Her Majesty's College of Arms.

(592.)

Board of Trade, Whitehall, April 29, 1859.

The Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade and Plantations have received, through the Secretary of State for the Colonies, a copy of a Despatch from the Governor of Malta, reporting that in consequence of the disappearance of the plague, at Bengazi, vessels arriving from Tripoli and East Coast parts, with clean bills of health, will be required to perform only seven days quarantine of observation, and that vessels arriving from Syria and Egypt will not be subjected to medical visits.

War-Office, Pall-Mall, 29th April, 1859.

16*th Regiment of Light Dragoons.*

Major-General the Honourable Sir Edward Cust to be Colonel, vice Lieutenant-General Sir Joseph Thackwell, G.C.B., deceased. Dated 9th April, 1859.

MEMORANDUM.

Major-General the Honourable Sir Edward Cust has paid the difference between the full price

of a Cavalry and Infantry Lieutenant-Colonelcy, he having been upon half-pay of Infantry when promoted to the rank of Major-General.

War-Office, Pall-Mall,
29th April, 1859.

2nd Regiment of Dragoon Guards, Captain William Henry Horne, from the 15th Light Dragoons, to be Captain, vice Carnegy, who exchanges. Dated 29th April, 1859.

3rd Dragoon Guards, Lieutenant Robert Norwood to be Captain, by purchase, vice Chaplain, promoted. Dated 29th April, 1859.

Cornet Philip Herbert Elliot to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Norwood. Dated 29th April, 1859.

5th Light Dragoons, Lieutenant Thomas William Vallance to be Captain, by purchase, vice Timson, who retires. Dated 29th April, 1859.

13th Light Dragoons, Lieutenant Francis James King, from the 17th Light Dragoons, to be Lieutenant, vice Billing, who exchanges. Dated 29th April, 1859.

15th Light Dragoons, Captain Patrick Alexander Watson Carnegy, from the 2nd Dragoon Guards, to be Captain, vice Horne, who exchanges. Dated 29th April, 1859.

17th Light Dragoons, Lieutenant Arthur James Billing, from the 13th Light Dragoons, to be Lieutenant, vice King, who exchanges. Dated 29th April, 1859.

Military Train, Lieutenant H. Clarke, from half-pay of the late Land Transport Corps, to be Lieutenant, vice Willans, who reverts to half-pay of his former rank of Captain in that Corps, from 1st April, 1857. Dated 8th April, 1859.

Lieutenant Richard Neville, from half-pay of the late Land Transport Corps, to be Lieutenant, vice Harris, promoted to an Unattached Company, without purchase. Dated 29th April, 1859.

Cornet John Baird, from half-pay of the late Land Transport Corps, to be Ensign, vice Macleod, whose appointment has been cancelled. Dated 29th April, 1859.

21*st Regiment of Foot*, Lieutenant Thomas Burchell Hollway to be Captain, by purchase, vice Miller, who reverts to the half-pay of Captain of the late Land Transport Corps from 1st April, 1857. Dated 29th April, 1859.

29*th Foot*, Lieutenant Nathaniel Polhill Ledgard to be Captain, by purchase, vice Phipps, who retires. Dated 29th April. 1859.

Ensign Lancelot Amelius Shadwell to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Kent, promoted in the 24th Foot. Dated 29th April, 1859.

30*th Foot*, William Vesey Brownlow, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Green, promoted. Dated 29th April, 1859.

34*th Foot*, Assistant-Surgeon Frederick Pennington, from the Staff, to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Worthington, appointed to the 58th Foot. Dated 29th April, 1859.

Assistant-Surgeon Edward Masterson, from the Staff, to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Paliologus, appointed to the Staff. Dated 29th April, 1859.

37*th Foot*, Surgeon James William Fleming, from the Staff, to be Surgeon, vice Surgeon-Major Cameron, appointed to the Staff. Dated 29th April, 1859.

40*th Foot*, Ensign John Vander Horst Rees to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Bolton, promoted. Dated 29th April, 1859.

41*st Foot*, Ensign George West Barnes, from the 2nd Royal Cheshire Militia, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Sadler, promoted. Dated 29th April, 1859.

45*th Foot*, Lieutenant George Weir Cosens, from the 80th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Christian B. Steward, who exchanges. Dated 29th April, 1859.

47*th Foot*, Lieutenant Charles Atty, from the 2nd Warwick Militia, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice John James Scott, cashiered by sentence of a General Court Martial. Dated 29th April, 1859.

48*th Foot*, Ensign Pembroke O'M. H. Marshall to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice de Montmorency Prior, deceased. Dated 15th March, 1859.

53*rd Foot*, Lieutenant Richard Annesley Eyre to be Instructor of Musketry. Dated 6th February, 1859.

58*th Foot*, Assistant-Surgeon Richard Jukes Worthington, from the 34th Foot, to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Tydd, promoted on the Staff. Dated 29th April, 1859.

60*th Foot*, Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel William Pretyman to be Lieutenant-Colonel, by purchase, vice Brown, who retires. Dated 29th April, 1859.

Captain Peter Burton Roe to be Major, by purchase, vice Pretyman. Dated 29th April, 1859.

70*th Foot* Surgeon George Cunningham Meikleham, M.D., from the Staff, to be Surgeon, vice Dowse, deceased. Dated 29th April, 1859.

80*th Foot*, Lieutenant Christian B. Steward, from the 45th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice G. Weir

Cosens, who exchanges. Dated 29th April, 1859.

88*th Foot*, Ensign James Buchanan Whitla to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Hall, promoted. Dated 29th April, 1859.

The surname of Lieutenant Mallet is *De Carteret* in addition to that of *Mallet*.

1*st West India Regiment*, Surgeon John Hendley, from the Staff, to be Surgeon, vice Waldegrave Rock Thompson, M.D., whose appointment, which appeared in the Gazette of the 31st December, 1858, has been cancelled. Dated 29th April, 1859.

HOSPITAL STAFF.

Surgeon-Major John Charles Cameron, M.D., from the 37th Foot, to be Surgeon-Major, vice Surgeon Fleming, appointed to the 37th Foot. Dated 29th April, 1859.

Assistant-Surgeon William Thomas Paliologus, from the 34th Foot, to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Stuart, appointed to the 13th Foot. Dated 29th April, 1859.

Assistant-Surgeon Michael Charles Tonnere has been cashiered by the sentence of a General Court Martial from the 25th February, 1859.

UNATTACHED.

The undermentioned Officers having been appointed Captains in the late Land Transport Corps by General Orders in the Crimea, pending Her Majesty's pleasure, to be Captains, without purchase :

Lieutenant Joseph Harris, from the Military Train. Dated 1st April, 1857.

Lieutenant Alfred Grey, from the 63rd Foot. Dated 1st April, 1857.

Admiralty, 14*th April*, 1859.

Corps of Royal Marines.

Gentleman Cadet Owen Thomas Jones to be Second Lieutenant.

Gentleman Cadet Francis Harwood Poore to be Second Lieutenant.

Gentleman Cadet William Louis Dillon O'Grady to be Second Lieutenant.

Gentleman Cadet Edward Kinsman to be Second Lieutenant.

Gentleman Cadet Henry William Frampton to be Second Lieutenant.

Gentleman Cadet Sydney Vere Alston to be Second Lieutenant.

Gentleman Cadet Edward Lee Rose to be Second Lieutenant.

Gentleman Cadet Laurence Paulet Shawe to be Second Lieutenant.

Gentleman Cadet George Stevens Nash to be Second Lieutenant.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Nottingham.

Southern Regiment of Nottinghamshire Yeomanry Cavalry.

Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Holden to be Lieutenant Colonel Commandant. Dated 26th April, 1859.

Major John Sherwin Sherwin to be Lieutenant-Colonel. Dated 26th April, 1859.

Captain Thomas Broughton Charlton to be Major, vice Sherwin, promoted. Dated 26th April, 1859.

Lieutenant George Rawson to be Captain, vice Charlton, promoted. Dated 26th April, 1859.

Cornet Francis Bradshaw the younger to be Lieutenant, vice Rawson, promoted. Dated 26th April, 1859.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Surrey.

3rd Regiment of the Royal Surrey Militia.

Peter Godfrey Chapman, Gent., to be Ensign. Dated 21st April, 1859.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Sussex.

Light Infantry Battalion of the Royal Sussex Militia.

Ormsby Vandeleur, Gent., to be Lieutenant, vice Frank Paul Matthews, promoted. Dated 18th April, 1859.

John Alexander Byrne, Gent., to be Lieutenant, vice Augustus G. Morgan, promoted. Dated 18th April, 1859.

Ensign Samuel Septimus Hirc to be Lieutenant. Dated 18th April, 1859.

Ensign Charles Hamilton Bell to be Lieutenant, vice Pargiter M. Dickenson, promoted. Dated 18th April, 1859.

Commissions signed by Her Majesty's Commissioners, appointed to execute the office of Lieutenant of the County of Fife, *during the absence of the Lord Lieutenant out of the Kingdom.*

Fifeshire Militia Artillery.

Thomas William Webb, Gent., to be Second-Lieutenant, vice George James Williams, promoted. Dated 8th and 13th April, 1859.

Stamford Robert Lumsdaine, Gent., to be Second-Lieutenant, vice Thomas Jarvis, promoted. Dated 8th and 13th April, 1859.

William Inglis, Gent., to be Second-Lieutenant, vice Rennie, resigned. Dated 8th and 13th April, 1859.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Wigtown.

The Galloway Rifles.

John White Heuston, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Austin Heuston, resigned. Dated 23rd December, 1858.

James William Stuart, Esq., to be Lieutenant, vice Hay, deceased. Dated 18th April, 1859.

Treasury Chambers, April 28, 1859.

The Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury hereby give notice, that the principal and interest of the Exchequer Bonds (series B.) will be paid at the Bank of England, on Monday, 9th May, next.

The Bonds must be left at the Bank of England for examination, not later than Wednesday, the 4th May next.

Local Government Act, 1858.

Notice is given in this Gazette, by the Right Honourable Thomas Sotheron-Estcourt, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, that the Local Government Act, 1858, was duly adopted by the town and villa of Llandillo, in the county of Carmarthen, on the 4th day of April, 1859.—Dated the 27th day of April, 1859.

A similar notice is also given of the adoption of the said Act by the Town Council of the borough of Ludlow, in the county of Salop, on the 3rd day of March, 1859.—Dated the 29th day of April, 1859.

FROM THE

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

LONDON GAZETTE of APRIL 29, 1859.

By the QUEEN.

A PROCLAMATION.

For Encouraging Seamen and Landsmen to enter themselves on board Her Majesty's Ships of War.

VICTORIA, R.

WHEREAS it is Our royal intention to give all due encouragement to all such Seamen and Landsmen who shall voluntarily enter themselves in Our Service: We have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, to publish this Our Royal Proclamation; and we do hereby promise and declare, that all such Able Seamen, fit for Our Service, not above the age of forty-five, nor under the age of twenty years, who shall, on or before the fifteenth day of June next, voluntarily enter themselves to serve in Our Royal Navy, either with the Captains or Lieutenants of Our Ships, or Officers employed in Tenders or at Rendezvous on Shore for raising Men for the Service of Our Navy, shall receive as Our

Royal Bounty, the sum of Ten Pounds each man; and all such Ordinary Seamen fit for Our Service, who shall so enter themselves as aforesaid, shall receive the sum of Five Pounds each man; and all such Ablebodied Landsmen, not above the age of twenty-five, nor under the age of twenty years, who shall so enter themselves as aforesaid, shall receive the sum of Forty Shillings each man as Our Royal Bounty, such respective sums to be paid them by the respective Paymasters of the ships on board which they may be serving, immediately after the expiration of twenty-one days from the date of such entry: And We do declare, that the qualification of the Seamen and Landsmen so entering themselves, as aforesaid, shall be certified by the Captain, Lieutenant, or Master, and Boatswain, or other Warrant Officer of the ship or vessel where they shall enter. And for preventing any abuses by any persons leaving the vessels to which they shall belong, and entering themselves on board any other Our ships and vessels, in order to obtain the said Bounty Money, We do hereby declare and command that such Seamen and Landsmen belonging to any of Our ships or vessels as shall absent themselves from any of the said ships or vessels to which they shall belong, and shall enter themselves on board any other of Our said ships or vessels, in order to obtain the said Bounty, shall not only lose the wages due to them in the ships or vessels they shall leave, but also be severely punished according to their demerits.

Given at Our Court at Windsor, this thirtieth day of April, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, and in the twenty-second year of Our reign.

GOD save the QUEEN.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of MAY 3, 1859.

Lord Chamberlain's Office, May 2, 1859.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Her Majesty will hold Drawing Rooms at St. James's Palace, on the following days, at two o'clock:

Saturday, 7th instant.
Thursday, 19th instant, } to celebrate Her Majesty's Birth-day.
Saturday, 11th June next.

N.B.—The Knights of the several Orders are to appear in their Collars at the Drawing Room on the 19th instant.

Lord Chamberlain's Office, May 2, 1859.

Notice is hereby given, that Her Majesty will hold Levees, at St. James's Palace, upon the following days, at two o'clock; viz.:

Wednesday the 11th instant.
Monday the 20th of June next.

N.B.—The Knights of the several Orders are to appear in their Collars at the Levee on the 20th June, it being a Collar-day.

Foreign-Office, May 2, 1859.

The appointment of Alfred Septimus Walne, Esq., to be Her Majesty's Consul at Alexandria, which was notified in the Gazette of the 11th of February last, is cancelled; and Mr. Walne retains his appointment as Her Majesty's Consul at Cairo.

Whitehall, May 2, 1859.

The Queen has been pleased to constitute and appoint the Right Honourable William David, Earl of Mansfield, K.T., to be Her Majesty's High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

Whitehall, May 3, 1859.

The Queen has been pleased to grant the office of Solicitor-General for Scotland to George Patton, Esq., Advocate, in the room of David Mure, Esq., appointed Her Majesty's Advocate for Scotland.

Crown-Office, April 30, 1859.

MEMBERS returned to serve in the PARLIAMENT summoned to be holden at Westminster, on the 31st May, 1859.

Borough of New Windsor.

William Vansittart, of Dover-street, Westminster,
George William Hope, of Ditton Park, Buckinghamshire, Esqrs.

Borough of Warwick.

George William John Repton,
Edward Greaves, Esqrs.

University of Oxford.

The Right Honourable William Ewart Gladstone, of Christchurch, M.A.,
Sir William Heathcote, Bart., of all Souls College, D.C.L.

Borough of Cockermouth.

John Steel, of Derwent Bank, Cumberland, Esq.
The Right Honourable Richard Southwell Bourke, commonly called Lord Naas.

Borough of Morpeth.

The Right Honourable Sir George Grey, Bart.

County Borough of Carmarthen.

David Morris, of the county of the borough of Carmarthen, Esq.

Town and Port of Sandwich.

Edward Hugessen Knatchbull Hugessen, Esq.
Clarence Edward Paget, commonly called Lord Clarence Edward Paget.

Borough of Woodstock.

Alfred Spencer Churchill, commonly called Lord Alfred Spencer Churchill.

Borough of Petersfield.

Sir William George Hylton Jolliffe, of Merstham, Surrey, Bart.

Borough of Whitby.

Robert Stephenson, Esq.

City of Canterbury.

The Honourable Henry Butler Johnstone.
The Right Honourable Sir William Meredyth Somerville, Bart.

Town and Port of Hythe.

Mayer Amschel de Rothschild, commonly called Baron Mayer Amschel de Rothschild.

City of Wells.

The Right Honourable Sir William Goodenough Hayter, Bart., of Hyde Park-terrace, Middlesex.

Hedworth Hylton Jolliffe, of Tilgate, Sussex, Esq.

Borough of Tavistock.

Sir John Salusbury Trelawny, Bart.

Arthur John Edward Russell, Esq.

Borough of Ludlow.

Colonel the Honourable Percy Egerton Herbert, of Berkeley-square, C.B.

Beriah Botfield, of Norton Hall, Northamptonshire, Esq.

Borough of Sheffield.

John Arthur Roebuck, of Ashley-place, Pimlico, Esq.

George Hadfield, of Victoria-park, Manchester, Esq.

Borough of Launceston.

Thomas Chandler Haliburton, of Gordon House, Isleworth.

Borough of Bridgnorth.

Henry Whitmore, of Sunniside Coalbrookdale, Salop, Esq.

John Pritchard, of Broseley, Salop, Esq.

Borough of Malton.

The Honourable Charles William Wentworth Fitzwilliam.

James Brown, Esq.

Borough of Bewdley.

Sir Thomas Edward Winnington, of Stamford-court, Worcestershire, Bart.

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Guildford Onslow, of Upton House, Alresford, Esqrs.

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William Overend, Esqrs.

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Andrew Steuart, Esq.

Borough of Stamford.

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Borough of Wenlock.

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James Milnes Gaskell, Esq., of Thornes House, Yorkshire.

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James Haughton Langston, Esq.
The Right Honourable Edward Cardwell.

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Borough of Stroud.

George Poulett Scrope,
Edward Horsman, Esqrs.

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Townshend Mainwaring, of Galltfaenan, Denbighshire, Esq.

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William Laslett, Esq.

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Henry Charles Howard, commonly called Viscount Andover, of Charlton-park, Wiltshire.

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Charles Jasper Selwyn, Esq., M.A.

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Sir Charles Merrik Burrell, Bart.
Stephen Cave, of Wilton-place, Middlesex, Esq.

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Sir Richard Bethell, Knt.

May 2.

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Thomas Collins, the younger, of Knaresborough, Esq.

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William Scholefield, Esq.
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Philip Stapleton Humberston, of Mollington, Cheshire.

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Meaburn Staniland, of Boston, Esq.

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Allen Alexander Bathurst, of Cirencester, Gloucestershire, Esq.
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Arthur Mills, Esq.
The Right Honourable Henry Labouchere.

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Crawshay Bailey, Esq.

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John Chevallier Cobbold, of Ipswich, Esq.
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Titus Salt, of Methley Park, Yorkshire, Esq.

Borough of Shaftesbury.

George Grenfell Glyn, Esq.

Lyme Regis.

William Pinney, of Somerton Erle, Somersetshire, Esq.

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Charles Gilpin, Esq.

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Borough of Maldon.

George Montagu Warren Peacocke, of Park-lane, Middlesex, Esq.
Thomas Sutton Western, of Felix Hall, Kelvedon, Essex, Esq.

Borough of East Retford.

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Borough of Finsbury.

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Borough of Southwark.

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May 3.

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Borough of Warrington.

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Henry Woods, Esq., of Wigan, Lancashire.

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James Pilkington, of Blackburn, Esq.

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William Gray, of Wheatfield, Lancashire, Esq.
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Thomas Bazley, Esq.

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Town of Greenock.

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Town of Paisley.

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Borough of Wakefield.

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Henry Brinsley Sheridan, Esq.

Borough of Chatham.

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William Stirling, Esq., of Keir.

Town of Perth.

The Honourable Arthur Fitzgerald Kinnaird.

Borough of Leicester.

John Biggs, of Stonygate, Leicestershire, Esq.

Joseph William Noble, of Danett's Hall, Leicester, Esq.

Borough of Reigate.

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Borough of Totness.

The Honourable George Hay, commonly called Earl of Gifford.

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Borough of Reading.

Francis Pigott, Esq.
Sir Henry Singer Keating, Knt.

Borough of Truro.

Montague Edward Smith, Esq.
Augustus Smith, Esq.

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Charles William Gordon, of Fyvie Castle, Aberdeenshire, Esq.
Ralph Anstruther Earle, of Everton, Lancashire, Esq.

County of Linlithgow.

Major Walter Ferrier Hamilton the younger, of Westport.

Borough of Colchester.

Taverner John Miller, of Streatham Elms, Streatham, Surrey, Esq.
Philip Oxenden Papillon, of Lexden, Colchester, Esq.

Borough of South Shields.

Robert Ingham, of Westoe, Durham, Esq.

Borough of Sunderland.

Henry Fenwick, of South-hill, Chester-le-Street, Durham, Esq.
William Schaw Lindsay, of Portman-place, London, Esq.

Borough of Gateshead.

William Hutt, of Gibside, Durham, Esq.

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James King King, of Staunton Park, Herefordshire, Esq.
Montagu William Graham, commonly called Lord William Graham, of Hereford-street, Middlesex.
Humphrey Francis Mildmay, of Shoreham-place, Kent, Esq.

Borough of Great Marlow.

Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Peers Williams, of Temple House, Berkshire.
Lieutenant-Colonel Brownlow William Knox, of Wilton-crescent.

City of Norwich.

William Coutts Keppel, commonly called Viscount Bury, of Quiddenham, Norfolk.
Henry William Schneider, of Sussex-gardens, Middlesex, Esq.

City of York.

Joshua Proctor Brown Westhead, of Lea Castle, Worcestershire, Esq.
John George Smyth, of Heath Hall, Yorkshire, Esq.

Town of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Thomas Emerson Headlam, Esq.
George Ridley, Esq.

Borough of Calne.

The Right Honourable Robert Lowe.

Borough of Brighton.

Vice-Admiral Sir George Brooke Pechell, of Castle Goring, Sussex, Bart.
William Conyngham, of Sussex-square, Brighton, Esq.

City of Bath.

William Tite, of Lowndes-square, Middlesex, Esq.
Arthur Edwin Way, of Ashton-lodge, Somersetshire, Esq.

Commission signed by the Queen.

Prince of Wales's Royal Regiment of Renfrew Militia.

Frederick William Adam Parsons, late of the 24th Regiment, to be Adjutant, and to serve with the rank of Captain, vice Price, resigned. Dated 24th April, 1859.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Wilts.

Royal Wilts Yeomanry Cavalry.

Eyre Coote, Gent., to be Cornet, vice Morrison, resigned. Dated 2nd May, 1859.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the Counties of Westmorland *and* Cumberland.

Westmorland and Cumberland Regiment of Yeomanry Cavalry.

Sir Henry Fletcher, Bart., to be Cornet, vice Brisco, promoted. Dated 20th April, 1859.

Cornet Musgrave Horton Brisco to be Lieutenant, vice Matthew Benson Harrison, promoted. Dated 20th April, 1859.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Edinburgh *or* Mid-Lothian.

Royal Mid-Lothian or Edinburgh Yeomanry Cavalry.

David Wedderburn, Gent., to be Cornet, vice Burn Callender, resigned. Dated 20th April, 1859.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the West Riding of the County of York *and of the City and County of the City of* York.

3rd Regiment Light Infantry of West York Militia.

Ensign Gordon James Douglas to be Lieutenant, vice Armit, removed from the Regiment. Dated 26th April, 1859.

James Redfern Bottomley, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Mangin, resigned. Dated 26th April, 1859.

Hussar Regiment of Yorkshire Yeomanry Cavalry.

Cornet George Allanson Cayley to be Lieutenant, vice Middleton, resigned. Dated 27th April, 1859.

George Sackville Frederick Lane Fox, Gent., to be Cornet, vice Cayley, promoted. Dated 27th April, 1859.

Commission signed by the Vice Lieutenant of the County Palatine of Lancaster.

Artillery Regiment of Royal Lancashire Militia.

Caleb Collins, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant, vice Daniel George Atchison, promoted. Dated 26th April, 1859.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Warwick.

Warwickshire Militia.

2nd Regiment.

Ensign William Taylor Miller to be Lieutenant, vice Henry Howkins, promoted. Dated 20th April, 1859.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Lanark.

2nd Royal Lanarkshire Militia.

Frederick Gourlay, Esq., M.D., to be Surgeon, vice Gairdner, resigned. Dated 28th April, 1859.

FROM THE

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

LONDON GAZETTE of MAY 3, 1859.

India-Office, May 4, 1859.

THE Secretary of State for India has received the following papers:

No. 1.

Fort William, March 7, 1859.

No. 307 of 1859.

HIS Excellency the Governor-General in Council directs the publication of the following report of operations ably conducted under the command of Captain Forrest, 3rd Bombay European Regiment.

No. 2.

Brigadier-General Sir R. Napier, K.C.B., commanding Gwalior Division, to the Chief of the Staff.

Camp, Soopoor,

SIR, *January* 19, 1859.

I HAVE the honour to forward a report of operations conducted under the command of Cap-

tain Forrest, 3rd Bombay European Regiment, and trust that that officer, and those mentioned by him, may receive the favourable notice of the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief, for the able manner in which their duties appear to have been performed.

I have, &c.,
R. NAPIER, Brigadier-General,
Commanding Gwalior Division.

No. 3.

Captain J. O'B. Forrest, 3rd Bombay European Regiment, Commanding Field Force Detachment at Lullutpore, to Lieutenant-Colonel J. Liddell, Commanding Field Force at Lullutpore.

Camp, Poorah,
SIR, *January* 1, 1859.

I HAVE the honour to forward, for your information, a report of the proceedings of the force under my command (strength as per margin*), since my arrival at Talbehut on the 27th ultimo.

The information not having been good enough to warrant my moving immediately, I halted a day there, to enable the spies I sent out to return, which they did on the evening of the 28th, and reported that the enemy, under Takoor Telook Sing, and Dewan Murdun Sing, had barricaded the road, about a mile to the west of Sonorie, and had collected their followers, to the number of 300 men (amongst whom were mutineer Sepoys, with percussion arms), with the intention of disputing the passage.

* 2 9-pounder guns, Bengal Artillery; 38 rank and file, 3rd Light Cavalry; 50 rank and file, 3rd Europeans; 150 rank and file, 24th Regiment Native Infantry; 28 cavalry and 60 infantry military police, under Captain Sneyd.

I marched, at day-break, in the following order: Advanced Guard, 7 files of the 3rd Europeans, 12½ files 24th Regiment Native Infantry, 7 files of the Military Police (which Captain Sneyd had kindly placed at my disposal), under Lieutenant Leslie: Main body, the remainder 3rd Europeans, ditto, 24th Regiment Native Infantry, and about 60 Police Cavalry and Infantry: Rear Guard, the troop 3rd Light Cavalry, under Lieutenant Combe.

We proceeded for about three miles, without opposition, through a very dense jungle, but, on coming to a sudden turn of the road, commanded by high rocks on either side, in the very thickest of the wood, we were received with a heavy fire from muskets and matchlocks, with, I regret to say, fatal result to one of the Europeans. The enemy were driven in gallant style from the rocks by the Advanced Guard, and retreated slowly, disputing every inch of ground, for about a mile, where, the jungle not being so dense, I ordered a more rapid advance, which resulted in the total dispersion of the rebels, who fled in the direction of some hills to the north-east of Sonorie. They left in the jungle between 20 and 30 killed, and their wounded must be computed at still greater numbers. From the difficult nature of the country, I deemed it advisable to send back a reinforcement of 50 Native Infantry to Lieutenant Combe. The results fully bore me out in this order, as the Rear Guard was attacked by some stragglers; and two privates, 24th Regiment Native Infantry, were wounded.

I proceeded to occupy the village of Sonorie, which was done without resistance. It was quite deserted: in it were the two fortified houses of the before-mentioned Takoors, which I ordered to be destroyed, and which order was carried out as well as the means at my disposal would admit of.

30th December, 1858.—About 10 A.M., it was reported to me, that several of the enemy were lurking among the hills and jungle to our left rear. I, with the following party, 25 rank and file, 3rd Europeans, and the police, proceeded, by a detour, to the north-west, while Lieutenant Leslie, with the 24th Regiment Native Infantry, was ordered to make a similar detour in a south-west direction, and meet the party under my command, to the west of a large hill behind which the enemy were supposed to be. We scoured the jungle for about three hours, but without being able to bring them to action, although they were seen in the distance, and one was wounded by a man of the 24th Regiment Native Infantry. Their knowledge of the country, and the thickness of the jungle, enabled them to escape.

Amongst these hills the police succeeded in retaking a quantity of cotton and thread, which had been looted by the enemy some days previously, and which I handed over to the Thessaldar of Chunderie.

31st December, 1858.—Early in the morning, before day-light, information was given me, that the Rana, with 300 men, was at Poorah, in a small ghurrie, and was looting the country. I immediately ordered the camp to be struck, and pushed on the 3rd Cavalry, in hopes of surrounding him in his stronghold, while I followed with the rest of the column. His look-outs, however, posted on a high hill, discovered the approach of the cavalry, and he at once retreated to another small ghurrie in some strong jungle, about a coss beyond, and to the eastward of Poorah.

On learning this, I left the artillery and baggage with a guard of the 24th, and proceeded in two parties (one commanded by myself, the other by Lieutenant Leslie), by different routes, to try and surround him.

The party under my command first came upon him,* on which he quickly vacated his position, running straight on to Lieutenant Leslie's party. The enemy had now only one line of escape open, and of which they were enabled to take advantage by our numbers not being quite sufficient to complete the cordon. We pursued them till the jungle became impracticable for troops to work in, when I returned to Poorah and pitched camp.

The officers and men have in every instance willingly and effectually carried out my orders, and to them I tender my best thanks, especially Lieutenants Combe and Leslie, who so ably performed the duties allotted to them.

To Captain Sneyd also I am indebted for his kindness in placing the police at my disposal.

I have, &c.

JAS. O'B. FORREST, Captain,
Commanding Field Force Detachm en.

No. 4.

Allahabad, February 7, 1859.

FORWARDED by order of the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief, for the information of his Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council.

W. MAYHEW, Lieutenant-Colonel,
Adjutant-General of the Army.

No. 5.

No. 308 of 1859.

IN publishing the following letter from Brigadier-General Sir R. Napier, K.C.B., Commanding Gwalior Division, forwarding one from Cornet Tonnochy, 8th Hussars, His Excellency the

* Killed in this affair, 10.

Governor-General in Council desires to record his approbation of the conduct of Cornet Tonnochy, and those under his command.

No. 6.

Brigadier-General Sir R. Napier, K.C.B., Commanding Gwalior Division, to the Chief of the Staff.

Camp, Nakarghar, January 27, 1859.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to forward, for submission to the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief, a report from Cornet Tonnochy, 8th Hussars.

This officer has performed useful service, and has conducted the duties entrusted to him ably and creditably.

The Native Officers mentioned in Cornet Tonnochy's report will, I trust, receive his Lordship's favourable notice.

I have, &c.
R. NAPIER, Brigadier-General,
Commanding Gwalior Division.

No. 7.

Cornet Augustus Tonnochy, Her Majesty's 8th Hussars, to Captain Thomas Field, Royal Artillery, Sepree.

Camp, Deepna Khera,
November 25, 1858.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to inform you that, agreeably to your instructions, I marched from Kolaras and from thence to Ranode. On reaching this place, the Kumashdan informed me that Man Sing had crossed the Betwa to join Tantia Topee, and was last heard of at Jakhlown Ghat, but that he had left Bhyron Sing and Nirunjun Sing, with

about three hundred followers, matchlockmen, in the fort of Akajhiree.

On the morning of the 8th I advanced to the Fort of Akajhiree with the force, as per margin,* and found the enemy evacuating it.

I had communicated on the day previous with Colonel Scudamore, Her Majesty's 14th Dragoons, who was encamped at Myapore, and in command of the Flying Column.

The fort, which is built of stone, is a strong one, containing four towers inside the second wall, which command the entire enclosure.

I here learnt that the enemy had gone towards Gurohie, a village situated on the borders of the Jhansie territory, to which place I advanced on the 9th, with the cavalry and (35) thirty-five matchlock-men of Esanghur.

The village is situated on the slope of a small hill, which was occupied by the enemy. I sent Meade's Horse to cut off their retreat, and advanced the matchlock-men in skirmishing order, supporting them with my cavalry; but the fire soon became too hot for the skirmishers, who, after a few of their number had been disabled, could not be persuaded to close with the enemy.

I then gradually withdrew the cavalry in hopes that the rebels would follow, and give me an opportunity of charging them on favourable ground; just at this critical moment the shouts of Meade's Horse, charging from the opposite side of the hill, showed me their position, and, leading up my own party, we cleared the hill, driving the enemy to take shelter in the adjacent jungles. Twenty-five bodies were counted on the field after the charge, in which Hurdeo Sing, Duffadar of

* Cavalry composed of 1st Bombay Lancers, Meade's, and Bolandshere Horse, 115; matchlock-men, 125; one native gun.

Meade's Horse, particularly distinguished himself. We rescued a Zemindar, who was a captive in the hands of the rebels, together with a couple of bankers. The enemy mustered two hundred matchlocks, according to the report of the captives. After burning their village, we carried off a number of their cattle, together with one prisoner taken in the charge, with arms in his possession. Dhakunjee, the Zemindar of Gurohie, was also in arms against us.

Where all did well, it would be injustice to laud one more than another. I am extremely indebted to the jemadars of the different troops; to Ram Sing, jemadar of the Bolundshere Horse, Sheikh Omar, of the 1st Bombay Lancers, and Narain Sing, of Meade's Horse.

I annex a return of casualties.—Meade's Horse, 3 men wounded; Bolundshere Horse, 3 horses wounded, 1 killed; Matchlock-men, 1 man wounded and 1 killed. I have, &c.

AUGUSTUS TONNOCHY, Cornet,
Her Majesty's 8th Hussars.

No. 8.

Allahabad, February 12, 1859.

FORWARDED to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, for the information of the Right Honourable the Viceroy and Governor-General.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

W. MAYHEW, Lieutenant-Colonel,
Adjutant-General of the Army.

No. 9.

No. 309 of 1859.

His Excellency the Governor-General in Council directs the publication of the following letter

from Brigadier Rowcroft, C.B., Commanding Goruckpore District, forwarding reports of successful actions with the rebels in the Goruckpore District.

No. 10.

Brigadier H. Rowcroft, Commanding Goruckpore District, to Lieutenant-Colonel Mayhew, Adjutant-General of the Army.

Camp, Sirsa, 16 miles East of Toolseepore.
January 22, 1859.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to forward, for submission to the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief, the enclosed letters, as noted in the margin,* reporting certain successful actions with rebels in the Goruckpore District, which, from the immediate movement and marches of the Goruckpore Field Force, I regret to say have accidentally been omitted to be earlier transmitted.

2. I beg to solicit for the officers commanding detachments, and for the officers and men of all arms, for the zealous, gallant, and cheerful manner, in which the several successful attacks were carried out, the most favourable consideration of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

I have, &c.,
H. ROWCROFT, Brigadier, Commanding Goruckpore District.

* Letter dated Camp, Bhanpore, 11th November, 1858, from Lieutenant-Colonel Brasyer, C.B., Commanding Regiment of Ferozepore; letter dated Bhanpore, 11th November, 1858, from Captain Browne, Her Majesty's 13th Light Infantry, Commanding Detachment; letter dated Goruckpore, 21st November, 1858, from Lieutenant-Colonel King, Her Majesty's 13th Light Infantry, Commanding at Goruckpore; letter dated Camp, Bhanpore, 25th November, 1858, from Lieutenant-Colonel Brasyer, C.B. Commanding Regiment of Ferozepore.

No. 11.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. Brasyer, Commanding Regiment of Ferozepore, to Captain Morgan, Major of Brigade, Bustee.

Camp, Bhanpore,

SIR, *November* 11, 1858.

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of Brigadier Rowcroft, that I marched from Bustee towards Bhanpore, with the Regiment of Ferozepore, this morning, as directed. Just before day-break, I was informed that the rebels had strong picquets, of about 100 men each, in the nullah and jungle close by, on my then left; that they had been sounding their bugles, and were very busy running about in the border of the jungle. Continuing my advance, I arrived near Bhanpore at sun rise; the rebels (as they proved to be) began firing musketry, keeping under cover of the jungle, and immediately fired a gun. Captain Browne opening fire on my right front, my skirmishers having reached within musket shot of the village, and the rebels retiring towards my left and rear, I, keeping my my right close to the village, attempted to cut off the enemy's retreat, by dashing through the jungle on the left of the road. This proved but an attempt, for I cleared the jungle only just in time to see them retreating towards the Khoanee Nuddee, still more to my then left.

The enemy retreating under cover of the jungle, and out of reach of musketry, I am inclined to think they had but few or no casualties, and I am happy to say but one man (of the Bengal Yeomanry Cavalry) was wounded on our side.

The position of the enemy evidently shows they intended to have got round upon the rear of (either) one party, had we not advanced from two

different directions at one and the same time; and their preparations for retreat show they had intimation of our advance. They are now said to have crossed the Khoanee River, about a *coss* in our present front.

I have, &c.,
J. BRASYER, Lieutenant-Colonel,
Commanding Regiment of Ferozepore.

No. 12.

Captain M. Browne, 13th Light Infantry, to Lieutenant-Colonel Brasyer, C.B., Commanding Field Detachment.

Bhanpore, November 11, 1858.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to report to you, for the information of the Brigadier Commanding at Bustee, that in compliance with an order received last night from the Deputy Quartermaster-General, the detachments under my command, strength as per margin,* marched from Rudowlee, en route to Bhanpore, at two o'clock this morning. On arriving within two miles of the enemy's position, I halted till day-light, and then advanced about half a mile from Bhanpore, which we reached about sun-rise; a deep nullah crossed the road, where some difficulty occurred in passing the guns over.

No sooner had the whole force passed this nullah, than the enemy opened fire on us with

* 5 Officers and 34 men Bengal Yeomanry Cavalry, under Lieutenant Ellis; 2 officers, 28 men, and 2 guns, Naval Brigade, under Lieutenant Ingles, Royal Navy; 3 officers and 100 men Her Majesty's 13th Light Infantry, under Captain Boyd.

round shot, one of which, I regret to say, severely wounded a man of the Bengal Yeomanry Cavalry. As they had got our range with perfect accuracy, I considered that to remain where we were would subject us to many more casualties, and determined on attacking them at once. We advanced, with the guns in the centre, supported on both flanks by the 13th Light Infantry in skirmishing order, with supports, the troop of the Bengal Yeomanry Cavalry in the rear. The enemy now showed in great numbers in our front and both flanks. I should rate their numbers at about 800 men, cavalry, infantry, and two guns, though the native spies say there were many more. On our advancing, they retired, though in a most orderly manner, from which I am disposed to think there were many sepoys among them and Irregular Cavalry.

We followed them rapidly, the guns of the Naval Brigade throwing shell into them with admirable celerity and precision, the 13th keeping up a rapid rifle firing. The rebels occasionally halted and fronted, firing volleys of musketry at us, but without effect. We chased them for about two miles, when they were driven into a thick jungle, where pursuit would have been useless, and, as we had left the town of Bhanpore in our rear, and not knowing whether there was any rebel force holding it or not, I determined on returning there to ascertain. At this moment, as you, Sir, are aware, we were joined by the Sikhs under your command.

I should feel obliged by your bringing to the notice of the Brigadier, the excellent conduct of all the troops and sailors engaged, moving as steadily as on an ordinary field day. To Captain Boyd, commanding the detachment 13th Light

Infantry, I beg to express my best thanks, for the able manner in which he handled the skirmishers, and the spirited way in which he led the advance. Lieutenant Ingles and the Naval Brigade worked their guns with a rapidity and coolness which was beautiful to witness.

I much regret that Lieutenant Ellis and his fine troop of Bengal Yeomanry Cavalry had no opportunity of charging, as the country consisted of thick jungle and large topes of trees, with very little open space between them. Had they been able to do so, I am convinced he could have captured their guns.

Lieutenant Wroughton, 13th Light Infantry, has acted as staff officer to these detachments since we left Bustee, and has been most useful as an interpreter, and indefatigable in obtaining information.

The native spies state that the enemy's loss was 10 or 12 killed, and about 20 wounded, but I am unable to speak with any accuracy on this subject from the thick state of the jungle and topes.

I have, &c.
M. BROWNE, Captain,
13th Light Infantry.

No. 13.

Nominal Roll of man wounded—Corporal J. S. Thompson, Bengal Yeomanry Cavalry, by round shot in the left heel.

H. ROWCROFT, Brigadier,
Commanding Goruckpore District.

No. 14.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. King, 13th Light Infantry, Commanding at Goruckpore, to the Brigade Major, Goruckpore District, Bustee.

SIR, *Goruckpore, November 21, 1858.*

I HAVE the honour to inform you, for the information of Brigadier Rowcroft, Commanding the district, that I left this station at eleven o'clock, P.M., on the 19th instant, with a party, of the strength named in the margin,* and under the guidance of Mr. Bird, Magistrate and Collector of Goruckpore, for the purpose of dispersing a body of rebels under the command of Budhoo Sing, whose numbers were variously estimated at from 500 to 800 strong, and who were reported to have taken up a strong position in a dense jungle, about 16 miles to the eastward of Goruckpore. After a march of about 17 miles, we found ourselves in the vicinity of a house, formerly an indigo factory, and which, I had been led to suppose, was also in the occupation of the rebels; but, as this information proved incorrect, I proceeded to enter that portion of the jungle stated to be in their occupation, and, after proceeding a short distance, came upon their position, which had evidently been abandoned

* 4th Madras Cavalry—1 Officer and 42 Sabres. Her Majesty's 13th Light Infantry—4 Officers and 134 of all ranks. 27th Madras Native Infantry—1 Officer and 50 of all ranks. Police Levies—1 Officer and 150 of all ranks. 1 Staff Surgeon, 1 Civil Surgeon. Names of Officers—Lieutenant-Colonel King, commanding 13th; Captain King, Her Majesty's 13th Light Infantry; Lieutenant Segrave, Her Majesty's 13th Light Infantry; Lieutenant Shawe, Police Levy; Lieutenant Alexander, Madras Cavalry; Lieutenant Thorpe, 27th Madras Native Infantry; Lieutenant Adair, Her Majesty's 13th. Station Staff—Assistant-Surgeon Loch, Bengal Army; Civil Surgeon Caley, Bengal Army.

with the utmost precipitancy, as I found the camp fires burning, and the food of a large number of men in a state of preparation.

A few bullocks and ponies, about 70 hackeries, two of them laden with rice, a quantity of native powder and cartridges, and a number of entrenching tools, had all been abandoned in the haste of departure.

On examination, I found that a wide ditch and embankment had been traced out and partly executed on the side facing the open ground; and as, from the density of the jungle, their position was almost impracticable from other points, there can be no doubt that, had time been allowed to complete the defences, it would have proved a formidable one.

Finding that pursuit in such ground was useless, I withdrew the party, after burning the camp and destroying the powder, and marched again, the evening of the 20th instant, to Goruckpore, according to instructions received from the Brigadier, leaving Mr. Bird with 150 Native Levies and 35 Europeans, with half the troop Madras Native Cavalry, both the latter parties under the command of Lieutenant Alexander, Madras Native Cavalry, and the whole under Lieutenant Shawe, of the Native Levies, to level the works thrown up by the rebels, after which it is the intention of Mr. Bird to return with the whole party to Goruckpore.

I beg to observe that in the twenty-six hours I was absent from the station, the men, the greater number of them quite young soldiers, marched considerably more than 40 miles, and that apparently without the least distress.

I have, &c.,

G. KING, Lieutenant-Colonel, 13th Light Infantry, Commanding at Goruckpore.

I should have remarked that the rebels are reported to have retired in a south-easterly direction.

No. 15.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. Brasyer, Commanding Detachment, to Captain Morgan, Major of Brigade, Goruckpore District.

SIR, *Camp, Bhanpore, November* 25, 1858.

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of Brigadier Rowcroft, commanding the brigade, that, as directed by him, I marched from Amah yesterday, at 2 P.M., with troops as per margin,* towards Kotheela, and, from information gained on the road, I determined to proceed direct to where the rebels were located near the Purgash ghat (Khoanee Nuddee), approaching which, the rebels, some 600 or 700, perceiving our advance, hastily assembled, and, firing musketry and jingals, made a partial advance. My skirmishers, being then within musket shot of them, commenced firing, and the whole, with cavalry on both flanks, in as good a line as the broken ground and jungle would admit of, charged the enemy, and we drove them before us into a dense jungle, a short distance beyond where they were first seen, but, the jungle being too thick to pursue them with the least chance of further success, I retreated to the open fields, and encamped for the night.

I was much pleased with, and thankful to, the officers and men of the cavalry, as well as my own regiment (Regiment of Ferozepore) for the steady way in which all advanced, with the enemy's shots

* 2 officers and 20 men, Bengal Yeomanry Cavalry; 1 native officer and 20 men, 6th Madras Cavalry; 13 native officers and 240 men, Regiment of Ferozepore.

flying over our heads, and, I am happy to say, without a single casualty on our side.

The enemy were surprised while cooking their meals, and, although they managed to carry off all their other property, we found much of their food still on the fire, and the head and heel ropes of several horses cut, and left on the roots of trees to which they had been fastened. The enemy are known to have had four men killed in their retreat.

I have, &c.,
J. BRASYER, Lieutenant-Colonel,
Commanding Detachment.

No. 16.

Allahabad, February 12, 1859.

FORWARDED to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, for the information of the Right Honourable the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,
W. MAYHEW, Lieutenant-Colonel,
Adjutant-General of the Army.

No. 17.

No. 315 of 1859.

HIS Excellency the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the following letter from the Adjutant-General of the Army, No. 299, of the 10th February, 1858, forwarding one from Brigadier St. G. D. Showers, C.B., commanding at Agra, reporting the pursuit and defeat of the rebels under Tantia Topee and other chiefs.

His Excellency in Council entirely concurs in the approbation expressed by the Commander-in-

Chief, of the arrangements which enabled that officer to inflict so heavy a loss on the enemy.

No. 18.

The Adjutant-General of the Army to the Secretary to the Government of India.

SIR, *Allahabad, 10th February*, 1859.

I HAVE the honour, by direction of the Commander-in-Chief, to forward, for the information of the Right Honourable the Governor-General and Viceroy in Council, a letter from Brigadier St. G. D. Showers, C.B., commanding at Agra, No. 39, of the 18th ultimo, reporting the pursuit and defeat of the rebels under Tantia Topee and other chiefs; and I am to express Lord Clyde's approval of the arrangements which enabled that officer to inflict so heavy loss on the enemy.

2. Lord Clyde also desires me to beg you will bring to the favourable notice of his Excellency in Council, the names of the native officers and men recommended for reward by Brigadier Showers.

I have, &c.,
W. MAYHEW, Lieutenant-Colonel,
Adjutant-General of the Army.

No. 19.

Brigadier St. G. D. Showers, Commanding Agra and Muttra Districts, to the Chief of the Staff.

SIR, *Camp, Mowah, January* 18, 1859.

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief, that I moved out, with the force noted

in the margin, * on the 4th instant, in progress to Hindown, to oppose the rebels under the Maharatta Chiefs, the Rao Sahib and Tantia Topee, and the Shazadah Ferozeshah, who, from their position, threatened both Bhurtpore and Jeypore.

On my arrival at Hindown, intelligence came in, which led me to advance to Doongur Malarna, where I arrived on the 11th. Here I learnt the rebels were moving northwards, between my position and Tonk. Their destination was evidently Jeypore. I immediately threw forward a strong advanced guard to Reepulivara, 18 miles distant, to intercept the stragglers of the rebel force, and followed myself, with the main body, during the night.

The rebels had passed the village only a few hours before. I now took up the pursuit, and, following close on their heels, came up with them at Dewsa, at 3, A.M., of the 14th instant.

Dewsa is a town situated on the western slope of a rocky hill, and bounded to the west by fields with high banks. It was among these the rebels had taken up their position. The approach to it was difficult. There were but two roads leading out of the town in this direction. Without a guide on whom I could rely, I threw my column into one of these, and proceeded some distance, in the hope of finding an opening to lead me to the rebels' camp. Failing in this, and the grey of the morning appearing, I determined to commence the attack with the cavalry, leaving the artillery,

* Artillery, 4 guns—1 Subaltern, 1 Staff Serjeant, 59 rank and file.

3rd European Regiment—2 Captains, 6 Subalterns, 212 rank and file.

Alexander's Horse—1 Subaltern, 5 Native Officers, 132 sabres.

Agra Mounted Police—2 Subalterns, 5 Native Officers, 120 sabres.

with the European Infantry, as an escort, to follow. I countermarched the cavalry, and threaded the streets of the town at a sharp trot, until I came to the second road, which debouched nearer to the position of the rebels. I pushed up one of the banks on the right, and formed the cavalry on the high ground, the detachment Agra Mounted Police on the left, and squadron of Alexander's Horse on the right, and then advancing, at a charging pace, across the intervening fields, came upon the rebels preparing to march. They were taken by surprise. The cavalry dashed at once amongst them. Being unable to escape from the enclosures, numbers were killed. They, however, soon recovered from the surprise, and commenced a sharp musketry fire upon us. The charge, notwithstanding, was continued through a second field, when all that remained were cut up. We then came into the plain, when the pursuit was kept up.

Our attack was made about the centre of the enemy's position. It separated their force into three parties: one went off to the right, another to the left, while a considerable body were driven to our front, and vigorously followed up by the detachment of Alexander's Horse and Agra Mounted Police, under their gallant young commanders, Lieutenant H. Chapman, of the late 49th Regiment Native Infantry, and Lieutenant H. T. Oldfield, of the late 9th Regiment Native Infantry.

The Artillery, with the detachment 3rd European Regiment, had come up. The force had already made a most harassing march. During the last 45 hours we had followed the enemy continuously a distance of 75 miles. Men and horses had been accoutred and harnessed the whole time, and had no other rest than what short bivouacs

afforded. The horses were fagged. But Lieutenant R. S. Robinson, Commanding Artillery, brought up his guns to within some 1,200 yards of the party of the rebels, who had fled to the right, but, being at such a long range, they effected their escape without suffering severely. Ferozeshah is said to have been with this body.

The party on the left, with which I learned Tantia Topee moved off, disappeared early in the action. Not a horseman, after the first half hour, could be seen in that direction.

The pursuit was kept up for five miles. I then halted. Men and horses were worn out with the previous marching, but, as the rebels were dispersed to the right and left, I directed a troop from each cavalry detachment to take an advanced position to our front, so as to prevent the scattered bodies of the rebels from re-uniting without making a long detour.

In this action I received valuable aid from the contingent of cavalry of the Bhurtpore State, strength as per margin.* I enclose the report of Captain Nixon, the officiating Political Agent, and I have to recommend to the notice of the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief, the services of the officers mentioned by Captain Nixon.

From Captain Nixon himself I have received important assistance. He himself led the Contingent into the field, and directed it during the action. He was able and indefatigable in obtaining information of the movements of the rebels, and it was, by his placing a number of riding camels at my disposal, that I was able to bring my infantry up with the rebels. I beg to recommend the services of this officer to the favourable consideration of his Lordship.

* 12 native officers, 485 rank and file.

It is my duty also to bring to the favourable notice of his Excellency the services of Lieutenants Oldfield and Chapman, in leading the respective detachments against the greatly superior numbers of the rebels. I have to offer my acknowledgments to Captain R. Stevenson, commanding Detachment, 3rd European Regiment, and Lieutenant R. S. Robinson, commanding Artillery; also to Captain A. L. McMullin, of the late 23rd Regiment Native Infantry, and the Detachment Staff Officer; and Lieutenant A. Money, 3rd European Regiment, my Orderly Officer, whose horse was shot under him. These officers rendered me great assistance during the action.

It is my grateful duty to bring to the favourable notice of Government the hardy and cheerful spirit displayed by all branches of the force while making the long and heavy marches in pursuit of the enemy, as well as the gallantry of the cavalry during the action. The conduct of all deserves great commendation.

Lieutenant Oldfield reports favourably of the conduct of Lieutenant G. F. J. Graham, of the 4th European Regiment, doing duty with the Etawah Levy; and I have to recommend for the Order of British India and Order of Merit the following officers and sowars:—

Alexander's Horse.

Shaick Ameenooddeen, Ressaidar, severely wounded.
Meg Sing (Jat), Sowar.
Meg Sing (Sikh), Sowar.
Kurtab Sing, Sowar.

Especially brought to notice by Lieutenant Chapman.

Agra Mounted Police.

Ressaldar Shadie Ramana,
Jemadar Sobha Sing,
Especially brought to notice by Lieutenant Oldfield.

also Kunneya Sing, Sowar, Agra Mounted Police, on my personal escort, who was himself wounded, and had his horse wounded.

The loss in killed of the rebels may have been 300; and reports have come in stating that they are carrying off on cots numbers of their wounded: one person of rank was killed, whose name has not been ascertained. The rebels had no guns; but the force captured 3 elephants and 8 camels, all that they had; several horses and ponies, and some 300 muskets and tulwars.

Their strength has been variously computed at from 4,000 to 8,000 men, but there were certainly not less than 3,000 fighting men. They estimate their loss at 600 or 700, and reports since received state that numbers are falling off and deserting.

I beg herewith to forward a statement of our loss in killed and wounded.

I have, &c.,
ST. G. D. SHOWERS, Brigadier,
Commanding Agra and Muttra Districts.

No. 20.

Casualty Return in the Force under the Command of Brigadier St. G. D. Showers, C.B., during the Action fought at Dewsa, on the 14*th of January* 1859.

Camp, Mowah, January 18, 1859.

3rd European Regiment—1 wounded.
Alexander's Horse—1 killed; 2 wounded.

Agra Mounted Police—1 killed; 17 wounded.
Bhurtpore Contingent—5 killed; 2 wounded.
Total—7 killed; 22 wounded.

No. 21.

Fort William, March 11, 1859.

No. 317 of 1859.

HIS Excellency the Governor-General in Council has much satisfaction in publishing the following letter, from the Resident at Hyderabad, No. 9, of the 24th January, 1859, forwarding a despatch from Brigadier Hill, Commanding Hyderabad Contingent Field Force, reporting an engagement, with Rohillas and Arabs, at Chichumba, in Berar.

No. 22.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. Davidson, Resident at Hyderabad, to Major-General Birch, C.B., Secretary to the Government of India.

Hyderabad Residency,

SIR, *January* 24, 1859.

I HAVE the honour to forward, for the information of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India, the accompanying despatch, with enclosures,* received from Brigadier Hill, Commanding Hyderabad Contingent Field Force, reporting an engagement the troops of the Hyderabad Contingent, under his command, had with Rohillahs and Arabs, at Chichumba, in Berar.

2. It is with much regret I have to report that Captain McKinnon, 2nd Madras Native Infantry, and Commandant 3rd Infantry, Hyderabad Con-

* No. 13, dated 19th January, 1859, with four enclosures.

tingent, died, on the 16th instant, of the wounds received in action on the 15th idem.

3. Brigadier Hill brings to special notice the gallant conduct of Captain Clogstoun, Commanding Detachment 2nd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, and Captain Nightingale, Commanding 3rd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, in the night attack, in opposing the Rohillahs, when making their escape from the village of Chichumba, on the night of the 15th instant.

4. The intrepid, brave, and gallant conduct of Captain Clogstoun, with his men of the 2nd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, seems to have been very conspicuous.

5. I beg to recommend that the under-mentioned men of the 2nd and 3rd Regiments of Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, whose names are brought to notice, may be promoted, with effect from the 15th instant, and honours conferred, as proposed by Brigadier Hill :—

2nd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent.

To be Ressaidar.

Jemadar Sadut Khan.

To be Duffadar.

Trooper Mahomed Noor Khan, twice wounded, and his horse shot under him.
Trooper Zulfikar Khan (severely wounded).

The 3rd Class Order of Merit.

Ressaidar Meer Mahomed Sha.
Duffadar Mahomed Noor Khan.
Trooper Meer Hoossain Alli.
Trooper Sheik Chand.
Trooper Emom Ali Khan.
Trooper Sheik Hyder.

3rd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent.

To be Jemadar.

Waghira Wassil Khan.

To be Ressaidar.

Jemadar Villayet Alli Beg.

The 3rd Class Order of Merit.

Ressaidar Villayet Alli Beg.

This * Native Officer was recommended for promotion to Ressaidar, and 3rd Class Order of Merit, with effect from the 30th April last, in my Despatch, No. 193, of the 28th December, 1858, on account of his gallant conduct in defending his post at Lohari, in Central India.

3rd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent.

The 3rd Class Order of Merit.

Duffadar Syed Goolam Ghouse.
Trooper Mahomed Khan, 6th Troop.
Trooper Alla Dawd Khan, 6th Troop.
Trooper Myboob Khan, 6th Troop.
Trooper Ghoolam Dustagheer, 6th Troop.
Silladar Nuttay Khan, 1st Troop.

Brigadier Hill states, that the good conduct of these men has been previously brought to notice in the Central India Campaign, but the Despatch was not forwarded for my information.

3rd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent.

The 3rd Class Order of Merit.

Trooper Ali Sher Khan, 2nd Troop.
Trooper Fukroodeen (dangerously wounded), 6th Troop.

* See G. O. G. G., No. 659 of 1859.

6. Ressaldar Major Shah Mirza Beg Bahadoor (dangerously wounded), to have the 1st Class Order of British India, with the title of Sirdar Bahadoor, conferred on him.

7. This Native Officer has on every occasion prominently distinguished himself, and has been six times wounded in different actions.

8. The gallantry with which Brigadier Hill, in person, Captains McKinnon and Hoseason led the assault on the Ghurree of Chichumba, although the attack of the infantry proved unsuccessful, will not, I am sure, fail to meet the approval of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India. I have, &c.

C. DAVIDSON, Lieut.-Colonel, Resident.

No. 23.

Brigadier W. Hill, Commanding Hyderabad Contingent, to the Military Secretary to the Resident, Hyderabad.

SIR, *Camp, Attolee, January* 19, 1859.

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of the Resident, that, as I approached the village of Wakhud, where I was to encamp on the 15th instant, I received a hurriedly written note from Captain Ivie Campbell, Enam Commissioner, who was at the village of Ressoad, informing me that a large body of Arabs and Rohillas had just entered the place, and were plundering it.

I continued my march, and proceded at a sharp trot to Ressoad, about seven miles distant, and met Captain Campbell, who informed me, that he had been plundered of every thing he had, and narrowly escaped with his life, and that several of the inhabitants had been killed, and the insurgents had gone off about half an hour before my arrival,

with all the property they had plundered, laden upon camels, tattoos, and bullocks.

On ascertaining that they had taken the direction of the Jintoor-road, I directed Captain Clogstoun, with his squadron of 2nd cavalry, to pursue in one direction, and Captain Nightingale, commanding the 3rd cavalry, to follow.

On my arrival at the village of Chichumba, about eight miles off, with the troop of Her Majesty's 12th Lancers, and 4 guns of the troop of Horse Artillery, I found that Captain Clogstoun had arrived first, and had pressed the insurgents so hard, with about 250 of his men, who were all that were up with him at the time, that he was compelled to hazard many gallant men in a greatly unequal contest with nearly 200 of the rebels, which he did in a most gallant manner; and so determined was the attack that the insurgents were forced to seek for shelter in the village, throwing their plunder in every direction. It was not, however, before some loss was inflicted on the 2nd Cavalry, when I am very sorry indeed to state, Ressaldar Major Ismail Khan was killed, while fighting very gallantly, and Captain Clogstoun was also himself wounded, and his horse also.

When the rebels had sought protection in the village, Captain Nightingale, with the 3rd Cavalry, approached, and the two regiments immediately surrounded Chichumba, until arrangements could be made for attacking it. Though the Artillery were only 6-pounder guns, they were placed in position to open upon the village, and it was apparent, from the firing which ensued, that the place was well defended by small arms. On arrival of the 3rd Infantry, I made arrangements for assaulting the village, for, though it was only a weak wing, and only 110 men were available

for duty, it was necessary to dislodge the insurgents without delay, who were in a small dilapidated Ghurree, with an open front, so as to prevent their escaping at night.

As some scattered houses lay around, which must be passed before entering the Ghurree, and Captain McKinnon was the only European Officer with the party, I determined to command it myself, as I foresaw that the assault would prove unsuccessful, if he was disabled, and any check should prevent a rush into the Ghurree.

The party advanced with skirmishers, supported by the Horse Artillery 6-pounder on the flanks, and, on entering the village, a few men fell; on nearing the Ghurree, the firing became heavier, when Captain McKinnon fell mortally wounded; immediately after, my Brigade-Major Captain Hoseason was dangerously wounded, and my own orderly was shot dead by my side.

My utmost endeavours now completely failed in urging the men to follow me, and, by a dash, gain possession of the Ghurree; and, finding that many men crowded round their disabled commander to carry him off, which left me quite unsupported, no alternative was left me but to bring the remaining men out again, which I did under a heavy fire.

My object was now directed to prevent the rebels from escaping during the night, as I was informed by a prisoner that the party consisted of 200 Rohillas, 70 Arabs, and 70 Dhekanees, under the command of Haji Alli, an Arab chief.

I visited the cavalry pickets for this purpose, and gave directions that, just before sunset, the cavalry line of posts should be withdrawn, as if with the intention of joining the camp, at some distance off, to deceive the garrison, but that, as soon as it became dark, they were to take up their old position, and to be vigilant during the night.

Between ten and eleven o'clock that night, with a bright moon shining, the rebels commenced their march across the plain in a compact body, and first brought the pickets of the 2nd Cavalry into action, which was subsequently joined by the 3rd Cavalry; and the rebels, when in full retreat, kept up a continuous heavy firing upon the cavalry, which caused us much loss; the rebels, however, had upwards of 100 of their number cut up and speared.

As it was entirely an affair of pickets, I beg to forward a separate report from Captains Clogstoun and Nightingale, minutely detailing the part each regiment took on this very gallant occasion. So severe an example was dealt out to the rebels that wounded men have been brought into my camp from a distance of several miles off, who informed me that they fled in the utmost confusion and panic.

I feel that I cannot describe too highly the gallantry of Captains Clogstoun and Nightingale, on the night in question, as well as those who were engaged with them, who, though so very unequally pitted against 300 or 400 men, moving in a mass across strong and rough ground, and keeping up a very heavy fire all the time, nevertheless, these officers endeavoured to break and scatter them, but were prevented doing so, by their approaching ravines, when cavalry could no longer follow them.

I should, however, fail in my duty, were I not to notice, in a more prominent manner, the good fortune which led to Captain Clogstoun's conspicuous gallantry, on being the first to reach Chichumba, and successfully to check the further retreat of the rebels, and, by his rapid pursuit, compelled them to enter Chicumba, and abandon their plunder on the morning of our arrival.

The personal encounter which Captain Clogstoun had with the rebels, which led to this fortunate result, was obtained, however, at the loss of seven out of eight men who charged with him. Captain Clogstoun was himself wounded by a musket ball, and was nearly knocked off from his horse by a blow from a musket, while at the same time his horse was wounded under him.

This individual act of personal bravery is beyond praise.

I cannot speak too highly of the manner in which both officers and men of the force performed most arduous and fatiguing duties, who, having marched a distance of 36 miles, were actually employed during the remainder of the day, and the whole night, without intermission, with the exception of a short interval when relieved for procuring food.

Dr. Mackenzie, the Senior Staff-Surgeon, and the medical officer under him, were most active in the discharge of their duties, and they were unremitting in their attention to the wounded.

Captain Hoseason, my Brigade-Major, was most active during the whole of the day, to the time he was dangerously wounded at the assault upon Chichumba, and while he was carrying my orders. His horse also was shot in two places.

In bringing forward some of those who are named in the report by Captains Clogstoun and Nightingale, for rewards for conspicuous bravery, I would recommend, in the 2nd Cavalry, Ressaidar Meer Mahomed Sha for 3rd Class Order of Merit; Jemadar Sadut Khan, who charged with Captain Clogstoun in the morning, for the rank of Ressaidar.

Bargheer Mahomed Noor Khan, who was wounded in the morning, and was again very badly wounded in the action that night, and his

horse shot under him, for the rank of Duffadar and 3rd Class Order of Merit; Zulfikar Khan, who was very severely wounded, after killing two of the enemy, for the rank of Duffadar.

Troopers Meer Hossain Alli and Sheik Chand, who were both wounded in the charge with Captain Clogstoun in the morning, when seven out of eight men were killed and wounded; each for the 3rd Class Order of Merit.

Trooper Emon Alli Khan, who accompanied Captain Hoseason in the assault upon Chichumba, and brought him out of action, when wounded, under a heavy fire, for the 3rd Class Order of Merit; also Sheik Hyder, who was with Captain Clogstoun in the morning's charge.

In the 3rd Cavalry, Hydcrabad Contingent, I would recommend this young and brave soldier, Waghira Wassil Khan, for the rank of Jemadar.

I would recommend that the rewards for which this distinguished officer, Jemadar Villayet Alli Beg, had already been recommended, should be conferred upon him, viz., the rank of Ressaidar and the 3rd Class Order of Merit.

I would most strongly notice the very gallant conduct of the Senior Ressaldar Major Shah Mirza Beg Bahadoor, who, while in the act of killing one man, had his right arm very nearly severed off by another Rohilla, for the rank of Sirdar Bahadoor, this being the sixth time this gallant old officer has been wounded.

Duffadar Syed Goolam Ghouse, for the 3rd Class Order of Merit.

As Trooper Mahomed Khan, Alla Dawd Khan, Myboob Khan, and Ghoolam Dustagheer, all of the 6th Troop, have already been recommended for the Order of Merit, for their services in Central India, for the 3rd Class of the Order of Merit, I would recommend that that distinction should be now conferred upon them.

Silladar Nuttay Khan, of the 1st Troop, already recommended for the 3rd Class of the Order of Merit, I recommend that Order should be bestowed upon him now.

Trooper Ali Sher Khan, 2nd Troop, for the 3rd Class Order of Merit.

Trooper Fukroodeen, 6th Troop, dangerously wounded, for the 3rd Class Order of Merit.

Accompanying is a general roll of casualties of the force.

I have, &c.,
W. HILL, Brigadier, Commanding Hyderabad Contingent and Berar Field Force.

No. 24.

Captain H. Clogstoun, Commanding Detachment 2nd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, to Captain H. Hoseason, Brigade Major, Hyderabad Contingent.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of Brigadier Hill, commanding the Hyderabad Contingent and Berar Field Force, that, on approaching the village of Russoad, on the 15th instant, I, agreeably to instructions received, took up a position on the right. A native there told me that the enemy had marched on the road immediately in my rear, and, feeling convinced that the same information would reach the Brigadier in Russoad, from whence the enemy had retreated, I instantly pursued in the direction indicated. A hard gallop of six or seven miles brought me up with the rebel force, which was at the time passing by the village of Chichumba. The pace at which I had advanced caused but few men to be up; but, considering that it was my duty to delay as much as possible the further retreat of the enemy, which would have taken them to ground favourable for

their escape. I at once attacked them, and succeeded in causing them to take to the village and enclosures round it. I regret to state that, in this affair, I had four killed and three wounded out of the eight who charged with me.

I then moved off into the plain, and formed up my detachment, as it galloped up, and was here joined by the 3rd Cavalry, under Captain Nightingale, who, on our nearing the village of Russoad, had been sent with his regiment to the left. The two Rissallahs then were posted so as to prevent the escape of the enemy from the village, and we awaited the arrival of the remainder of the force. On Brigadier Hill's approach, I was ordered to take ground to the north-east of the village, where I remained during the rest of the day.

At 5 o'clock P.M., I proceeded to post the detachment, strength as per margin,* with the view of meeting the enemy, should they attempt to retreat from the village during the night in the direction of my pickets, which extended for a mile from right to left.

Between the hours of 9 and 10 P.M., the left picket fired on the enemy, who advanced in great strength and in a compact body. I immediately galloped to the point of attack with all the men I could gather at the moment, and fought the enemy over the short intervening space between the line of pickets and the hills, and up which we closely followed them. The top of the hills afforded more favourable ground though of limited extent, and the attack was renewed with vigour. Captain Nightingale, with a party of the 3rd Cavalry, here joined me, and the enemy suffered severely; but, a few minutes after, they threw themselves into a deep ravine impracticable for cavalry, and escaped from further pursuit. Their loss was

* 2 Ressaidars, 3 Jemadars, 12 Duffadars, 1 Trumpet Major, 1 Trumpeter, 106 Troopers.

great: their dead strewed the ground from the line of pickets to the ravine into which they had descended. I am sorry to say my loss is rather severe. The enemy marched in a compact mass, and kept up an exceedingly heavy and constant fire on my men, who gallantly charged again and again, and always with effect, but we were not strong enough to break the dense column. Constant hand to hand combats occurred, in which the men showed the utmost gallantry and devotion.

In forwarding this report I beg to bring to the notice of Brigadier Hill, as deserving of reward, the undermentioned officers and men, whose chivalrous bearing and dash, where all were bold, was most conspicuous. The nature of the ground prevented the cavalry from forming in line. Our constant and unceasing attacks on the column, in the face of a heavy fire, were therefore kept up, by bold dashes of six or eight men at a time, who nobly threw themselves on the great odds opposed:

Ressaidars Mahomed Sha, Meer Delawur Ally, Jemadar Sadut Khan, who was one of the party who charged with me in the morning, and whose brother was one of those there killed; another brother was desperately wounded in the same conflict; Sadut Khan showed great pluck: Bargheer Mahomed Noor Khan, although wounded in the head during the day, came to the front and alone dashed into the enemy's column: his horse was shot under him, and he very badly wounded: Sheik Hyder, who was with me in the morning's affair: Zulfikar Khan, a brave and gallant fellow, who was severely wounded after killing two of the enemy; his brother was killed in the morning:

Troopers Meer Hoossain Alli and Sheik Chand, both wounded in the morning affair:

Trooper Emom Alli Khan, who behaved very bravely throughout the day, and accompanied Captain Hoseason in the assault.

Killed and wounded on January 15, 1859.

1 Ressaldar-major, 1 duffadar, and 3 troopers, killed.

1 captain and 12 troopers wounded.

4 horses killed and 8 wounded.

I have, &c.

H. M. CLOGSTOUN, Captain,
Commanding Detachment 2nd Cavalry,
Hyderabad Contingent.

No. 25.

Captain G. Nightingale, Commandant 3rd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, to the Brigade Major, Hyderabad Contingent, Berar Field Force.

Camp, Chichumba,
January 17, 1859.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to forward, for the information of Brigadier Hill, commanding Berar Field Force, the following detail of such operations yesterday as immediately concerned the regiment under my command. We marched from Chundur, at half past A.M. to Wakhud, a distance of 20 miles, and on arrival there, information having come in from Captain Ivie Campbell, that a large body of rebels were at Ressoad, and were then plundering the town, we received orders to push on. We accordingly proceeded at a gallop to Ressoad, 12 miles, where, in obedience to orders previously received from the Brigadier, I proceeded to the northward of the town, to cut off the retreat of the enemy in that direction. We were taking up our ground, when an orderly came up to tell us that the rebels had left, and were

marching towards Chichumba, 7 miles further on. I immediately followed in the track of the 2nd Cavalry, which, having been detailed to take the right of Ressoad, had a considerable start of us. After a gallop of 6 or 7 miles over a very strong road, we came in sight of Chichumba, and perceived that the Ghurree, and a Nullah leading from it, were occupied: on our approach we found ourselves under a rather heavy fire from the rebels who had lined the nullah leading from the village, and which nullah afforded the enemy excellent cover, being overshadowed by masses of trees and thick bushes. Captain Clogstoun informed me that he had lost several men in charging past the Ghurree, and that he had himself been struck, so we decided (the ground being perfectly impracticable for cavalry) to withdraw our regiments out of fire, and surround the village; which we accordingly did, and enclosed the rebels in a net-work of videttes. I threw out parties to support my videttes, and, after reconnoitring the ground, I crossed the nullah with some difficulty, at a distance from the village, and took up a position with my regiment on the rising ground to the westward, which commanded the roads to Bamnee and Lonar. We there awaited the arrival of the infantry and guns, my main body being hidden from the enemy by a slight rise in the ground. When the artillery opened fire on the east face, I remarked that many of the rebels came out of the Ghurree, and concealed themselves in the castor oil fields facing me. I sent for a gun to drive them out of this, but none could be spared just then, so I rode to within about 400 yards, with Lieutenant Johnson and 20 men, and began firing at the rebels with the two zumboorucks I had with me. On my doing this, the enemy returned my fire from the castor oil fields, and showed in

considerable numbers, but, one of them having been knocked over by a ball from our Zumbooruck, they returned into the houses and Ghurree. Shortly after this, some people were seen escaping to the westward, and I sent a party to bring them in. After the assault of the 3rd Infantry had been repulsed, I merely held my ground with my videttes, throwing out additional parties as supports. Towards the evening Brigadier Hill came across the nullah, and reconnoitred the ground towards the south, where Captain Clogstoun had his pickets. There being a nullah here, leading from the fort to the hills towards Burr, it appeared that the rebels would attempt to cut their way out, either in that direction or towards Bamnee, the ground being hilly, rocky, and much cut up by deep ravines on those sides. Brigadier Hill instructed me to withdraw my regiment towards dusk, and throw back my videttes (so as to deceive the rebels with the idea that we had left these positions comparatively unguarded), after which, when the moon rose, I was to take up a position with my regiment, so as to cut off the retreat of the enemy, if they attempted a sortie, which I had received information from one of my prisoners it was their intention to try during the night. In obedience to these orders, I took my regiment off to the northward, and watered the horses (food we had none for either them or the men, owing to our 35 miles' march). About 8 P.M. I personally relieved all the videttes, whom I found very much on the alert, and I allowed them, as well as their supports, to the number of 70 men, to proceed to camp, as they had been on that duty all day. They were to rest, and also afford protection to the camp. About 9 P.M., we seized some rebels escaping from the Ghurree, and they informed us that the enemy was preparing to move out. I

sent information instantly to Captain Clogstoun and Brigadier Hill, but, before either of the messengers had gone far, we heard shots in the direction of Captain Clogstoun's pickets, so I caused the men to fall in at once, and proceeded, as well as we could, at a gallop, towards the scene of action. We met with many obstacles from the nature of the ground, it being impossible, in the dim moonlight, to see the nullahs and watercourses intersecting the plain at the foot of the hills. I reached the foot of the hills just as the rebels were ascending them. These hills are such as it would be unpleasant to ride over in daylight, covered with rocks and loose stones, with high grass and thick bushes, which gave the rebels an immense advantage over the cavalry, as a charge in a compact body was impossible to horsemen. I saw, by the flashes of the guns, that the enemy was making to the south-westward ; so ascended the hills to the left, and, pushing across the flat space at the top, found myself between the great ravine to my left, and the whole mass of the enemy. To give an idea of the nature of the ground, I may mention that, although I started with 90 men, only about 20 of these, with the Adjutant, could keep up with me, when I scrambled up the side of the hill. At this time Captain Clogstoun with his men was attacking the rebels fiercely in the rear, and driving them forwards up the side of the hill on to the plateau, notwithstanding the great advantage they had in the nature of the ground, and their very superior numbers. Seeing the large mass of the enemy, numbering, as has since been ascertained, more than 400 on my right, I ordered a charge across their front, and galloped on. When I had gone about 200 yards, I found myself alone in front of the enemy, who was now between me and my men,

the only person with me being one man, a Waghirah, named Wassil Khan. The enemy, on seeing us, commenced a tremendous fire, and I could also see by the flashes of the guns that they were resisting Captain Clogstoun with the utmost determination, as they probably fancied that their retreat was cut off to the ravine. I rode backwards and forwards for several minutes in front of the mass, hoping that my regiment would hear my shouts, till at last Ressaldar Major Ahmed Bux Khan, with seven of his men, who had been in search of me, came up and joined me. He then explained how it happened that I was unsupported at first: when I galloped across the enemy's front, I instantly disappeared from the sight of Lieutenant Johnson and the rest of the men; only Wassil Khan, who happened to be next to me, seeing the direction I had taken. From this, some idea may be formed of the small degree of light there was. Lieutenant Johnson, having thus lost sight of me, very judiciously turned to the right, and fell upon the enemy's rear, with the regiment, the troopers joining in as they best could through the thick bushes and grass. Here Ressaldar Major Shah Mirza Beg, charging with his usual gallantry, was, while in the act of killing one man, very severely wounded by a sword cut from a Rohilla. Trooper Shaik Fukroodeen was also cut down while spearing a rebel; and numbers of the latter fell under the swords and spears of the troopers, whom I had not allowed to load their carbines. While this was going on, Ahmed Bux Khan, who had turned to the left in search of me, heard my shouts and joined me, as above stated. I formed up his seven men, and, as the enemy passed in a dark mass, with shouts of defiance, keeping up a heavy fire, and marching swiftly, but doggedly, along, I could

distinguish the forms of the men of the 2nd and 3rd Cavalry charging in upon their rear. I asked my men if they would charge them, and, on their reply in the affirmative, we rode through their rear from right to left, and each of my followers slew his man. We then turned and charged in the opposite direction, and this time the melée was at its hottest, and here fell the enemy in every direction, the killed being nearly all Affghans and Arabs. They resisted us, sword and dagger in hand, while some continued firing with great steadiness, and, as the mass surged sullkily along, none asked for quarter and not one got it. A few yards further in and the survivors were safe, as they threw themselves down the sides of a precipitous ravine, clothed with dense jungle, and here Captain Clogstoun and I recalled our men, fatigued with nearly 22 hours in the saddle, and returned towards the Ghuree of Chichumba. We sent our men to the encampment, and, taking with us 30 men of the 3rd Cavalry, proceeded to the Ghurree, for the purpose of searching it, and removing the dead bodies of the troopers and men killed in the morning's fight. This being accomplished, we returned to camp. It is now my pleasing duty to bring to the notice of the Brigadier the splendid behaviour of my officers and men. When the fight was raging most, I was proud to see the desperate personal encounters that took place ; and the spear and sword wounds on the bodies of the slain sufficiently proved the fury with which our gallant troopers fought, and that they had met no despicable antagonists. Our general loss, though rather heavy, is comparatively small, which I partially attribute to the darkness which prevented the enemy from aiming accurately, even though at such close quarters. The execution done in our charges must also have

shaken their steadiness; still our loss is nothing to what might have been expected in such ground, and under such disadvantages, as my total strength when I started was but 90 men, and the enemy (we have ascertained from the prisoners) numbered 100 Affghans, 100 Arabs and from 200 to 300 Dekhanies. Lieutenant Johnson, with the body of the regiment, contributed much to our success, and I cannot speak in too high terms of the few brave men with me, who charged against such disproportionate odds. Waghiran Wassil Khan, son of Ressaldar Major Sirdar Bahadoor Ahmed Bux Khan, was alone with me for nearly 10 minutes, not 100 yards from the whole body of the rebels, exposed to a most rapid fire; and he showed then and afterwards the utmost courage and coolness. He killed two men with his own hand; and I venture to recommend him for promotion to the rank of Jemadar, both on account of his gallantry in action, and in consideration of his father's services and position in the regiment. Ahmed Bux Khan Sirdar Bahadoor behaved with his usual gallantry, and killed two men. Jemadar Villayet Ali Beg (who is already recommended for the Order of Merit and promotion to Ressaidar, for gallantry in the Central India Field Force) also sustained his reputation, and I beg to bring to the Brigadier's notice for some reward the gallantry of the men who actually charged with me, and who behaved so well.

Their names are as follows:—

Duffadar Syed Goolam Ghouse, Sowars Meer Hyder Ally, Gholam Mahomed Khan, Fyzoolla Khan, Silladar Ghoolam Dustagheer, Myboob Khan, Alla Dawd Khan, and Mahomed Khan, all of the 6th Troop (the four latter have already been recommended for the Order of Merit for services in Central India). The officers command-

ing troops have also brought forward for gallantry several men. Their names are Silladar Nuttay Khan (already recommended for Order of Merit in Central India), Wuzeer Ali, of 1st Troop, and Sowar Ali Sher Khan, of 2nd Troop.

Duffadar Salabut Khan, Sowars Meer Ghoolam Ali, and Fukroodeen, the latter dangerously wounded; also Duffadar Hoosain Khan, Silladars Mouzdar Khan, and Nanuck Sing, of the 4th Troop. My loss is one Ressaldar Major, and two troopers, very severely wounded. One horse died, and two horses wounded.

I have, &c.,

G. NIGHTINGALE, Captain,
Commandant 3rd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent.

No. 26.

Captain A. T. Cadell, B.N.H.A., Commanding Detachment, Madras Horse Artillery and Her Majesty's 12th Royal Lancers, to the Brigade Major with Brigadier Hill's Berar Field Force.

Camp, Chichumba,
January 17, 1859.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of Brigadier Hill, commanding the Berar Field Force, that, on the morning of the 15th instant, after the march from Chandoll to Wakhud, and the rapid advance from thence to Chichumba, viâ Ressoad (consequent on the information received at Wakhud that the Rohillas, &c., were then plundering Ressoad), when Brigadier Hill ordered me to open fire on the village of Chichumba, I placed the four guns of my troop* in

* Strength of Troop present.—1 Captain, 1 Second Captain, 1 Troop Quartermaster, 1 Acting Serjeant-Major, 1 Acting Quartermaster Serjeant, 3 Serjeants, 4 Corporals, 2 Trumpeters, 1 Farrier, 8 Bombardiers, 50 Gunners.

position, two on the east, and two on the north side of the village, and kept up a fire during the day on the Ghurree, and those parts of the village where it appeared that parties of the enemy were posted. This position was about 450 yards from the village. When the infantry advanced to attack the place, I advanced the guns to within 150 yards of the houses, and kept up as rapid a fire as I could to cover their advance, and, when I saw the infantry fall back, I resumed the fire to cover the retirement. I afterwards withdrew my guns to their original position, and the day's operations shortly after ceased.

Captain Campbell's Troop* of Her Majesty's 12th Royal Lancers, which formed part of the Detachment under my command, was detached by Brigadier Hill's orders, on our arrival in front of Chichumba, to the north side of the village, where I was employed throughout the day.

I beg to forward a return of the casualties in the detachment.

I have, &c.,
A. T. CADELL, Captain,
Commanding Detachment Madras Horse Artillery and Her Majesty's 12th Royal Lancers.

No. 27.

Nominal Roll of Officers of the Berar Field Force Killed and Wounded in the Action with the Rebels at Chicumba, on the 15th January, 1859.

Captain, Brigade-Major, H. Hoseason, Staff, Hyderabad Contingent, very severely wounded.

Second Captain J. B. Swete, B. Troop Horse Artillery, severely wounded.

* Strength of Troop present.—1 Captain, 1 Lieutenant, 3 Serjeants, 4 Corporals, 1 Farrier, 40 Privates.

Captain H. M. Clogstoun, Detachment 2nd Regiment Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, slightly wounded.

Captain Commandant D. W. McKinnon, 3rd Regiment Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, mortally wounded, since dead.

No. 28.

No. 342 of 1859.

HIS Excellency the Governor-General in Council directs the publication of the following letter from Major-General J. Michel, C.B., Commanding the Malwa Field Force, submitting report of an action fought with the rebel force under the Rao Sahib and Tantia Topee, under the command of Colonel Somerset.

3. His Excellency in Council considers these operations to reflect the highest credit upon Colonel Somerset and the officers and men under his command.

No. 29.

Major-General Michel, C.B., Commanding M. D. A., to the Adjutant-General, Bengal Army.

SIR, *Chupra, January* 12, 1859.

I HAVE the honour to forward report of an action fought with the rebel force, under the Rao Sahib and Tantia Topee, by a small force under the command of Colonel Somerset, who is in command of a field brigade.

2. In addition to Colonel Somerset's report, I have deemed it right, for his Excellency's information, to forward a sketch route of the marches made by this small column in pursuit, whereby it will appear that 170 miles were traversed in six days.

3. When the smallness of the force is taken into consideration, and the speed of the pursuit, in which the soldiers had neither tents, baggage, or European supplies, except for the first day or two, I trust his Lordship, the Commander-in-chief, will deem that Colonel Somerset and his column have well done their duty, and have merited his Lordship's approval.

I have, &c.
J. MICHEL, Major-General,
Commanding M.D.A.

No. 30.

Colonel C. H. Somerset, Commanding Field Brigade, to the Assistant Adjutant-General, Malwa Division.

Camp, Chupra Burode,
January 1, 1859.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to report, that yesterday, soon after daylight, the rebel force under Tantia Topee, was overtaken near this place by the force, as per margin,* under my command.

2. I had marched from a village called Surthul, ten miles off, at half-past eleven o'clock the previous night, having sent on spies to watch the enemy: my spies not returning, I waited four miles off until near daylight, fearing to disturb the enemy, who might move or disperse in the dark, and I did not meet my spies until near this place, and the enemy had then moved off his ground.

3. I pursued him at a rapid trot for about seven miles, when I overtook three large bodies of cavalry, estimated at about three thousand, drawn

* R.H.A., four guns, with detachments; 17th Lancers 100 men; 92nd Highlanders, 150 men, on Lieutenant Barras' Tandan Camels.

up to receive me, just beyond a village called Tancha.

4. The horse artillery were immediately brought into action, and their fire was so rapid and effective that, though the rebels endeavoured to get up a charge before the infantry on camels could be formed up and dismounted, they could not effect it, but retired, pursued by my force, the horse artillery galloping to the front for some distance with the cavalry, when the squadron of Lancers took up the pursuit.

5. I endeavoured, with the horse artillery and camel corps, to follow the track of the enemy for about five miles further, but found they had so dispersed that it was not possible to do so: my force being too small to be divided, I gave up the pursuit after about twelve miles, and fell back to this place upon my supports, 300 9th Native Infantry; which had not then come up, however, but arrived later in the afternoon.

6. The force with me had marched fifty miles between twelve o'clock P.M. of the 30th December and six o'clock A.M. of the 1st January, thirty hours, during which time they had not rested more than two hours at one time, having made forced marches for five days without tents or European supplies.

7. I heard, on my return to this place, that five elephants had been abandoned by the enemy when pursued, at a village in the neighbourhood, one of which has been brought in this morning to camp, but the rest are supposed to have been carried off since.

8. Not having a sufficient force of cavalry, I am unable to scour the country as I should wish, in search of the scattered rebel force, which I much regret, as hundreds of them might be found and cut up.

9. The loss of the enemy, owing to his rapid flight, was not severe, though numbers of men and horses, among the former of which was a Native Sirdar, were seen to fall from the artillery fire, and some were killed in a charge of the squadron 17th Lancers.

10. My own loss was one private 17th Lancers wounded.

11. I trust that I may be allowed to bring to the notice of the Major-General Commanding the Division the cheerfulness of the troops composing this force, under considerable fatigue, and some hardship, as well as the zealous manner in which I have been supported by the officers of the force, on all occasions, and particularly in this rapid and trying pursuit, the results of which are only not greater because the enemy would not stay to measure his strength with me, and my numbers were insufficient to cope with him when dispersed.

12. The officers commanding the different arms to whom my thanks are especially due, are—

Major White, Commanding Squadron 17th Lancers.

Captain Paget, Commanding D. Troop Royal Horse Artillery.

Captain Bethune, two companies 92nd Highlanders.

Captain Baugh, 9th Native Infantry.

Lieutenant C. Payne Barras, Commanding Camel Corps.

13. To my Staff Officer, Lieutenant Wood, 17th Lancers, I am particularly indebted for his zealous and unceasing exertions on every occasion, in the various duties imposed upon him in the absence of any other Staff Officer.

I have, &c.,
C. H. SOMERSET, Colonel,
Commanding Field Brigade.

No. 31.

Route Sketch of the Marches made by the Force under Colonel Somerset, Commanding Field Force.

Date.	Where from	Where to	Distance in Miles.	Hour of Starting.	Arrival.
December 27, 1858	Mehidpoor ...	Indorka ...	18	3 A.M.	9–30 A.M.
December 28, 1858	Indorka ...	Soosneer ...	40	3 A.M.	9 P.M.
December 29, 1858	Soosneer ...	Peeplia ...	18	11–30 A.M.	5–30 P.M.
December 30, 1858	Peeplia ...	Kelcheepoor ...	18	3 A.M.	5–30 P.M.
December 31, 1858	Kelcheepoor ...	Sethoo ...	40	12– 5 A.M.	6–15 P.M.
January 1, 1859	Seethoo ...	Barode ...	12	12– 5 A.M.	5–45 A.M.
Pursued the enemy 12 miles, and returned to Barode			24		
		Total	170		

H. E. WOOD, Lieutenant,
Staff-Officer to Colonel Somerset's Brigade.

No. 32.

Allahabad, January 31, 1859.

FORWARDED to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, for the information of the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,

W. MAYHEW, Lieutenant-Colonel,
Adjutant-General of the Army.

No. 33.

No. 345 of 1859.

HIS Excellency the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the following letter from the Adjutant-General of the Army, No. 433, of the 2nd instant, forwarding one from Major-General J. Michel, C.B., Commanding the Malwa Field Force, with its enclosure from Lieutenant-Colonel Holmes, 12th Bombay Native Infantry, reporting the complete surprise and defeat of the rebel force under Tantia Topee and other chiefs, after long and harassing marches.

2. His Excelleney in Council, while concurring with the Commander-in-Chief in the approbation expressed by his Lordship, highly commends the conduct of Lieutenant-Colonel Holmes, and the gallant Force under his command.

No. 34.

The Adjutant-General of the Army to the Secretary to the Government of India.

SIR, *Allahabad, March* 2, 1859.

I HAVE the honour, by direction of the Commander-in-Chief, to forward a letter in original

from Major-General J. Michel, C.B., Commanding the Malwa Field Force, No. 242, of the 10th ultimo, with its enclosures, from Lieutenant-Colonel J. Holmes, of the 12th Bombay Native Infantry, reporting the complete surprise and defeat of the rebel force under Tantia Topee, and other chiefs, after long and harassing marches.

2. I am to request that, in submitting these papers to his Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council, you will be good enough to express Lord Clyde's entire approval of the conduct of Lieutenant-Colonel Holmes, and the gallant Force under his command.

I have, &c.,
W. MAYHEW, Lieutenant-Colonel,
Adjutant-General of the Army.

No. 35.

Major-General J. Michel, C.B., Commanding M.D.A. and R.F.F., to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

Camp, Nusseerabad,
February 10, 1859.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to forward a report of operations and surprise of the rebel forces by a small column under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Holmes, 12th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry.

Its operations extended over upwards of thirteen days, in which the troops under his command, mostly all infantry, accomplished a distance of 290 miles.

I trust his Lordship the Commander-in-Chief will consider the march and surprise of the enemy highly creditable to the officers commanding, and

the zeal and endurance of the troops worthy of all praise.

I have, &c.,
J. MICHEL, Major-General,
Commanding M.D.A. and R.F.F.

No. 36.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. Holmes, 12th Regiment B.N.I., Commanding Nusseerabad Field Detachment, to the Assistant Adjutant-General, Rajpootana Field Force.

Camp, Seekun,
January 22, 1859.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of the Brigadier Commanding Rajpootana Field Force, the operations of the column under my command (strength as per margin),* from the date of its quitting Nusseerabad up to its surprisal of the rebel camp, yesterday morning, at this place.

At the requisition of Brigadier-General Lawrence, Governor-General's Agent for the States of Rajpootana, for a force to move from Nusseerabad for the protection of Tonk and Jeypore, I

* No. 8 Light Field Battery, Captain Shekleton, Commanding — captain 1, battery staff-serjeant 1, farrier (European) 1, golundauzes 50, gun Lascars 10, drivers 40 —Total 103. Her Majesty's 83rd Regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel Austen, Commanding — officers 10, serjeants 12, drummers, fifers, and buglers 10, rank and file 315. 12th Regiment Native Infantry, Lieutenant-Colonel J. Holmes, Commanding—European officers 4, native officers 7, havildars 20, drummers, fifers, and buglers 10, rank and file 250 —11th Company Royal Engineers—officer 1, rank and file 15. Bombay Sappers and Miners—one native officer and one havildar 2, rank and file 25. Seik Horse, Lieutenant Newall, Commanding—officer 1, sabres 88. Mayne's Horse, Lieutenant Hawkins, Commanding—officer 1, sabres 172, joined at Jeypore.

marched, on the morning of the 8th instant, to Burra Samba; on the 9th, to Diggee; on the 10th, to Jurrana; and, there receiving information that the Nawab of Tonk was in fear of the rebels moving upon his capital, they being at Allyghur Rampoora, distant 24 miles, I marched on the 11th through Tonk to Bamboor, thereby effectually covering Tonk. At Tonk I received information of the rebels being on the march from Bhugwuntgurh towards Jeypore. On the morning of the 12th, I marched through Nuttwara to Jellaee, with the view of intercepting the rebels: on arrival at Jellaee, at 3½ P.M., I found that they had moved on to Chaksoo, and that Brigadier Showers, commanding the Agra Force, had passed through the place in pursuit. I immediately wrote to the Brigadier, who was encamped 8 or 10 miles in advance, offering to co-operate with him. With this view I moved on again at nine P.M., and, marching through the Brigadier's camp (with whom I had an interview), I moved on to Chaksoo with the hope of aiding in surprising the rebel camp.

At Chaksoo, I arrived at daylight of the 13th, having completed a march of 44 miles in 24 hours, but too late to effect the object contemplated, as the rebels had moved off.

I remained at Chaksoo for five hours, and, it being arranged by the Brigadier that the two columns should pursue by different routes, I marched to Gutwassee, distant six miles (in direction of Lalsoot), and there encamped for the night: on the 14th, I marched to Lalsoot. On the morning of the 15th, having received the permission of Brigadier Honner, commanding the Rajpootana Force (whose force had marched into Lalsoot that morning), to move on the direction of Jeypore, I marched at four P.M. to Tonga, arriving there

at one A.M., of the 16th. At four P.M., I marched for Jeypore, encamped for six hours on the road, and reached it at eleven A.M., on the 17th. Information of the rebels' movements here received, was, that they were at or about Byrat. At Jeypore my force was augmented by 172 Sowars of Mayne's Horse (New Levy) under the command of Lieutenant Hawkins, the Adjutant of that corps.

On the 18th, I marched to Chowmooh; on the 19th, to Koojrowlee; and on the 20th, at 1 A.M., to Kundeelah. Here receiving information of the rebels having marched to this place (Seekun), distant twenty-eight miles, I moved again at 6 P.M., with the hope of surprising the rebels in their encampment.

The force reached the vicinity of the rebel encampment at $4\frac{1}{2}$ A.M., of the 21st instant, having marched fifty-four miles in twenty-four hours. The surprise was all but complete; the rebels had no intimation of our approach until we drove in their outlying pickets, who, galloping off, conveyed the first intimation of our being upon them.

The confusion heard in their camp was very great; their horsemen galloped off in every direction, without attempting to make a stand, and numbers without even saddling their horses.

I immediately moved to the attack, sending 4 guns of Captain Shekleton's battery at a gallop to the front, with all my cavalry.

The infantry, Her Majesty's 83rd Regiment, under Lieutenant-Colonel Austen, and 12th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry, under Lieutenant Mecredy, formed in line, moving in support.

The artillery got quickly into action, sending shot and shell into the fugitives, but the moonlight did not admit of much execution being done.

The cavalry, Seik Horse, under Lieutenant Newall, 2nd Grenadier Regiment, Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent, and Mayne's Horse, under Lieutenant and Adjutant Hawkins, then charged, and thoroughly completed the rout. They continued the chase for some hours, but, unluckily, missed the road which the Chiefs Tantia Topee, Rao Sahib, and Prince Feroze Shah took.

Our cavalry killed upwards of 50 of the rebels, and brought in 51 prisoners, besides a number of women. A greater number of the rebels might have been slain, but all those who had thrown away their arms, were, in the feeling of mercy, spared, and the anxiety to capture the leaders did not admit of time being lost in securing worthless followers.

The amount of arms (swords, matchlocks, government muskets and pistols) secured, is very great.

The amount of the rebels who were encamped here, is stated to have been upwards of 2,500, but I think the number greatly exaggerated, and, as our attack must have greatly dispersed and disorganised the body, I trust the means of the chiefs to harass the country may be considerably diminished.

The force has marched upwards of 290 miles in thirteen days without a single day's halt.

The conduct of the troops has been most admirable, and nothing can be more commendable than the anxiety shown by officers and men to overtake the enemy.

From Lieutenant-Colonel Austen, Commanding Her Majesty's 83rd Regiment; Captain Shekleton, Commanding No. 8 Battery; Lieutenant Mecredy, 12th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry; Lieutenant Hawkins, Mayne's Horse; Lieutenant Newall, Seik Horse; and Lieutenant Wardell, Her

Majesty's 83rd Regiment, my Staff Officer, I have received the most cordial and efficient aid; and I beg to bring their names to the favourable notice of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Lieutenant Newall, besides commanding the Seik Horse, has, in his capacity of Political Agent, afforded me invaluable aid by furnishing most correct information of the movements of the rebels.

I am happy to state that no casualties of any sort have occurred amongst the troops.

I have, &c.,
J. HOLMES, Lieutenant-Colonel,
Commanding Field Detachment.

No. 37.

No. 346 of 1859.

HIS Excellency the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the following letter from Major-General J. Michel, C.B., Commanding Malwa Division, forwarding a report from Brigadier Honner, C.B., Commanding Rajpootana Field Force, of the attack and pursuit of the rebels under Rao Sahib.

2. His Excellency in Council highly commends the gallantry of the officers and men, especially those mentioned by Brigadier Honner, C.B., and the good management of the Commander and Commissariat Officer, by which such complete efficiency has been given to the troops in their rapid movements in pursuit of the enemy.

No. 38.

The Major-General Commanding the Malwa Division to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

Head-Quarters, Camp, Gungrar,
SIR, *February* 19, 1859.

I HAVE the honour to forward a report from Brigadier Honner, Commanding Nusseerabad Field Force, who states that, after a march of 43 miles, from 2 P.M. to 5 P.M., of the 10th February, he came up to the rebels under the Rao Sahib, at Kooshana, in Marwar, attacked them, and pursued for eight miles.

2. Two hundred and twenty-six of the rebels were found dead on the field. The Brigadier states that officers, non-commissioned officers and men, as per margin,* rendered themselves conspicuous by their forward gallantry; and, in his detail of the force under his command, the following officers appear to have commanded detachments of regiments in the engagement:—

Captain Phillips, 8th Hussars, Commanding.

Captain Dennis, 1st Bombay Lancers, Commanding.

Lieutenant-Colonel Heatly, 83rd Regiment, Commanding.

Lieutenant Forteath, 12th Regiment Native Infantry, Commanding.

Captain Heathcote, Seik Horse, Commanding, and Assistant-Quartermaster-General to the Force.

Lieutenant Stevenson, Artillery, Camel Corps, Commanding.

3. The Brigadier further begs to bring to

* Captain Phillips, 8th Hussars; Captain Puget, 8th Hussars; Captain Carnegy, Assistant Adjutant-General; Captain Malcolmson, Orderly Officer; Corporal Landley, 8th Hussars; Troop Havildar Major Ram Sing and Trooper Adjoodia Pursad, 1st Lancers.

special notice the excellence of the commissariat arrangements made by Captain Lucas, an arrangement which enabled the Brigadier to give every man and horse a full ration after this arduous pursuit.

4. I fully concur in this eulogy.

5. The casualties, the Brigadier states, as per margin.*

6. I trust his Lordship the Commander-in-Chief will approve of the conduct of the Brigadier and his troops, more especially when the nature of the country over which they had to act is brought into account.

I have, &c.,
J. MICHEL, Major-General,
Commanding M.D.A.

No. 39.

Brigadier Honner, C.B., Commanding Rajpootana Field Force, to the Assistant Adjutant-General, Malwa Division.

SIR, *Camp, Kooshana, February* 11, 1859.

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of the Major-General Commanding Malwa Division, that the Force under my command, in continuation of the pursuit of the rebels, marched from its encampment at Gooangh yesterday morning, at two o'clock, and reached that of the rebels at five o'clock in the evening, at Kooshana.

2. The rebels heard of our approach when we were about eight miles off, and instantly commenced a flight, breaking up into two large bodies, and going to the south-west and south-east respectively; one party is said to be under Feroze Shah,

* 2 men, H.M.'s 8th Hussars, killed; 2 men, H.M.'s 8th Hussars, wounded; 5 horses, wounded; 6 Seik horses, with their riders, missing.

the other under Rao Sahib. Tantia Topee is reported to have left the rebel camp immediately after its surprise by Colonel Holmes's detachment, on the night of the 21st of January, at Seikur, and to have gone to join the Nana in the Terrai.

3. On entering the sandy wastes on the borders of the Desert of Bikanair, I found it necessary to leave Captain Petrie's Troop of Horse Artillery behind at Dye, with orders to proceed to Nagore, and thence to Nusseerabad, as it would have been absolutely impossible to drag guns through that sandy country, even though eight or ten horses were attached to each.

4. Our march from Gooangh to this place was about 43 miles, 30 of it through a desert hilly tract of deep heavy sand. About 3½ o'clock, P.M., the rebels were said to be ahead about eight miles; evening was approaching, and no time was to be lost. About six miles from this, we proceeded at a trot, and, when within three miles of Kooshana, the Force was formed up, the Hussars in column of divisions on the right, the 1st Bombay Lancers in the centre in a like formation, at squadron distance, with the Seik Horse on the left, considerably in advance in echelon, the detachments of Her Majesty's 83rd and 12th Native Infantry, mounted on camels, in line in front. In this formation we went on at a sharp canter, the camels keeping their place in excellent order, until we came close to Kooshana, when, seeing that the rebels had taken off to the left, our front was changed in that direction, and a pursuit at the gallop commenced. After going about two miles, it was requisite that the infantry should return and hold the village and the rebels' camp, but the Hussars and Lancers went on at a dashing pace for about eight or ten miles, long into the moonlight, and cut up the rebels at every oppor-

tunity, and rejoined the infantry at about 10 o'clock at night.

5. The patrols of cavalry I sent out this morning to pick up stragglers, and seek for information, counted 226 dead bodies of the rebels killed in their flight, by the sabre and lance.

6. Our casualties are, one private of the 8th Hussars killed, and one private contused; one trooper of the 1st Lancers killed, one slightly wounded; five of the Seik horse missing, together with their horses; one troop horse, 8th Hussars, wounded; four troop horses of the 1st Lancers wounded, and one missing. No officer killed or wounded.

7. Seventy camels and ten horses have fallen into our hands.

8. The rebels to-day are stated to be in full flight towards Arrah. I follow in pursuit as soon as I can lay in a store of flour, provisions, &c., for the troops.

9. During the last four days the force has marched 130 miles over tracts of deep heavy sand, most distressing both to horses and baggage animals. Yesterday the cavalry must have gone over 65 miles of ground during the march, pursuit, and return to camp at night. The powers of endurance evinced by the horses were astonishing.

10. I have to bring to special notice that, since the Force left Nusseerabad, on the 18th December, 1858, up to the present date, it has marched upwards of 800 miles, and the Commissariat has daily, with one or two exceptions, supplied to every man, horse, and baggage animal entitled to it, his full ration of food, grain, and forage; and, even at the end of yesterday's operations, at night, every soldier had a good dinner of fresh beef, vegetables, and biscuit, with the usual grog. These advantages I attribute to the excellent

arrangements made by Captain Lucas, Assistant Commissary-General, before the Force left Nusseerabad, and carried on by Captain Malcolmson, the Acting Commissariat Officer in charge, assisted by his Gomashta Dadabhoy Eduljee Sookia, on Captain Lucas's departure from the Force, for other duties.

11. It is not usual to mention matters of this kind in a despatch, but the great benefits which have been experienced by the Force from the above arrangements, and the practicability of European troops being well supplied with food, even during the most rapid operations in the field, have induced me to bring these circumstances prominently forward, for the especial consideration of Government.

12. Every officer and man has done his duty in his own individual calling, as became a British soldier.

13. In the pursuit there were several instances of hand to hand combat with the sabre. Captains Phillips and Puget, 8th Hussars, Captain Carnegy, my Assistant Adjutant-General, and Captain Malcolmson, my orderly officer, made themselves conspicuous by their forward gallantry in these conflicts (the latter officer had his charger wounded by a sabre cut) and also Corporal Landley, 8th Hussars, Troop Havildar Major Ram Sing, and Trooper Adjoodia Pursaud, 1st Lancers.

14. Captain Baynon, Political Officer attached to the Force, has been of the greatest assistance to me, in procuring information ; and his attention, energy, and zeal in the cause are beyond all praise.

15. The Medical Department, conducted by Assistant-Surgeon Rudd, Her Majesty's 8th Hussars, was, as usual in the British Army, all that could be wished.

16. The following is the detail of troops

engaged yesterday. Their admirable conduct on this, as well as on every other circumstance of service, since the Force took the field, and the discipline that has been maintained in the several detachments by their officers, have been to me the source of much gratification, but it will be for the higher authorities, to whom I most earnestly recommend them, to appreciate and record in terms which may seem to them most befitting the merits of these noble soldiers.

Detail.

Captain Carnegy, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Captain Heathcote, Assistant Quartermaster General.

Captain Malcolmson, Horse Artillery, Orderly Officer.

H. M.'s 8th Hussars.

Captain Phillips, Commanding.

Captain Puget.

Lieutenant Honourable E. Stourton.

Lieutenant T. Richards.

Cornet P. De Winton.

Assistant-Surgeon Rudd, M.D.

11 Serjeants, 10 Corporals, 2 Trumpeters and 117 Privates.

1st Bombay Lancers.

Captain Dennis, Commanding.

Lieutenant Jenkins.

Lieutenant Hill.

2 Subadars, 2 Jemadars, 11 Havildars, 9 Naiques, 2 Trumpeters, 76 Privates.

H. M.'s 83rd Regiment.

Lieutenant-Colonel Heatly, Commanding.

Captain F. H. D. Marsh, 89th Regiment (attached).

Lieutenant G. M. Onslow.
Lieutenant G. L. Huyshe.
9 Serjeants, 4 Corporals, 1 Drummer, and 119 Privates.

12th Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant Forteath, Commanding.
1 Subadar, 1 Jemadar, 4 Havildars, 4 Naiques, 46 Privates.

Seik Horse.

Captain Heathcote, in charge.
Ressaldar Mitka Sing, 2 Jemadars, 54 Rank and File.

Camel Corps.

Lieutenant Stevenson, Artillery, in charge.
69 Rank and File.

I have, &c.
R. W. HONNER, Brigadier,
Commanding Rajpootana Field Force.

No. 40.

No. 347 of 1859.

HIS Excellency the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the following report from Brigadier A. Horsford, C.B., Commanding Field Force, of his having entered the Nepal territories, and having engaged and defeated a body of rebels at Sikta Ghaut.

2. His Excellency in Council highly appreciates the excellent services of Brigadier Horsford, C.B., and of the officers and men under his command.

No. 41.

Brigadier A. Horsford, Commanding Field Force, to the Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army.

Camp, Sishowah, Nepaul,
10th February, 1859.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, that, under the instructions received from the Chief of the Staff, I crossed the river Raptee yesterday morning, at 5 A.M., with the troops as per margin,* and entered the territory of Nepaul, for the purpose of attacking a body of rebels, who had placed 15 guns in position at Sikta Ghaut, where there is a ford and pass leading towards the inner ranges of the Nepaul mountains.

After a severe march, through forest and open country, the troops came to a bend of the Raptee. At this place, I thought it advisable to detach Colonel Hill, C.B., Rifle Brigade, with the troops named in the margin†, directing him to recross the river, follow its right bank, and attack the right rear of the enemy's position.

This portion of the Force had a most difficult country to pass through, and for some time were under a heavy fire from artillery; but the nature of the ground was such that they were enabled to take advantage of a high and abrupt cliff, giving

* 3rd Troop 1st Brigade Bengal Horse Artillery, five 6-pounder guns and one 12-pounder howitzer, under Major Moir, C.B., 122; 7th Hussars under Lieutenant-Colonel Sir William Russell, Bart., 423; 1st Punjab Cavalry, under Major Hughes, 410; 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade, under Colonel Hill, C.B., 800; Left Wing 1st Belooch Battalion, under Lieutenant Hicks, 497; 5th Punjaub Rifles, under Major Vaughan, 850; Kumaoon Battalion, under Major Ramsay, 626. Total men. 3728.

† Wing 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade; Wing 1st Belooch Battalion; 8th Company Punjab Rifles.

them perfect command of the enemy's guns, and its irregularities saving them from loss.

When the head of the main column reached the ford it encountered but slight opposition, the enemy having then found that their position was turned, and almost immediately abandoning their guns, all of which were captured. A list of which I enclose.

The enemy's entrenchments, though slight, were so situated on a high bank, commanding the ford of the river, which is here not only deep and rapid, but upwards of 200 yards in breadth, that they could not have been taken from the front without a serious loss.

The whole of the latter part of the operations were carried on in a dense and rocky forest, where it was impossible to engage cavalry in the pursuit.

From the information which I have received I do not believe the enemy were numerous, but a great part of them were Artillerymen. Few were killed, owing to their taking to the forest when the first was captured; some were, however, overtaken. Our own casualties are almost nominal.

This march into the territory of Nepaul seems to be welcomed by the inhabitants, who feel that this column is acting a friendly part towards them. They have shown their inclination to assist the British forces, by bringing in prisoners, and betraying where arms and plunder are concealed by the rebels.

In obedience to the orders received from his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, the strictest discipline is enforced, and every care taken to respect the prejudices of the Nepaulese people.

My thanks are due to officers commanding regiments, namely, Colonel Hill, C.B., 2nd Bat-

talion Rifle Brigade, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir W. Russell, Bart., 7th Hussars, Major Moir, C.B., Bengal Horse Artillery, Major Vaughan, 5th Punjaub Rifles, Major Ramsay, Kumaoon Battalion, and Lieutenant Hicks, Commanding Left Wing 1st Belooch Battalion.

To Major Hughes, 1st Punjaub Cavalry, my especial thanks are due, not only for his services at the head of his regiment, but for the aid he gives me in his capacity as Military Commissioner.

To Major Dillon, 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade, my Brigade Major, Captain Hoste, 5th Punjaub Rifles, Brigade Quartermaster, and to Lieutenant Topham, 7th Hussars, and Lieutenant Fryer, 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade, who acted as my Orderly Officers during the day.

My thanks are also due to Captain C. H. E. Græme, 5th Bengal European Regiment, Sub-Assistant Commissary-General, and to Mr. W. H. Ross, C. S., Deputy Commissioner.

During the day about forty of the enemy's cavalry surrendered themselves.

I have, &c.,
A. HORSFORD, Brigadier,
Commanding Field Force.

No. 43.

Allahabad, February 19, 1859.

FORWARDED, by order of the Commander-in-Chief, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, for the information of his Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council, with Lord Clyde's approbation.

W. MAYHEW, Lieutenant-Colonel,
Adjutant-General of the Army.

No. 44.

No. 360 of 1859.—NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, Military Department,
March 18, 1859.

HER Majesty's 10th Regiment of Foot is about to embark for England.

His Excellency the Governor-General in Council cannot allow this regiment to pass through Calcutta without thanking the officers and men for all the good service which they have rendered in the last two eventful years ; first, in the out-breaks at Benares and Dinapore ; next, as a part of the column under their former Commander, Brigadier-General Franks ; and, more lately, in the harassing operations conducted by Brigadier-General Sir E. Lugard and Brigadier Douglas, on either bank of the Ganges.

The Governor-General in Council desires, in taking leave of the 10th Regiment, to place on record his cordial appreciation of their valuable services.

The regiment will be saluted by the guns of Fort William on leaving Calcutta.

By order of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India in Council,

R. J. H. BIRCH, Major-General,
Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 45.

No. 361 of 1859.—NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, Military Department,
March 18, 1859.

THE services of Her Majesty's 32nd Regiment Light Infantry, which formed a part of the heroic garrison of Lucknow, and which is now about to

leave India, claim a special acknowledgment from His Excellency the Governor-General in Council.

These services extended through the defence of Cawnpore, and through the final operations of the Commander-in-Chief in Oude.

The Governor-General in Council thanks the 32nd Regiment for all that they have done and endured.

His Excellency congratulates officers and men on their return home, after a long and distinguished career in India, and bids them heartily farewell.

A salute will be fired from Fort William before the departure of the Regiment.

By order of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India in Council,

R. J. H. BIRCH, Major-General,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of MAY 6, 1859.

Privy Council Office, May 6, 1859.

A DESPATCH has been received from Her Majesty's Ambassador at Paris, containing a Decree of His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of the French, dated the 30th April, 1859, prohibiting, without a Special Permit from the French Government, the exportation, transit, or re-exportation in bond of the following articles:

1. Arms of war of all sorts.

2. Lead, brimstone, gunpowder, saltpetre, nitrate of soda, gun flints, percussion caps, gun stocks, projectiles and other munitions of war of

all sorts, army clothing, camp equipage, and military harness and equipments.

3. Horses.

4. Sailing and steam vessels, machinery and parts of machines applicable to navigation, spars and rigging of ships, and all other raw or manufactured articles used for naval and military purposes.

Lord Chamberlain's Office, May 5, 1859.

NOTICE is hereby given that the State Apartments of Windsor Castle will be open to the Public on and after Monday next, the 9th instant, subject to the usual regulations.

Whitehall, May 6, 1859.

The Queen has been pleased to order a writ to be passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, for summoning Charles Bennet, Esq. (commonly called Lord Ossulston), to the House of Peers, by the style and title of Baron Ossulston, of Ossulston, in the county of Middlesex.

War-Office, May 6, 1859.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Lieutenant-General Sir William John Codrington, K.C.B., to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the City and Garrison of Gibraltar.

Foreign-Office, May 6, 1859.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr. William F. Hopkins as Consul at Kingston, Jamaica, for the United States of America.

Downing-Street, May 4, 1859.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint W. J. Jeffrey, Esq., to be Assistant-Receiver-General, D. Broadhead, Esq., to be Stipendiary Magistrate, and G. L. Tucker, Esq., to be Commissary of Taxation, for the Colony of British Guiana.

Her Majesty has also been pleased to appoint the Venerable Archdeacon Poore and Nathaniel Hart, Esq., to be Members of the Legislative Council of the Island of St. Christopher.

Whitehall, April 29, 1859.

The Queen has been pleased to grant unto Charles Munro Midgley, of Liverpool, in the county palatine of Lancaster, Wine Merchant, the reputed son of Sir Charles Munro, of Fowlis Castle, in the shire of Ross, in Scotland, Baronet, Her royal licence and authority that he and his issue may take the surname of Munro, in lieu of that of Midgley:

And also to command that the said royal concession and declaration be recorded in Her Majesty's College of Arms, otherwise to be void and of none effect.

Home-Office, May 5, 1859.

The "Cornwall," Thames Reformatory School Ship, has been certified by the Secretary of State as fit to be a Reformatory School, under the provisions of the Statute 17 and 18 Vict. c. 86.

War-Office, 6th May, 1859.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to signify Her intention to confer the decoration of the Victoria Cross on the undermentioned Officer of

Her Majesty's Army, whose claim to the same has been submitted for Her Majesty's approval, on account of an Act of Bravery performed by him in the Crimea, during the late War, as recorded against his name; viz.:

Royal Artillery.

Major Frederick Miller.—For having, at the battle of Inkermann, personally attacked three Russians, and with the gunners of his Division of the Battery, prevented the Russians from doing mischief to the guns which they had surrounded. Part of a Regiment of English infantry had previously retired through the Battery in front of this body of Russians. Date of Act of Bravery, 5th November, 1854.

Her Majesty has also been graciously pleased to confirm the grant of the decoration of the Victoria Cross to the undermentioned Officer of Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces, which decoration has been provisionally conferred upon him by the Commander-in-Chief in India, for distinguished gallantry displayed by him in that country, when serving under his immediate command, as recorded against his name; viz.:

1st Bengal European Fusiliers.

Lieutenant Thomas Adair Butler.—"Of which success the skirmishers on the other side of the river were subsequently apprised by Lieutenant Butler, of the Bengal Fusiliers, who swam across the Goomtee, and, climbing the parapet, remained in that position for a considerable time, under a heavy fire of musketry, until the work was occupied." (Extract of Lieutenant-General Sir James Outram's memorandum of operations carried on under his command at the siege of Lucknow,

published in the Governor-General's Gazette Extraordinary, of the 5th April, 1858, and re-published in General Orders by the Commander-in-Chief in India, on the 27th of December, 1858.) Date of Act of Bravery, 9th March, 1858.

Crown-Office, May 3, 1859.

MEMBERS returned to serve in the PARLIAMENT summoned to be holden at Westminster, the 31st May, 1859.

City of Lincoln.

Gervaise Tottenham Waldo Sibthorp, of Canwick, Lincolnshire.

George Fieschi Heneage, of Hainton, Lincolnshire, Esq.

Borough of Andover.

William Cubitt, of Penton Lodge, in the county of Southampton, Esq.

The Honourable Dudley Francis Fortescue, of Grosvenor-square, London.

Borough of Huntingdon.

The Right Honourable Major-General Jonathan Peel, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Thomas Baring, of Norman Court, in the county of Southampton, Esq.

County of Buckingham.

Caledon George Du Pre, of Wilton-Park, Beaconsfield, Esq.

The Right Honourable Benjamin Disraeli, of Hughendon Manor.

The Honourable William George Cavendish, of Latimer.

County of Dorset.

The Honourable William Henry Berkeley Portman, of Bryanstone, Dorsetshire.
Henry Gerard Sturt, of Critchill, Dorsetshire, Esq.
Henry Ker Seymer, of Hanford, Dorsetshire, Esq.

County of Forfar.

Adam Haldane Duncan, commonly called Viscount Duncan.

Town of Dundee.

Sir John Ogilvy, Bart., of Inverquharity.

Combined Counties of Clackmannan and Kinross.

William Patrick Adam, Esq.

Burghs of Wigton, New Galloway, Stranraer and Whithorn.

Sir William Dunbar, of Mochrum, Bart.

Burghs of Dysart, Kirkaldy, Kinghorn, and Burntisland.

Robert Ferguson, of Raith, Esq.

County of Inverness.

Henry James Baillie, of Letterfinlay, Esq.

County of Lanark.

Sir Thomas Edward Colebrooke, of Crawford, Baronet.

City of Glasgow.

Walter Buchanan, Merchant, Glasgow.
Robert Dalglish, Manufacturer, Glasgow.

City of New Sarum.

Lieutenant-General Edward Pery Buckley, of New Hall, Wiltshire.
Matthew Henry Marsh, Esq., of Rambridge House, in the county of Southampton.

County of Caithness.

George Traill, Esq., of Ratter.

County of Cumberland.

Eastern Division.

The Honourable Charles Wentworth George Howard, of Castle Howard, Yorkshire.
William Marshall, of Patterdale Hall, Westmorland, Esq.

Western Division.

Henry Lowther, of Whitehaven Castle, Cumberland, Esq.
Henry Wyndham, of Cockermouth Castle, Cumberland, Esq.

County of Cambridge,

The Honourable Eliot Thomas Yorke Edward Ball, Esq.
Henry John Adeane, Esq.

Town and Port of Hastings.

Frederick North, of Hastings Lodge, Sussex, Esq.
Harry George Vane, commonly called Lord Harry George Vane, of Battle Abbey, Hastings.

County of Chester.

Northern Division.

George Cornwall Legh, of High Legh, Cheshire, Esq.
Wilbraham Egerton, of Tatton, Cheshire, Esq.

Southern Division.

Sir Philip de Malpas Grey Egerton, of Oulton-park, Cheshire, Baronet.
John Tollemache, of Peckforton Castle, Cheshire, Esq.

Borough of Bedford.

Samuel Whitbread, Esq.
William Stuart the younger, Esq.

Borough of Helston.

John Jope Rogers, Esq.

County of Rutland.

The Honourable Gerard James Noel.
The Honourable Gilbert Henry Heathcote.

Borough of Ripon.

John Greenwood, of Swarcliffe Hall, Yorkshire, Esq.
John Ashley Warre, of Lowndes-square, Middlesex, Esq.

County of Worcester.

Eastern Division.

John Hodgetts Hodgetts Foley, Esq.
The Honourable Frederick Henry William Gough Calthorpe.

Western Division.

Henry Lygon, commonly called Viscount Elmley.
Frederick Winn Knight, Esq.

County of Hertford.

The Right Honourable Sir Edward George Earle Lytton Bulwer Lytton, Bart., one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.
Christopher William Giles, Puller, Esq.
Abel Smith, Esq.

Borough of Hertford.

The Right Honourable William Francis Cowper.
Sir Walter Minto Townsend Farquhar, Bart.

County of Salop.

Northern Division.

The Honourable Rowland Clegg Hill.
John Ralph Ormsby Gore, Esq.

Southern Division.

The Right Honourable Orlando George Charles Bridgeman, commonly called Viscount Newport.
The Honourable Robert Windsor Clive.

Borough of Portsmouth.

Sir James Dalrymple Horn Elphinstone, Bart.
The Right Honourable Sir Francis Thornhill Baring, Bart.

County of Westmorland.

The Honourable Thomas Taylour, commonly called Earl of Bective, of Underley, Westmorland.
Colonel the Honourable Henry Cecil Lowther, of Lowther Castle, Westmorland.

Borough of Chippenham.

William John Lysley, of Mimwood, Hertfordshire, Esq.
Richard Penruddocke Long, of Rood Ashton, Wiltshire, Esq.

May 4.

County of Nottingham.

Northern Division.

The Honourable Robert Renebald Pelham Clinton, commonly called Lord Robert Clinton.
The Right Honourable John Evelyn Denison.

Southern Division.

William Hodgson Barrow, Esq.
Sydney William Herbert Pierrepont, commonly called Viscount Newark.

County of Radnor.

Sir John Walsh, Bart.

May 5.

County of Stirling.

Peter Blackburn, of Killearn, Esq.

Burghs of Linlithgow, Lanark, Falkirk, Airdrie, and Hamilton.

James Merry, of Belladrum, in the county of Inverness, Esq.

County of Ayr.

Patrick James Herbert Crichton Stuart, commonly called Lord James Stuart.

County of Selkirk.

Allan Eliott Lockhart, Esq., of Borthwickbrae.

County of Durham.

Northern Division.

Robert Duncombe Shafto, Esq.
Frederick Adolphus Charles William Vane Tempest, commonly called Lord Adolphus Vane Tempest.

Southern Division.

Henry Pease, Esq.
James Farrer, Esq.

Borough of Aylesbury.

Thomas Tyringham Bernard, Esq.

Thomas Frederick Charles Vernon Wentworth, Esq.
Samuel George Smith the younger, Esq.

County of Oxford.

The Right Honourable Joseph Warner Henley.
George Granville Harcourt, Esq.
Lieutenant-Colonel John Sidney North.

Borough of Frome.

Edward Thynne, commonly called Lord Edward Thynne, of Wilton-crescent, Middlesex.

County of Warwick.

Northern Division.

Charles Newdigate Newdegate, of Arbury Hall, Warwickshire, Esq.
Richard Spooner, of Birmingham, Esq.

Southern Division.

Sir Charles Mordaunt, Bart., of Walton House, Warwickshire.
Evelyn Philip Shirley, of Eatington-park, Warwickshire, Esq.

County of Stafford.

Northern Division.

The Right Honourable Charles Bowyer Adderley.
The Honourable Charles John Talbot, commonly called Viscount Ingestre.

Southern Division.

Henry John Wentworth Hodgetts Foley, Esq.
William Orme Foster, Esq.

Borough of Stafford.

John Ayshford Wyse, Esq.
Thomas Salt the younger, Esq.

County of Sussex.

Eastern Division.

Henry North Holroyd, commonly called Viscount Pevensey.
John George Dodson, Esq.

Western Division.

Charles Henry Gordon Lennox, commonly called Earl of March.
The Honourable Henry Wyndham.

County of Peebles.

Sir Graham Graham Montgomery, of Stanhope, Bart.

County of Edinburgh.

William Henry Walter Montagu Douglas Scott, commonly called Earl of Dalkeith.

City of Edinburgh.

Adam Black, Esq., Bookseller, Edinburgh.
James Moncreiff, Esq., Dean of the Faculty of Advocates.

Burghs of Elgin, Cullen, Banff, Inverury, Kintore, and Peterhead.

Mountstuart Elphinstone Grant Duff, Esq., of Eden.

County of Wigton.

Sir Andrew Agnew, of Lochnaw, Bart.

Burghs of Dumfries, Sanquhar, Annan, Lochmaben, and Kirkcudbright.

William Ewart, Esq., of Cambridge-square, London.

County of Dumfries.

John James Hope Johnstone, Esq., of Annandale.

County of Brecknock.

The Honourable Godfrey Charles Morgan, of Ruperra, Glamorganshire.

County of Sutherland.

George Granville William Sutherland Leveson Gower, commonly called Marquis of Stafford.

County of Argyle.

Alexander Struthers Finlay, Esq., of Castletoward.

May 6.

County of Kincardine.

General the Honourable Hugh Arbuthnott, of Hatton.

County of Lincoln.

Parts of Lindsey.

James Banks Stanhope, of Revesby Abbey, Lincolnshire, Esq.

Sir Montague John Cholmeley, of Norton-place, Lincolnshire, Esq.

Parts of Kesteven and Holland.

The Right Honourable Sir John Trollope, of Casewick, Lincolnshire, Bart.

George Hussey Packe, of Caythorpe, Lincolnshire, Esq.

Burghs of Fortrose, Inverness, Nairn and Forres.

Alexander Matheson, of Ardross, in the county of Ross, Esq.

County of Roxburgh.

Sir William Scott, of Ancrum, Bart.

Combined Counties of Elgin and Nairn.

Charles Lennox Cumming Bruce, Esq., of Roseisle and Kinnaird.

County of Aberdeen.

The Honourable George John James Gordon, commonly called Lord Haddo.

City of Aberdeen.

Colonel William Henry Sykes.

County of Anglesea.

Sir Richard Bulkeley Williams Bulkeley, Bart.

County of Devon.

Northern Division.

James Wentworth Buller, of Downes, Devonshire, Esq.

The Honourable Charles Henry Rolle Trefusis, of Heanton Satchville, Devonshire.

Southern Division.

Lawrence Palk, of Torquay, Devonshire, Esq.

Samuel Trehawke Kekewich, of Peamore, Devonshire, Esq.

County of Somerset,

Eastern Division.

Sir William Miles, of Leigh-court, Somersetshire, Bart.

William Francis Knatchbull, of Babington, Somersetshire, Esq.

Western Division.

Charles Aaron Moody, of Kingsdon, Somersetshire, Esq.

Sir Alexander Acland Hood, of Saint Awdries, Somersetshire, Bart.

War-Office, Pall-Mall,
6th May, 1859.

1*st Regiment of Dragoons*, Lieutenant Robert Clarke to be Captain, by purchase, vice Fitz-Gerald, who retires. Dated 6th May, 1859.

5*th Light Dragoons*, Cornet Richard J. Wyrley Birch to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Vallance, promoted. Dated 6th May, 1859.

10*th Light Dragoons*, Lieutenant Lord Ralph Drury Kerr to be Adjutant, vice Fife, promoted. Dated 6th May, 1859.

Military Train, Lieutenant John Briggs to be Adjutant, vice Joseph Harris, promoted to an Unattached Company, without purchase. Dated 6th May, 1859.

Coldstream Guards, Ensign and Lieutenant Alexander William Adair to be Lieutenant and Captain, by purchase, vice St. Vincent B. H. Whitshed, who retires. Dated 6th May, 1859.

Denzil Hugh Baring, Gent., to be Ensign and Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Adair. Dated 6th May, 1859.

9*th Regiment of Foot*, Ensign John Court Ferguson Grier, from the 2nd Royal Lanark Militia, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Eppes, who resigns. Dated 6th May, 1859.

17*th Foot*, Lieutenant Joseph Oates Travers to be Captain, by purchase, vice the Honourable S. R. H. Ward, appointed Adjutant of a Depôt Battalion. Dated 6th May, 1859.

Ensign Thomas Braddell to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice J. O. Travers. Dated 6th May, 1859.

21*st Foot*, Ensign Frederick George Jackson to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Hollway, promoted. Dated 6th May, 1859.

37*th Foot*, Lieutenant Edward Robert Bigsby Barnes to be Captain, by purchase, vice Jackson, who retires. Dated 6th May, 1859.

Ensign Albert Jones to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Barnes. Dated 6th May, 1859.

47*th Foot*, Captain Robert Ficklin, from half-pay Unattached, to be Captain, repaying the difference, vice Finnerty, who exchanges. Dated 6th May, 1859.

Lieutenant Brownlow North Garnier to be Captain, by purchase, vice Ficklin, who retires. Dated 6th May, 1859.

49*th Foot*, Captain George Robert James Marshall, from half-pay 57th Foot, to be Captain, vice Edward Le Marchant, who exchanges. Dated 6th May, 1859.

Lieutenant Charles John C. Roberts to be Captain, by purchase, vice Marshall, who retires. Dated 6th May, 1859.

Ensign George Donovan to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Roberts. Dated 6th May, 1859.

55*th Foot*, Ensign Francis Barnston, from the 51st Foot, to be Ensign, vice Frobisher, promoted. Dated 6th May, 1859.

74*th Foot*, Lieutenant Charles Wylde Sherlock to be Captain, by purchase, vice Ross-King, promoted to an Unattached Majority, by purchase. Dated 6th May, 1859.

75*th Foot*, Ensign Anthony Rowband, from the 61st Foot, to be Ensign, vice Gledstanes, promoted. Dated 6th May, 1859.

80*th Foot*, Serjeant-Major Samuel Harrison to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Cosens, promoted. Dated 6th May, 1859.

95*th Foot*, Lieutenant John North Crealock to be Captain, by purchase, vice Alcock, who retires. Dated 6th May, 1859.

96*th Foot*, Lieutenant Walter Barnes Pugh to be Adjutant, vice John Hamilton Thompson, who resigns the Adjutancy only. Dated 6th May, 1859.

Rifle Brigade, Ensign Thomas Roworth Parr to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Henry David Baillie, deceased. Dated 28th November, 1858.

SCHOOL OF MUSKETRY (at Hythe).

Lieutenant John McKay, from the 41st Foot, to be Captain, without purchase. Dated 6th May, 1859.

UNATTACHED.

Captain William Ross-King, from the 74th Foot, to be Major, by purchase. Dated 6th May, 1859.

Captain William George Drummond Stewart, from the 93rd Foot, to be Major, by purchase. Dated 6th May, 1859.

BREVET.

Major-General Sir William Fenwick Williams, Bart. and K.C.B., to have the local rank of Lieutenant-General in North America. Dated 6th May, 1859.

Captain Robert Ficklin, 47th Foot, to be Major in the Army. Dated 23rd November, 1841.

Brevet-Major Robert Ficklin, 47th Foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army. Dated 11th November, 1851.

Lieutenant Charles Johnson Nicholson, of the 54th Regiment Bengal Native Infantry (doing duty at the East India Depôt at Warley, vice Gordon resigned), to have the rank of Lieutenant in the Army while so employed. Dated 6th May, 1859.

MEMORANDUM.

Brevet-Colonel Charles Robert Raitt and Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel Donald Stewart, upon

half-pay as Majors Unattached, have been permitted to retire from the Service by the sale of their Commissions, for the purpose of becoming Settlers in Canada. Dated 6th May, 1859.

War-Office, Pall-Mall,
6th May, 1859.

MEMORANDUM.

Lieutenant William Griffin Stack, having obtained a First Class Certificate at the School of Musketry at Hythe, has been appointed by the General Commanding-in-Chief, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State for War, to act as Instructor of Musketry to the 5th Middlesex Regiment of Militia. Dated 15th April, 1859.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Middlesex.

Joseph Arden, Esq., to be Deputy Lieutenant. Dated 28th April, 1859.

William Bird, Esq., to be Deputy Lieutenant. Dated 28th April, 1859.

Hans Busk, junior, Esq., to be Deputy Lieutenant. Dated 28th April, 1859.

Samuel Fisher, Esq., to be Deputy Lieutenant. Dated 28th April, 1859.

William Henry Griffiths, Esq., to be Deputy Lieutenant. Dated 28th April, 1859.

Richard Hall, Esq., to be Deputy Lieutenant. Dated 28th April, 1859.

Charles Henry Mills, Esq., to be Deputy Lieutenant. Dated 28th April, 1859.

James Montgomrey, Esq., to be Deputy Lieutenant. Dated 28th April, 1859.

Henry Paull, Esq., to be Deputy Lieutenant. Dated 28th April, 1859.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Lincoln.

Guildford James Hillier Onslow, Esq., M.P., to be Deputy Lieutenant. Dated 29th April, 1859.

Royal South Lincoln Militia.

Charles Edmond Hassell Alpe, Gent., to be Ensign. Dated 29th April, 1859.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Norfolk.

The Honourable George Watson Milles to be Deputy Lieutenant. Dated 2nd May, 1859.

Richard Henry Weyland, Esq., to be Deputy Lieutenant. Dated 2nd May, 1859.

Norfolk Militia Artillery.

Second Lieutenant the Honourable Harbord Harbord to be First Lieutenant, vice Thierens, resigned. Dated 8th April, 1859.

Henry Harington Molyneux Seel, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant, vice Harbord, promoted. Dated 26th April, 1859.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Somerset.

West Somerset Regiment of Yeomanry Cavalry.

Brinsley De Courey Nixon, Gent., to be Cornet, vice Sewell, resigned. Dated 3rd May, 1859.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Bedford.

Bedfordshire Regiment of Militia.

Edwin Robert Ives, Gent., to be Ensign. Dated 15th April, 1859.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Dorset.

Queen's Own Regiment of Yeomanry Cavalry.

William Montagu Calcraft, Gent., to be Cornet, vice Fetherstonhaugh, promoted. Dated 2nd May, 1859.

Richard George Glyn, Gent., to be Cornet, vice Hussey, resigned. Dated 2nd May, 1859.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Stafford.

First Regiment of King's Own Staffordshire Militia.

Ensign Thomas John Gatehouse to be Lieutenant, vice Mott, promoted. Dated 19th April, 1859.

Lieutenant Walter Richard Hickman to be Captain, vice Mott, resigned. Dated 19th April, 1859.

Ensign Walter Ormerod Beales to be Lieutenant, vice Hickman, promoted. Dated 19th April 1859.

Commission signed by the Vice Lieutenant of the County Palatine of Lancaster.

1st Regiment of the Duke of Lancaster's Own Militia.

Evan Francis Anderton, Esq., to be Captain, vice James Robert James Gregg, resigned. Dated 29th April, 1859.

Royal Carnarvonshire Militia.

RESIGNATION.

Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the Resignation of the Commission held by

Captain Pennant Athelwold Iremonger, as Adjutant of the Royal Carnarvonshire Militia. Such Resignation to take effect from the 1st April, 1859.

SURREY.—RESIGNATION.

2nd Regiment of the Royal Surrey Militia.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to accept the Resignation of Captain Joseph Dingwell.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT, 1858.

Notice is given in this Gazette, by the Right Honourable Thomas Sotheron-Estcourt, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, that the Local Government Act, 1858, was duly adopted by the borough of Boston, in the county of Lincoln, on the 27th day of December, 1858.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of MAY 10, 1859.

Buckingham-Palace, May 5, 1859.

THIS day had audience of Her Majesty:

His Excellency the Marshal Pelissier, Duke of Malakoff, Ambassador from the Emperor of the French, to deliver his letter of recall;

To which audience he was introduced by the Earl of Malmesbury, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

Foreign-Office, May 10, 1859.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr. Gustav L. Th. von der Heyde as Consul at Adelaide for the Free Hanseatic City of Bremen.

The Queen has also been pleased to approve of Mr. James L. Hart as Vice-Consul in London for the Republic of Nicaragua.

Crown-Office, May 6, 1859.

MEMBERS returned to serve in the PARLIAMENT summoned to be holden at Westminster, on the 31st day of May, 1859.

County of Montgomery.

Herbert Watkin Williams Wynn, Esq.

County of Carnarvon.

The Honourable Edward Gordon Douglas Pennant, of Penrhyn Castle, Carnarvonshire.

May 7.

Combined Counties of Ross and Cromarty.

Sir James Matheson, of the Lewis, Bart.

County of Fife.

James Hay Erskine Wemyss, Esq., of Wemyss and Torrie.

Burghs of Cupar St. Andrews, Anstruther Easter, Anstruther Wester, Crail, Kilrenny and Pittenweem.

Edward Ellice, junior, Esq.

County of Carmarthen.

David Jones, of Pantglas, Carmarthenshire, Esq.

David Pugh, of Manoravon, Carmarthenshire, Esq.

County of Pembroke.

John Frederick Vaughan Campbell, commonly called Viscount Emlyn.

County of Southampton.

Northern Division.

William Wither Bramston Beach, of Oakley Hall, Esq.

George Sclater Booth, of Hoddington House, Esq.

Southern Division.

The Honourable Ralph Heneage Dutton, of Timsbury Manor.

Sir Jervoise Clarke Jervoise, of Idsworth-park, Bart.

County of Cornwall.

Eastern Division.

Thomas James Agar Robartes, of Lanhydrork, Cornwall, Esq.

Nicholas Kendall, of Pelyn, Cornwall, Esq.

Western Division.

Richard Davey, of Bochym House, Cornwall, Esq.

John Saint Aubyn, of Stratford-place, Middlesex, Esq.

County of Monmouth.

Charles Octavius Swinnerton Morgan, of the Friars, Monmouthshire.

Edward Arthur Somerset, of Troy House, Monmouthshire, Esq.

County of Gloucester,

Eastern Division.

Sir Christopher William Codrington, Bart.

Robert Stayner Holford, Esq.

Western Division.

Robert Nigel Fitzhardinge Kingscote, Esq.
John Rolt, Esq.

County of Northumberland.

Northern Division.

The Right Honourable Algernon George Percy, commonly called Lord Lovaine.
Sir Matthew White Ridley, Bart.

Southern Division.

Wentworth Blackett Beaumont, Esq.
The Honourable Henry George Liddell.

County of Glamorgan.

Christopher Rice Mansel Talbot, of Margam Park, Glamorganshire, Esq.
Henry Hussey Vivian, of Parkwern, Glamorganshire, Esq.

Burghs of Ayr, Irvine, Campbelltown, Inverary, and Oban.

Edward Henry John Craufurd, Esq., younger, of Auchenames.

County of Berwick.

David Robertson, Esq., of Ladykirk.

City of Limerick.

Francis William Russell, of George-street, Limerick, Esq.
George Gavin, of Kilpeacon House, in the county of Limerick, Esq.

Town of Galway.

John Orrell Lever, Esq.
The Honourable Ulick Canning De Burgh, commonly called Lord Dunkellin.

City of Kilkenny.

Michael Sullivan, of Lacken Hall, in the county of Kilkenny, Esq.

May 9.

County of Huntingdon.

Edward Fellowes, Esq.

Robert Montagu, commonly called Lord Robert Montagu.

Stewartry of Kirkcudbright.

James Mackie, of Ernespie, Esq.

County of Cardigan.

William Thomas Rowland Powell, of Nanteos, Cardiganshire, Esq.

Isle of Wight.

Charles Cavendish Clifford, Esq., of Westfield House, Ryde.

Burghs of Kirkwall, Wick, Dornock, Dingwall, Tain, and Cromarty.

Samuel Laing, Esq., of Hordle, Hampshire.

County of Banff.

Lachlan Duff Gordon Duff, Esq., of Drummuir and Park.

County of Denbigh.

Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, of Wynnstay, Bart.

Colonel Robert Myddelton Biddulph, of Chirk Castle, Denbighshire.

County of Dumbarton.

Patrick Boyle Smollett, Esq.

County of Lancaster.

Northern Division.

John Wilson Patten, Esq.
The Honourable Spencer Compton Cavendish, commonly called Marquis of Harlington.

Southern Division.

The Honourable Algernon Fulke Egerton.
William John Legh, Esq.

County of Flint.

The Honourable Thomas Edward Mostyn Lloyd Mostyn.

May 10.

County of Norfolk.

Eastern Division.

The Honourable Wenman Clarence Walpole Coke.
Edward Howes, Esq.

Western Division.

George William Pierrepont Bentinck, Esq.
Brampton Gurdon, Esq.

County of Suffolk.

Eastern Division.

The Right Honourable John Henniker Major, Lord Henniker.
Sir FitzRoy Kelly, Knight.

Western Division.

The Honourable Frederick Frederick William John Hervey, commonly called Earl Jermyn.
Windsor Parker, Esq.

Borough of Merthyr Tidvil.

Henry Austin Bruce, Esq.

County of Derby.

Northern Division.

The Honourable George Henry Cavendish, commonly called Lord George Henry Cavendish, of Ashford Hall.
William Pole Thornhill, of Standon Hall, Esq.

Southern Division.

Thomas William Evans, of Allestree Hall, Esq.
William Mundy, of Markeaton, Esq.

County of Kent.

Eastern Division.

Sir Brook William Bridges, Bart.
William Deeds, Esq.

Western Division.

The Honourable William Archer Amherst, commonly called Viscount Holmesdale.
Sir Edmund Filmer, Bart.

County of Bedford.

Richard Thomas Gilpin, of Hockliffe Grange, Bedfordshire, Esq.
Francis Charles Hastings Russell, of Eaton Place, Middlesex, Esq.

(4983.)

Board of Trade, May 9, 1859.

The Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade and Plantations have received, from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a letter, stating that Her Majesty's Minister, at Florence, has notified that the Austrian Commandant has ordered the lighting of the Light House at Ancona to be discontinued.

War-Office, Pall-Mall,
10th May, 1859.

Royal Artillery. The names of the Quartermaster who lately retired with the honorary rank of Captain, under the Royal Warrant of 17th December, 1855, are *George Alexander Clark*, and not *George Clarke*, or *George Clark*, as stated in the Gazettes of 21st November, 1848, and 9th November, 1858.

Admiralty, 2nd May, 1859.

Corps of Royal Marines.

Gentleman Cadet Frederick Warwick Gray to be Second Lieutenant.

Gentleman Cadet Edward Henry Moore to be Second Lieutenant.

Gentleman Cadet Francis Hastings Edmund Owen to be Second Lieutenant.

Gentleman Cadet Henry Holdsworth Kelly to be Second Lieutenant

Gentleman Cadet Andrew Donald to be Second Lieutenant.

Gentleman Cadet James William Adams Elliott Lillicrap to be Second Lieutenant.

Gentleman Cadet Francis Bacon to be Second Lieutenant.

Gentleman Cadet William Rolt Triscott to be Second Lieutenant.

Gentleman Cadet Edward James Westby to be Second Lieutenant.

Gentleman Cadet John William Clapperton to be Second Lieutenant.

Gentleman Cadet Roland Lewis Agassiz to be Second Lieutenant.

Gentleman Cadet Frederick Robert Beechey to be Second Lieutenant.

Admiralty, 4th May, 1859.

First Lieutenant Nugent Macnamara to be Captain, vice Delacombe, retired on full-pay.

Second Lieutenant Cuthbert Collingwood Suther to be First Lieutenant, vice Macnamara, promoted.

Admiralty, 5th May, 1859.

Corps of Royal Marines.

Second Lieutenant Edwin Forbes Thompson to be First Lieutenant, vice Reed, deceased.

Commission signed by the Queen.

Shropshire Regiment of Militia.

Captain Spencer Cosby Price, late Adjutant Renfrew Militia, to be Adjutant, vice Murchison, resigned. Dated 24th April, 1859.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Worcester.

Reginald John Yorke, Esq., to be Deputy Lieutenant.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Sutherland.

Robert Horsburgh, Esq., to be Deputy Lieutenant. Dated 4th May, 1859.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Nottingham.

Sherwood Rangers Yeomanry Cavalry.

Cornet Henry Eyre to be Lieutenant. Dated 6th May, 1859.

Henry Hurt, Gent., to be Cornet, vice Eyre, promoted. Dated 6th May, 1859.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Gloucester, *and of the City and County of the City of* Gloucester, *and of the City and County of the City of* Bristol.

Royal Gloucestershire Regiment of Hussar Yeomanry.

Colonel Francis William Fitzhardinge Berkeley to be Supernumerary Lieutenant-Colonel. Dated 5th May, 1859.

Cornet Hugh Darby Owen to be Lieutenant, vice the Honourable Frederick Gough Calthorpe, resigned. Dated 5th May, 1859.

Henry Cruger William Miles, Gent., to be Cornet, vice Owen, promoted. Dated 5th May, 1859.

John Edward Dorington the younger, Gent., to be Supernumerary Cornet. Dated 7th May, 1859.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Salop.

Shropshire Regiment of Militia.

Adjutant Spencer Cosby Price to serve with the rank of Captain. Dated 24th April, 1859.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Forfar.

Forfar and Kincardine Regiment of Militia Artillery.

Warham St. Leger Durdin, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant, vice Campbell Walker, resigned. Dated 4th May, 1859.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the City and County of the City of Edinburgh, *and Liberties thereof.*

City of Edinburgh Regiment of Artillery Militia.

First Lieutenant Thomas Alexander Hill to be Captain, vice Roland, resigned. Dated 3rd May, 1859.

George William Henry Knight, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant, vice Maxton, resigned. Dated 3rd May, 1859.

MEMORANDA.

The Christian names of First Lieutenant Finlay and Second Lieutenant Bowman, who were appointed to the City of Edinburgh Corps of Artillery Militia, on 1st March, 1859, are *George Charles* respectively, and not George only, as previously stated.

The Christian names of Second Lieutenant Davidson, who was appointed to the said Corps, on 1st March, 1859, are *John Gordon*, and not *James*, as previously stated.

CERTIFIED INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

The Bristol, Pennywell-lane, Industrial School has been certified by the Committee of Her Majesty's Privy Council on Education as an Industrial School within the meaning of the Industrial Schools Act, 1857. Dated the 7th day of May, 1859.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of MAY 13, 1859.

Whitehall, May 12, 1859.

The Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, granting the Dignity of an Earl of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland unto the Right Honourable Charles John, Viscount Canning, G.C.B., Her Majesty's Viceroy and Governor-General of India, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, by the name, style, and title of Earl Canning.

The Queen has also been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, granting the dignity of a Baron of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland unto the Right Honourable John, Baron Elphinstone, of that part of the said United Kingdom called Scotland, G.C.B., Governor of the Presidency of Bombay, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, by the name, style, and title of Baron Elphinstone, of Elphinstone, in the county of Stirling.

Whitehall, May 12, 1859.

The Queen has been pleased to order a congé d'elire to pass the Great Seal, empowering the Dean and Chapter of the cathedral church of Bangor to elect a Bishop of that See, the same being void by the death of Doctor Cristopher Bethell, late Bishop thereof; and Her Majesty

has also been pleased to recommend James Colquhoun Campbell, Clerk, M.A., Archdeacon of Llandaff, to be elected by the said Dean and Chapter, Bishop of the said See of Bangor.

Foreign-Office, May 12, 1859.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of Don Bruno Badan as Vice-Consul in the Island of Jamaica for the Queen of Spain.

Crown-Office, May 11, 1859.

These are the names of the Peers elected and chosen to sit and vote in the House of Peers of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in the Parliament summoned to be holden at Westminster, the 31st May, 1859 ; viz. :—

The Marquess of Tweeddale.
The Earl of Morton.
The Earl of Caithness.
The Earl of Home.
The Earl of Strathmore.
The Earl of Haddington.
The Earl of Airlie.
The Earl of Leven and Melville.
The Earl of Selkirk.
The Earl of Orkney.
The Viscount Strathallan.
The Lord Saltoun.
The Lord Gray.
The Lord Blantyre.
The Lord Colville, of Culross.
The Lord Polwarth.

Crown-Office, May 10, 1859.

MEMBERS returned to serve in the PARLIAMENT summoned to be holden at Westminster, on the 31st May, 1859.

City of Waterford.

Michael Dobbyn Hassard, of Glenville, in the county of Waterford.
John Aloysius Blake, of King-street, Waterford, Esq.

Town of Drogheda.

James McCann, Esq., of Staleen, in the county of Meath.

City of Dublin.

Sir Edward Grogan, of Harcourt-street, Dublin, Bart.
John Vance, of Rutland-square, Dublin, Esq.

College of the Holy Trinity, Dublin.

Anthony Lefroy, Esq.
The Right Honourable James Whiteside, Her Majesty's Attorney-General for Ireland.

County of Dublin.

James Hans Hamilton, of Abbotstown, in said county.
Thomas Edward Taylor, of Ardgillan, in said county.

County of Donegal.

Sir Edmund Samuel Hayes, of Drumboe Castle, Donegal, Bart.
Thomas Conolly, of Cliff, Donegal, Esq

City of Cork.

Francis Bernard Beamish, Esq.
William Trant Fagan, Esq.

Town of Carrickfergus.

Robert Torrens, Esq., of Piccadilly, Middlesex.

County of Bute.

David Mure, Esq., Her Majesty's Advocate for Scotland.

Borough of Horsham.

William Robert Seymour Vesey Fitzgerald, of Holbrook, Sussex, Esq.

County of Surrey, Eastern Division.

Thomas Alcock, of Kingswood Warren, Esq.
The Honourable Peter John Locke King, of Woburn Park.

Western Division.

John Ivatt Briscoe, of Fox Hill, Chertsey, Esq.
Henry Drummond, of Albury Park, Esq.

County of Leicester.

Northern Division.

The Right Honourable John James Robert Manners, commonly called Lord John Manners.
Edward Bouchier Hartopp, of Little Dalby Hall, Leicestershire, Esq.

Southern Division.

Charles William Packe, of Prestwold Hall, Leicestershire, Esq.
The Honourable George Augustus Frederick Louis Curzon, commonly called Viscount Curzon.

May 11.

Borough of Brecon.

John Lloyd Vaughan Watkins, of Pennoyre, in the county of Brecknock, Esq.

County of Essex.

Northern Division.

The Right Honourable William Beresford, of Hampton Court, Middlesex.
Charles Du Cane, of Braxted Park, Essex, Esq.

Southern Division.

Thomas William Bramston, of Skreens, Essex, Esq.
John Watlington Perry Watlington, of Moor Hall, Essex, Esq.

County of Longford.

Henry White, of Woodlands, county of Dublin, Esq.
Fulke Southwell Greville, of Clonynn, county of Westmeath, Esq.

County of Wilts.

Northern Division.

Walter Long, of Rood Ashton, Wiltshire, Esq.
The Right Honourable Thomas Henry Sutton Sotheron Estcourt, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Southern Division.

The Right Honourable Sidney Herbert, of Wilton House.
Henry Frederick Thynne, commonly called Lord Henry Thynne, of Longleat-park.

County of Kildare.

William Henry Ford Cogan, of Stephen's-green, Dublin, Esq.
The Right Honourable Richard More O'Farrell, of Ballyna, county of Kildare.

County of Meath.

Matthew Elias Corbally, of Corbalton Hall, Meath, Esq.
Edward MacEvoy, of Tobertinan, Meath, Esq.

County of Wicklow.

William Wentworth Fitzwilliam Hume, Esq.
The Honourable Granville Leveson Proby, commonly called Lord Proby.

County of Cavan.

Lieutenant-Colonel the Honourable James Pierce Maxwell, of Farnham, county of Cavan.
Captain the Honourable Hugh Annesley, of Carramore, county of Cavan.

May 12.

Borough of Chepping Wycombe.

Sir George Henry Dashwood, Bart.
Martin Tucker Smith, Esq.

County of Middlesex.

Robert Hanbury the younger, Esq.
The Honourable George Henry Charles Byng.

Borough of Abingdon.

John Thomas Norris, of Sutton-Courtney, Berks, Esq.

County of Kerry.

The Right Honourable Henry Arthur Herbert, of Muckross Abbey.
Viscount Castlerosse, of Killarney.

Borough of Tralee.

Daniel O'Connell, Esq., of Derrynane Abbey, Kerry.

County of Tipperary

Daniel O'Donohue, Esq. (otherwise the O'Donohue), of Beaufort, county of Kerry.
Lawrence Waldron, Esq., of Ballycreech, Dublin.

City of Cashel.

John Lanigan, of Richmond, Tipperary, Esq.

Borough of Clonmel.

John Bagwell, of Marlfield, Tipperary, Esq.,

County of Tyrone.

The Right Honourable Henry Thomas Lowry Corry.
The Right Honourable Claud Hamilton, commonly called Lord Claud Hamilton.

Borough of Dungannon.

Major the Honourable William Stuart Knox, of Dungannon Park, Tyrone.

County of Carlow.

William Bunbury McClintock Bunbury, of Lisnevagh, Carlow, Esq.
Henry Bruen, of Oak Park, Carlow, Esq.

Borough of Carlow.

Sir John Dalberg Acton, of Bruton-street, London, Bart.

May 13.

County of Northampton.

Northern Division.

William Alleyne Cecil, commonly called Lord Burghley, of Burghley House, Northamptonshire.
George Ward Hunt, Esq., of Waddenhoe, Northamptonshire.

Southern Division.

Rainald Knightley, Esq., of Fawsley, Northamptonshire.

Colonel Henry Cartwright, of Park-street, London.

Whitehall, May 5, 1859.

The Queen has been pleased to grant unto John McLean, of Glasgow, Merchant, second son of John McLean, of Campbeltown, in the county of Argyle, Esquire, Her royal licence and authority, that he and the issue of his marriage with his now wife, Helen-Elizabeth McLean, formerly Helen-Elizabeth Howard, may, in compliance with a condition contained in a certain deed of indenture, bearing date the 1st day of February last, assume and take the surname of Howard, in addition to and before that of McLean :

And to command that the said royal concession and declaration, be recorded in Her Majesty's College of Arms, otherwise to be void and of none effect.

Whitehall, May 6, 1859.

The Queen has been pleased to grant unto Johnson Staniforth Brunyee, of Epworth, in the county of Lincoln, Farmer, eldest surviving son of John Brunyee, of Epworth aforesaid, Yeoman, by Mary Ann, his wife, eldest daughter of Coggon Hill, late of Epworth aforesaid, Gentleman, and sister and coheir of John Coggon Hill, formerly of Epworth, and late of Newland, in the parish of Owston, in the said county of Lincoln, Farmer, deceased, Her royal licence and authority, that he and his issue, born or to be born, may, in compliance with an injunction

contained in the last will and testament of his maternal uncle, the said John Coggon Hill, take and bear, and continue to use, the surname of Hill alone, and in lieu and instead of that of Brunyee:

And to command that the said royal concession and declaration be recorded in Her Majesty's College of Arms, otherwise to be void and of none effect.

War-Office, Pall-Mall,
13th May, 1859.

1st Regiment of Life Guards, The Honourable Reginald Arthur James Talbot to be Cornet and Sub-Lieutenant, by purchase, vice The Honourable W. H. J. North, promoted. Dated 13th May, 1859.

4th Dragoon Guards, Randolph R. Luscombe, Gent., to be Cornet, without purchase, vice Beaumont, who has resigned. Dated 13th May, 1859.

3rd Light Dragoons, John Webb, Gent., to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Phibbs, promoted. Dated 13th May, 1859.

4th Light Dragoons, Charles Matthew Calderon, Gent., to be Cornet, without purchase, vice Doherty, appointed to the 3rd Light Dragoons. Dated 13th May, 1859.

5th Light Dragoons, Captain Amyatt Ernlé Brown, from the 31st Foot, to be Captain, paying the difference between Infantry and Cavalry, vice Alexander Edgar McGregor, who exchanges, receiving the same. Dated 13th May, 1859.

6th Dragoons, Cornet John Hardy to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Cosby, who retires. Dated 13th May, 1859.

7*th Light Dragoons*, Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Percival Touzel, from half-pay Unattached, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, paying the difference between Cavalry and Infantry, vice Brevet-Colonel Charles Hagart, C.B., who exchanges, receiving the same. Dated 13th May, 1859.

Major William Babington to be Lieutenant-Colonel, by purchase, vice Touzel, who retires. Dated 13th May, 1859.

Brevet-Major Charles Crawford Fraser to be Major, by purchase, vice Babington. Dated 13th May, 1859.

Lieutenant R. Stanley W. Bulkeley to be Captain, by purchase, vice Fraser. Dated 13th May, 1859.

8*th Light Dragoons*, Lieutenant Peter Charles G. Webster to be Captain, by purchase, vice Hodgson, who retires. Dated 13th May, 1859.

Cornet Richard William Palliser to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Webster. Dated 13th May, 1859.

12*th Light Dragoons*, Cornet James Henry B. Vaughan to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Cyril White, deceased. Dated 7th March, 1859.

Serjeant-Major Joseph Sefton to be Cornet, without purchase, vice Vaughan. Dated 13th May, 1859.

13*th Light Dragoons*, Captain Henry White, from the 68th Foot, to be Captain, paying the difference between Infantry and Cavalry, vice Reynold A. Clement, who exchanges, receiving the same. Dated 13th May, 1859.

15*th Light Dragoons*, David Ricardo, Gent., to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Mullings, promoted. Dated 13th May, 1859.

Royal Artillery, Staff-Serjeant James Murphy to be Quartermaster, vice Henry, who reverts

to the half-pay of his former rank of Captain in the late Land Transport Corps. Dated 13th May, 1859.

Royal Engineers, Second Captain Charles Style Akers to be Captain, vice Koe, deceased. Dated 26th April, 1859.

Lieutenant Carew Louis Augustus O'Grady to be Second Captain, vice Akers. Dated 26th April, 1859.

Second Captain Charles George Gordon to be Adjutant, vice Nugent, promoted. Dated 2nd May, 1859.

Coldstream Guards, Ensign and Lieutenant William Frederick Ernest Seymour to be Lieutenant and Captain, by purchase, vice Brevet-Major Thellusson, who retires. Dated 13th May, 1859.

The Honourable Frederick Charles Howard to be Ensign and Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Seymour. Dated 13th May, 1859.

1*st Regiment of Foot*, Ensign Henry George Thomson to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Caton, deceased. Dated 1st May, 1859.

Lieutenant Hercules Akerman, from the 1st Stafford Militia, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Thomson. Dated 13th May, 1859.

7*th Foot*, Captain G. W. Wallace Carpenter to be Major, by purchase, vice Inglis, who retires. Dated 13th May, 1859.

10*th Foot*, Assistant-Surgeon William Langworthy Baker, from the Staff, to be Assistant-Surgeon. Dated 13th May, 1859.

12*th Foot*, Robert Baynes Reed, Gent., to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Beere, appointed to the 74th Foot. Dated 13th May, 1859.

16*th Foot*, Assistant-Surgeon William Alexander Gardiner, from the Staff, to be Assistant-Surgeon. Dated 13th May, 1859.

29*th Foot*, Captain Hales Wilkie, from the 97th Foot, to be Captain, vice Ferris, who exchanges. Dated 18th March, 1859.

Ensign William Montagu Cochrane to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Ledgard, promoted. Dated 13th May, 1859.

31*st Foot*, Captain Alexander Edgar McGregor, from the 5th Light Dragoons, to be Captain, vice Amyatt Ernlé Brown, who exchanges. Dated 13th May, 1859.

34*th Foot*, Lieutenant Francis Peel to be Captain, by purchase, vice Best, promoted to an Unattached Majority, by purchase. Dated 13th May, 1859.

44*th Foot*, Charles Hussey Walsh, Gent., to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Briggs, promoted in the 18th Foot. Dated 13th May, 1859.

Lieutenant Edward C. P. Pigott to be Adjutant, vice Ingham, promoted. Dated 8th March, 1859.

50*th Foot*, Ensign Richard Oliffe Richmond, from the 65th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Fernley, who exchanges. Dated 13th May, 1859.

51*st Foot*, Surgeon Alexander Smith, M.D., from the Staff, to be Surgeon, vice Webb, appointed to the 95th Foot. Dated 13th May, 1859.

65*th Foot*, Ensign Thomas Henry Fernley, from the 50th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Richmond, who exchanges. Dated 13th May, 1859.

68*th Foot*, Captain Reynold A. Clement, from the 13th Light Dragoons, to be Captain, vice Henry White, who exchanges. Dated 13th May, 1859.

74*th Foot*, Ensign Francis Pavy to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Sherlock, promoted. Dated 13th May, 1859.

Roger Sheehy, Esq., to be Paymaster, vice Tuke, deceased. Dated 13th May, 1859.

77*th Foot*, Surgeon Thomas Rhys, from the Staff, to be Surgeon, vice McDonald, appointed to the Staff. Dated 13th May, 1859.

80*th Foot*, Surgeon John Alexander William Thompson, M.D., from the Staff, to be Surgeon, vice Irwin, appointed to the Staff. Dated 13th May, 1859.

82*nd Foot*. The second Christian name of Ensign Brock is *Mourant* and not *Maurant*, as hitherto stated.

84*th Foot*, Major Thomas Lightfoot to be Lieutenant-Colonel, without purchase, vice Seymour, deceased. Dated 4th April, 1859.

Brevet-Major Frederic Arthur Willis, C.B., to be Major, without purchase, vice Lightfoot. Dated 4th April, 1859.

Lieutenant George John Arata Oakley to be Captain, without purchase, vice Willis. Dated 4th April, 1859.

Ensign Thomas Griffin to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Oakley. Dated 4th April, 1859.

86*th Foot*, Lieutenant John Henry Waterfall, from the 95th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Brockman, who exchanges. Dated 10th March, 1859.

93*rd Foot*, Lieutenant Ewen H. D. Macpherson to be Captain, by purchase, vice W. G. D. Stewart, promoted, by purchase, to an Unattached Majority. Dated 13th May, 1859.

Ensign Francis Rawdon Macnamara to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Macpherson. Dated 13th May, 1859.

95*th Foot*, Lieutenant Julius Drake Brockman, from the 86th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Waterfall, who exchanges. Dated 10th March, 1859.

Surgeon Henry March Webb, M.B., from the 51st Foot, to be Surgeon, vice Ewing, appointed to the Staff. Dated 13th May, 1859.

97*th Foot*, Captain George Augustus Ferris, from the 29th Foot, to be Captain, vice Wilkie, who exchanges. Dated 18th March, 1859.

1*st West India Regiment*, Thomas Alphonso Cary, Gent., to be Ensign, without purchase, vice O'Callaghan, promoted. Dated 13th May, 1859.

Anthony Thomas Wilkinson, Gent., to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Panter, promoted. Dated 14th May, 1859.

2*nd West India Regiment*, William Berry Drinan, Gent., to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Corrie, promoted. Dated 13th May, 1859.

3*rd West India Regiment*, Thomas Colclough McCormick, Gent., to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Farrer, appointed to the 94th Foot. Dated 13th May, 1859.

The services of Paymaster John Wilson have been dispensed with. Dated 13th May, 1859.

Cape Mounted Riflemen, William Henry Salis, Gent., to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Hodges, whose appointment, as stated in the Gazette of the 11th January, 1859, has been cancelled. Dated 13th May, 1859.

UNATTACHED.

Brevet-Major Mawdistly Gaussen Best, from the 34th Foot, to be Major, by purchase. Dated 13th May, 1859.

Lieutenant the Honourable Frederick Le Poer Trench, from the 52nd Foot, to be Captain, by purchase. Dated 13th May, 1859.

Lieutenant John George Dartnell, from the 86th Foot, to be Captain, without purchase. Dated 13th May, 1859.

HOSPITAL STAFF.

Surgeon Duncan Donald McCay McDonald, from the 77th Foot, to be Surgeon, vice Smith, ap-

pointed to the 51st Foot. Dated 13th May, 1859.

Surgeon John Ewing, from the 95th Foot, to be Surgeon, vice Thompson, appointed to the 80th Foot. Dated 13th May, 1859.

Surgeon William Nelson Irwin, from the 80th Foot, to be Surgeon, vice Rhys, appointed to the 77th Foot. Dated 13th May, 1859.

To be Assistant-Surgeons to the Forces.

Acting Assistant-Surgeon George Palatiano, M.D. Dated 18th August, 1858.

George Carson Gribbon, M.B. Dated 20th April, 1859.

William Ligertwood, M.D. Dated 20th April, 1859.

George Cardell, Gent. Dated 20th April, 1859.

James Land, M.D. Dated 20th April, 1859.

Morgan Stanislaus Grace, M.D., vice Saunders, appointed to 8th Foot. Dated 20th April, 1859.

Charles Edward Smith, M.D., vice McTavish, appointed to 60th Foot. Dated 20th April, 1859.

Joseph Henry Thomas King, Gent., vice Allan, appointed to 17th Foot. Dated 20th April, 1859.

Alexander Jennings, M.D., vice Lane, appointed to the 4th Foot. Dated 20th April, 1859.

Charles Wyat Watling, Gent., vice Everet, appointed to the 11th Foot. Dated 20th April, 1859.

Maurice Tracey, Gent., vice Chalmers, appointed to the 17th Foot. Dated 20th April 1859.

George Simon, Gent., vice Rattray, appointed to the 25th Foot. Dated 20th April, 1859.

Florence Theobald McCarthy, Gent., vice Campbell, promoted on the Staff. Dated 20th April, 1859.

Thomas Heazle, Gent., vice Morgan, appointed to the Royal Artillery. Dated 20th April, 1859.

Robert Tate, M.D., vice Cary, appointed to the Royal Artillery. Dated 20th April, 1859.

Sidney Keyworth Ray, Gent., vice Killery, appointed to the 29th Foot. Dated 20th April, 1859.

Greville Ewing Tait, Gent., vice Kearney, appointed to the 4th Foot. Dated 20th April, 1859.

George Abraham Davidge, Gent., vice Coghlan, appointed to the 18th Foot. Dated 20th April, 1859.

Valentine Maher, Gent., vice Crump, appointed to the 20th Foot. Dated 20th April, 1859.

William Langston, Gent., vice Ley, appointed to the 21st Foot. Dated 20th April, 1859.

Alexander Edward Bartlet, Gent., vice Carbery, appointed to the 3rd West India Regiment. Dated 20th April, 1859.

Robert Storey, Gent., vice Cowan, deceased. Dated 20th April, 1859.

Charles Fitz-Roy Somerset Macauley, Gent., vice Fitzgerald, promoted on the Staff. Dated 20th April, 1859.

BREVET.

The undermentioned promotions to take place place consequent on the death of Major-General Henry Despard, C.B., on the 30th April, 1859 :

Brevet-Colonel Horatio Nelson Vigors, of the St. Helena Regiment, to be Major-General. Dated 1st May, 1859.

Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel William Thomas Blewett Mounsteven, Captain half-pay the 79th Foot, Staff-Officer of Pensioners, to be Colonel. Dated 1st May, 1859.

Brevet-Major Eugene James Vaughan, Captain,

half-pay 57th Foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel Dated 1st May, 1859.

Captain Charles Walter Grange, Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment, to be Major, Dated 1st May, 1859.

Colonel John Bloomfield, of the Royal Artillery, to have the temporary rank of Major-General, while holding the appointment of Inspector-General of Artillery. Dated 13th May, 1859.

Captain Banastre Pryee Lloyd, of the 11th Regiment Bengal Native Infantry, to be Major in the Army. Dated 24th Mareh, 1858.

Captain Henry Edward Delacombe, retired full-pay Royal Marines, to be Major in the Army, the rank being honorary only. Dated 13th May, 1859.

Quartermaster George Grant, of the Royal Artillery, to be Captain, the rank being honorary only. Dated 6th May, 1859.

MEMORANDA.

Major Charles Murray, has repaid the difference which he received on exchanging to half-pay Unattached, in 1850, and has been permitted to retire from the Serviee by the sale of his Commission, he being about to become a Settler in Ceylon. Dated 13th May, 1859.

Captain Charles Robert Storey, upon half-pay Unattached, has been permitted to retire from the Service by the sale of his Commission, for the purpose of becoming a Settler in Canada. Dated 13th May, 1859.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Carmarthen.

Richard Jennings, Esq., to be Deputy Lieutenant.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Lincoln.

Thomas Best, Esq., to be Deputy Lieutenant. Dated 28th April, 1859.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Oxford.

Queen's Own Regiment of Oxfordshire Yeomanry Cavalry.

The Honourable William Henry John North to be Lieutenant, vice Tawney, resigned. Dated 6th May, 1859.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Lanark.

Lanarkshire Yeomanry Cavalry.

John Farie, Gent., to be Cornet, vice McLean, promoted. Dated 6th May, 1859.

Archibald Stein, Gent., to be Cornet, vice Wodrop, promoted. Dated 7th May, 1859.

Queen's Own Royal Regiment of Glasgow and Lower Ward of Lanarkshire Yeomanry Cavalry.

Cornet John Howie Paterson, to be Lieutenant, vice Bruce, deceased. Dated 7th May, 1859.

George Coats, Gent., to be Cornet, vice Paterson, promoted. Dated 9th May, 1859.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Anglesey.

Royal Anglesey Militia.

Henry Owen Williams, Gent., to be Lieutenant, vice John Thomas Roberts, promoted. Dated 26th March, 1859.

William Henry Copeland, Gent., to be Ensign, vice William Alfred Marshall, resigned. Dated 26th March, 1859.

Alfred Theodore Williams, Gent., to be Ensign, vice William McKee, promoted. Dated 11th April, 1859.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Kincardine.

Forfar and Kincardine Militia Artillery.

Lieutenant John Allen Allen to be Captain, vice Campbell, promoted. Dated 18th March, 1859.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the West Riding of the County of York, *and of the City and County of the City of* York.

West York Rifle Regiment of Militia.

Ensign Calcraft Neeld Wyld to be Lieutenant, vice Monckton, resigned. Dated 28th April, 1859.

Ensign Charles Frederick Ledger to be Lieutenant, vice Monro, resigned. Dated 28th April, 1859.

John Bell Smyth, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Wyld, promoted. Dated 28th April, 1859.

5th Regiment of West York Militia.

William Schmenck Gilbert, Gent., to be Ensign. Dated 16th March, 1859.

MEMORANDUM.

Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commission held by Captain Sir Molyneux Hyde Nepean, Bart., in the West York Rifle Regiment of Militia.

FROM THE

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

LONDON GAZETTE of MAY 13, 1859.

By the QUEEN.

A PROCLAMATION.

VICTORIA, R.

WHEREAS We are happily at peace with all Sovereigns, Powers, and States;

And whereas, notwithstanding Our utmost exertions to preserve peace between all the Sovereign Powers and States now at war, hostilities have unhappily commenced between His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Austria, on the one part, and His Majesty the King of Sardinia and His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of the French, on the other part;

And whereas a state of war now exists between His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Austria, on the one part, and His Majesty the King of Sardinia and His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of the French, on the other part, and between their respective subjects and others inhabiting within their countries, territories, or dominions;

And whereas We are on terms of friendship and amicable intercourse with all and each of these Sovereigns, and with their several subjects, and others, inhabiting within their countries, territories, or dominions;

And whereas great numbers of Our loyal sub-

jects reside and carry on commerce, and possess property and establishments, and enjoy various rights and privileges, within the dominions of each of the aforesaid Sovereigns, protected by the faith of Treaties between Us and each of the aforesaid Sovereigns;

And whereas We, being desirous of preserving to Our subjects the blessings of peace, which they now happily enjoy, are firmly purposed and determined to abstain altogether from taking any part, directly or indirectly, in the war now unhappily existing between the said Sovereigns, their subjects and territories, and to remain at peace with, and to maintain a peaceful and friendly intercourse with, all and with each of them, and their respective subjects, and others inhabiting within any of their countries, territories, and dominions, and to maintain a strict and impartial neutrality in the said hostilities and war, unhappily existing between them;

We, therefore, have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, to issue this Our Royal Proclamation.

And We *do hereby strictly charge and command* all Our loving subjects to govern themselves accordingly, and to observe a strict neutrality in and during the aforesaid hostilities and war, and to abstain from violating or contravening either the laws and statutes of the realm in this behalf, or the law of nations in relation thereto, as they will answer to the contrary at their peril.

And whereas in and by a certain statute made and passed in the fifty-ninth year of His Majesty King George the Third, entitled "An Act to "prevent the enlisting or engagement of His "Majesty's subjects to serve in a foreign service, "and the fitting out or equipping, in His "Majesty's dominions, vessels for warlike purposes

" without His Majesty's license," it is amongst other things declared and enacted as follows: " That if any person within any part of the United " Kingdom, or in any part of His Majesty's do- " minions beyond the seas, shall, without the " leave and license of His Majesty, for that pur- " pose first had and obtained as aforesaid, equip, " furnish, fit out, or arm, or attempt or endeavour " to equip, furnish, fit out, or arm, or procure to " be equipped, furnished, fitted out, or armed, or " shall, knowingly, aid, assist, or be concerned in " the equipping, furnishing, fitting out, or arming, " of any ship, or vessel, with intent, or in order " that such ship or vessel shall be employed " in the service of any foreign Prince, State, " or Potentate, or of any foreign colony, pro- " vince, or part of any province or people, or " of any person or persons exercising or assuming " to exercise any powers of government in or " over any foreign state, colony, province, or part " of any province or people, as a transport or " store ship, or with intent to cruise or commit " hostilities against any Prince, State, or Poten- " tate, or against the subjects or citizens of any " Prince, State, or Potentate, or against the per- " sons exercising, or assuming to exercise, the " powers of government in any colony, province, " or part of any province or country, or against " the inhabitants of any foreign colony, province, " or part of any province or country, with whom " His Majesty shall not then be at war, or shall, " within the United Kingdom, or any of His " Majesty's dominions, or in any settlement, " colony, territory, island, or place, belonging or " subject to His Majesty, issue or deliver any " commission for any ship or vessel, to the intent " that such ship or vessel shall be employed as " aforesaid, every such person so offending shall

" be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, " upon conviction thereof, upon any information " or indictment, be punished by fine and imprison- " ment, or either of them, at the discretion of the " Court in which such offender shall be convicted; " and every such ship or vessel, with the tackle, " apparel, and furniture, together with all the " materials, arms, ammunition, and stores, which " may belong to or be on board of any such " ship or vessel, shall be forfeited; and it shall " be lawful for any officer of His Ma- " jesty's Customs or Excise, or any officer " of His Majesty's Navy, who is by law " empowered to make seizures for any forfeiture " incurred under any of the laws of Customs or " Excise, or the laws of trade and navigation, to " seize such ships and vessels aforesaid, and in " such places and in such manner, in which the " officers of His Majesty's Customs or Excise, and " the officers of His Majesty's Navy, are empowered " respectively to make seizures under the laws of " Customs and Excise, or under the laws of trade " and navigation ; and that every such ship and " vessel, with the tackle, apparel, and furniture, " together with all the materials, arms, ammuni- " tion, and stores, which may belong to, or be on " board of such ship or vessel, may be prosecuted, " and condemned, in the like manner, and in such " Courts as ships or vessels may be prosecuted and " condemned for any breach of the laws made for " the protection of the Revenues of Customs and " Excise, or of the laws of trade and navigation."

And it is, in and by the said Act, further enacted, " That if any person in any part of the United " Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or in " any part of His Majesty's dominions beyond the " seas, without the leave and license of His Ma- " jesty for that purpose first had and obtained as

" aforesaid, shall, by adding to the number of the " guns of such vessel, or by changing those on " board for other guns, or by the addition of any " equipment for war, increase or augment, or " procure to be increased or augmented, or shall " be knowingly concerned in increasing or aug- " menting, the warlike force of any ship or vessel " of war, or cruizer, or other armed vessel, which, " at the time of her arrival in any part of the " United Kingdom, or any of His Majesty's " dominions, was a ship of war, cruizer, or armed " vessel, in the service of any Foreign Prince, " State, or Potentate, or of any person or persons " exercising, or assuming to exercise, any powers " of government in or over any colony, province, " or port of any province or people, belonging to " the subjects of any such Prince, State, or " Potentate, or to the inhabitants of any colony, " province, or part of any province or country, " under the controul of any person or persons so " exercising, or assuming to exercise, the powers " of government, every such person so offending " shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and " shall, upon being convicted thereof, upon any " information or indictment, be punished by fine " and imprisonment, or either of them, at the dis- " cretion of the Court before which such offender " shall be convicted."

Now, in order that none of Our subjects may unwarily render themselves liable to the penalties imposed by the said statute, We do hereby strictly *command* that no person or persons whatsoever, do commit any act, matter, or thing, whatsoever, contrary to the provisions of the said statute, upon pain of the several penalties by the said statute imposed, and of Our high displeasure.

And We do hereby further *warn and admonish* all Our loving subjects, and all persons whatsoever entitled to Our protection, to observe towards each and all of the aforesaid Sovereigns, their subjects, and territories, and towards all belligerents whatsoever, with whom We are at peace, the duties of neutrality; and to respect, in all and each of them, the exercise of those belligerent rights which We and Our Royal Predecessors have always claimed to exercise.

And We do hereby further warn all Our loving subjects, and all persons whatsoever entitled to Our protection, that, if any of them shall presume, in contempt of this Our Royal Proclamation, and of Our high displeasure, to do any acts in derogation of their duty as subjects of a neutral Sovereign, in a War between other Sovereigns, or in violation or contravention of the Law of Nations in that behalf, as more especially by breaking, or endeavouring to break, any blockade lawfully and actually established by or on behalf of any or either of the said Sovereigns, by carrying officers, soldiers, despatches, arms, ammunition, military stores or materials, or any article or articles considered, and deemed to be, contraband of war, according to the law or modern usages of nations, for the use or service of any or either of the said Sovereigns, that all persons so offending, together with their ships and goods, will rightfully incur, and be justly liable to, hostile capture, and to the penalties denounced by the Law of Nations in that behalf.

And We do hereby give notice, that all Our subjects and persons entitled to Our protection who may misconduct themselves in the premises, will do so at their peril, and of their own wrong; and that they will in no wise obtain any protection

from Us against such capture, or such penalties as aforesaid, but will, on the contrary, incur Our high displeasure by such misconduct.

Given at Our Court at Buckingham Palace, this thirteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, and in the twenty-second year of Our reign.

GOD save the QUEEN.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of MAY 17, 1859.

AT the Court at *Buckingham-Palace*, the 13th day of *May*, 1859.

PRESENT,

The QUEEN's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

THIS day the Right Honourable Sir John Laird Mair Lawrence, Bart., and G.C.B., was, by Her Majesty's command, sworn of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, and took his place at the Board accordingly.

At the Court at *Buckingham-Palace*, the 13th day of *May*, 1859.

PRESENT:

The QUEEN's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas by the "Passengers Act, 1855," it is amongst other things enacted, that before any passenger ship shall be cleared out, the Emigra-

tion Officer at the port of clearance, shall satisfy himself that there is on board a sufficient quantity of pure water, carried in tanks or casks, to secure throughout the intended voyage the issue of three quarts, daily, to each statute adult, for the use of the passengers, exclusive of the quantity prepared for cooking; and whereas it is also enacted, that it shall be lawful for Her Majesty, by any Order in Council, to prescribe such rules and regulations as to Her Majesty may seem fit, for permitting the use on board passenger ships of an apparatus for distilling water, and for defining, in such case, the quantity of fresh water to be carried in tanks or casks for the passengers.

Now, therefore, Her Majesty doth, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, and in pursuance and in exercise of the authority vested in Her by the said "Passengers Act, 1855," hereby order as follows:

Any passenger ship may be cleared out and proceed on her voyage, having on board in tanks or casks only half the quantity of pure water required by the said Act to be carried for the use of the passengers, provided;

1. That there be on board such passenger ship an efficient apparatus for distilling fresh water from salt water, of the description commonly known as Normandy's Patent, or of such other description as may, with the sanction of one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, be notified in the London Gazette, as having been approved by the Emigration Commissioner.

2. That the owners, charterers, or masters of the ship, before clearance, lodge with such Emigration Officer a certificate from some competent person, to be named by the Emigration Officer, declaring that the apparatus is of one of the de-

scriptions above specified, and that it has been, within the seven days immediately preceding the date of such certificate, examined by a competent person, and is then in good working condition, and stating the number of imperial gallons of pure fresh water which it is capable of producing in every twenty-four hours.

3. That the Emigration Officer is satisfied that this number of gallons is not less than the whole number of persons about to proceed on the intended voyage of such ship; that is to say: the whole number of cabin passengers, passengers, and crew.

4. That there is rated on the ship's articles and on board the ship, some person or persons who, to the satisfaction of the said Emigration Officer, shall be competent for the proper management and repair of such distilling apparatus.

And to prevent all doubts on the construction of this Order in Council, it is hereby further ordered, that the terms "Passenger Ship," "Emigration Officer," "Statute Adult," and "Master," shall herein have the same significations as are assigned to them respectively in the said "Passengers Act, 1855."

And the Right Honourable Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, Bart., one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, is to give the necessary directions herein accordingly.

Wm. L. Bathurst.

At the Court at *Buckingham-Palace*, the 13th day of *May*, 1859.

The QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty in Council was pleased to approve the representations

duly prepared (as set forth in this Gazette) by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England—

As to the assignment of district chapelries to—

The consecrated church of Saint Mary, situate at Widnes, in the parish of Prescot, in the county of Lancaster, and in the diocese of Chester.

The consecrated church of Saint Philip and Saint James, situate at Ilfracombe, in the parish of Ilfracombe, in the county of Devon, and in the diocese of Exeter.

The consecrated church of Saint Margaret, situate at Wormhill, in the parish of Tideswell, in the county of Derby, and in the diocese of Lichfield, to be named "The District Chapelry of Wormhill."

At the Court at *Buckingham-Palace*, the 13th day of *May*, 1859.

The QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty in Council was pleased to order that the time for the discontinuance of burials in the undermentioned churchyards and burial-grounds be postponed as follows; viz.:

In the Minster Churchyard, BEVERLEY, from the first of May to the first of October, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine; in St. John's Churchyard, in St. Mary's additional churchyard, in the Cemetery, in Ebenezer and Zion Burial-grounds, and in the Tabernacle and Bethany Burial-grounds, all in the borough of CARDIFF, from the first of May to the first of October, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine; in the churchyard of the parish of CLAYBROOK, near Lutterworth, from the first of June to the thirty-first of July, one thousand eight hundred

and fifty-nine; in the burial-ground of St. Martin's Chapel, FENNY STRATFORD, in the parish of Bletchley, from the first of May to the first of November, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine; in the churchyard of MALTBY, Yorkshire, from the first of May to the first of August, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine; in the burial-ground of Trinity Church, ROTHERHITHE, from the first of May, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, to the first of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, on the following conditions, viz., that only one body be buried in each grave; that no ground which has been buried in be re-opened, except in the case of family vaults and graves, provided that one foot of earth be left undisturbed above the previously buried coffin, and that no body be buried without a covering of four feet at least; that no body be buried within three yards of the wall of the church, of the National Schools, or of any dwelling-house; and that the only bodies interred be those of parishioners of Holy Trinity parish, except in the case of persons having relatives already buried in this churchyard.

Whereas by an Order in Council of the eleventh of December, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, burials were directed to be discontinued in the churchyard of MERE, Wilts, from and after the thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, which period was afterwards extended to the first of May, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, and it seems fit that the said order be varied; Now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, is pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that interments in the said churchyard be discontinued, except for those whose husbands,

wives, or children have been buried therein, provided that each coffin be embedded in charcoal, and entombed in an airtight manner.

And whereas by an Order in Council of the twenty-first of August, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, burials were directed to be discontinued from and after the first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, in the New Parochial Burial Ground in the parish of PETERBOROUGH, and it seems fit that the said order be varied; Now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice aforesaid, is pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the following vaults and graves in the said burial-ground be excepted from the operation of the above-mentioned Order in Council, until the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and seventy; viz.: vaults or brick graves therein in which, at the time of the passing of the Peterborough Improvement Police and Cemetery Act, 1850, there was a right of private sepulture.

And whereas by an Order in Council of the twenty-fourth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, burials were directed to be discontinued from and after the first of May, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, in the burial-ground of Grosvenor-street Chapel, STALEYBRIDGE, and it seems fit that the said order be varied; Now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice aforesaid, is pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that, from and after the first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, burials be wholly discontinued in the said burial-ground of Grosvenor-street Chapel, STALEYBRIDGE, and that, in the meantime, with the exception of family vaults and graves, no more than one body be buried in each grave, and that no grave be opened within five yards of any dwelling-house or school.

At the Court at *Buckingham-Palace*, the 13th day of *May*, 1859.

The QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty in Council was pleased to order that the representations made by the Right Honourable Thomas Sotheron Estcourt, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State (as set forth in this Gazette), that no new burial-ground should be opened in any of the undermentioned parishes without the previous approval of one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, and that interments in the same should be discontinued, with the following modifications :

SEVEN OAKS, KENT.—Forthwith in the vaults and graves beneath the *parish church* of Seven Oaks, Kent, and, with the exception of now existing vaults and family graves, in that part of the *churchyard* lying between the street and a line drawn on a level of the west end of the body of the church ; and that, in the other part of the churchyard, with the exception of vaults and family graves, only one body be buried in a grave, and that, with the same exception, no grave be reopened—and that no human remains be exposed ; that in vaults and brick graves in any part of the ground each coffin be separately entombed in brick or stone work, and that, in family earthern graves, one foot of earth be left between each coffin, and that no coffin be deposited within five feet of the surface of the ground. KINGTON, HEREFORDSHIRE. — Forthwith in Kington *Church*, Herefordshire ; and also, on and after the first day of October, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, in the *churchyard*, except in now existing vaults and walled graves, in which each coffin shall be entombed in an airtight manner.

should be taken into consideration by a Committee

of the Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, on the twenty-seventh day of June next.

At the Court at *Buckingham-Palace*, the 13th day of *May*, 1859.

The QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty in Council was pleased to order, with refcrence to the representation of the Right Honourable Thomas Sotheron Estcourt, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretarics of State, that the Churchwardens or such other persons as may have the care of the vaults under the undermentioned churches and chapels respectively, do adopt, or cause to be adopted, the following measures in respect of such vaults; viz.:

SAINT JOHN, HORSLEYDOWN.

That the coffins in the vaults beneath the church of Saint John, Horsleydown, be covered with soil and charcoal, and enclosed by brickwork in an air-tight manner.

Also, that air-tubes leading to the top of the building be erected, and for the security of the workmen employed, that the work be conducted under the supervision of the Officer of Health for the district, McDougall's powder, or other disinfectants being used if necessary.

SAINT ALPHAGE, GREENWICH.

1. That the coffins contained in the vaults beneath the parish church of Saint Alphage, Greenwich, be covered with earth and powdered charcoal.

2. That the works be effected under the superintendence of the Medical Officer of Health of the

district, and that MeDougall's powder, chlorine, or other disinfeetants, be used whenever neeessary.

Congregational Chapel, Greenwich Road.

1. That the eoffins eontained in the vaults beneath the eongregational ehapel, Greenwich-road, be covered with earth and chareoal.

2. That the eeiling of the vaults under the ehapel be plastered, and all direct communication cut off between the vaults and the interior of the ehapel.

3. That the works be effected under the superintendenee of the Medical Officer of Health of the district, and that MeDougall's powder, chlorine, or other disinfectants, be used whenever neeessary.

Saint Paul, Deptford.

1. That the eoffins in the vaults beneath the parish chureh of Saint Paul, Deptford, and also in the vaults under the steps of the west entrance of the church, be covered with fresh earth and powdered charcoal.

2. That the works be effected under the superintendenee of the Medieal Offieer of Health of the distriet, and that McDougall's powder, or other disinfectants be used whenever neeessary.

Wesleyan Chapel, Mary Ann Buildings, Deptford.

1. That the eoffins in the vaults under the Wesleyan Chapel, Mary Ann Buildings, Deptford, be covered with fresh earth and powdered charcoal.

2. That the works be effeeted under the superintendenee of the Medical Officer of Health of the district, and that McDougall's powder, chlorine, or other disinfeetants, be used whenever necessary.

SAINT MARY, ROTHERHITHE.

1. That the coffins in the public vaults beneath the parish church of Saint Mary, Rotherhithe, be covered with fresh earth and concrete, and that the existing entrance be bricked up.

2. That the works be effected under the superintendence of the Medical Officer of Health of the district, and that McDougall's powder, chlorine, or other disinfectants, be used whenever necessary.

St. James's Palace, May 14, 1859.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint the Lady Sarah Elizabeth Lindsay to be one of the Women of the Bedchamber in Ordinary to Her Majesty, in the room of Lady Gardiner, resigned.

Foreign-Office, May 13, 1859.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint Thomas Ussher, Esq., now Her Majesty's Consul-General to the Republic of Hayti, to be Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires and Consul-General to that Republic.

Foreign-Office, May 17, 1859.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr. Duncan Macauley as Consul at Manchester for the United States of America.

Downing-Street, May 16, 1859.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint the Venerable Charles Caulfield, Archdeacon of Bahamas, to be a Member of the Legislative Council of that Colony; and Henry Hamilton Cooke, Esq., to be Postmaster of the Mauritius.

War-Office, May 16, 1859.

THE Queen has been graciously pleased to make and ordain a Special Statute of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, authorising the following appointments to the said Order :

To be Extra Members of the Military Division of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders ; viz. :

Colonel Robert Walpole, C.B., Rifle Brigade.
Colonel George Robert Barker, C.B., Royal Artillery.
Colonel John Douglas, C.B., 79th Regiment.

Major-General Henry Gee Roberts, Bombay Army.
Major-General George Cornish Whitlock, Madras Army.

To be Extra Members of the Military Division of the Third Class, or Companions ; viz. :

Colonel Maurice Griffin Dennis, 60th Regiment.
Colonel Samuel Tolfrey Christie, 80th Regiment.
Lieutenant-Colonel John Simpson, 34th Regiment.
Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Pratt, 23rd Regiment.
Lieutenant-Colonel James Dodington Carmichael, 32nd Regiment.
Lieutenant-Colonel Julius Richard Glyn, Rifle Brigade.
Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Smith, 90th Regiment.
Lieutenant-Colonel John MeNeill Walter, 35th Regiment.
Lieutenant-Colonel William Payn, 53rd Regiment.
Lieutenant-Colonel William Henry Seymour, 2nd Dragoon Guards.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Campbell Mollan, 75th Regiment.
Lieutenant-Colonel John William Cox, 13th Regiment.
Lieutenant-Colonel Lothian Nicholson, Royal Engineers.
Lieutenant-Colonel Sir William Russell, Baronet, 7th Hussars.
Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Lightfoot, 84th Regiment.
Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Gascoigne Bulwer, 23rd Regiment.
Major John Bulkeley Thelwall, 24th Regiment.

Lieutenant-Colonel Townshend James William Hungerford, Bengal Artillery.

John Charles Graham Ticc, Esq., M.D., Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals.
Francis William Innes, Esq., M.D., Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals.
John Fraser, Esq., M.D., Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals.
Charles Alexander Gordon, Esq., M.D., Surgeon, 10th Regiment.
James Gordon Inglis, Esq., M.D., Surgeon, 64th Regiment.
Joseph Jee, Esq., Surgeon, 78th Regiment.

MEMORANDUM.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles F. Seymour, 84th Regiment, would have been recommended to Her Majesty for the dignity of Companion of the Order of the Bath, had he survived.

Crown-Office, May 13, 1859.

MEMBERS returned to serve in the PARLIAMENT summoned to be holden at Westminster, on the 31st May, 1859.

County of Westmeath.

Richard George Augustus Levinge, of Knockdrin Castle, Westmeath, Esq.
William Pollard Urquhart, of Kanturck, Westmeath, Esq.

Borough of Athlone.

John Ennis, of Ballinahown, Westmeath, Esq.

County of Fermanagh.

The Honourable Henry Arthur Cole, of Florence Court, Fermanagh.
Mervyn Archdall, of Castle Archdall, Fermanagh, Esq.

Borough of Enniskillen.

The Honourable John Lowry Cole.

County of Down.

The Honourable Arthur Edwin Hill, commonly called Lord Arthur Edwin Hill, of Norwood Park, Nottinghamshire.
William Brownlow Forde, of Seaforde, county of Down, Esq.

Borough of Downpatrick.

David Stewart Ker, of Montalto, Downshire, Esq.

Borough of Newry.

Peter Quinn, of the Agency, Pointspass, county of Armagh, Esq.

County of Cork.

Rickard Deasy, of Dublin, Her Majesty's Third Serjeant-at-Law.

Vincent Scully, of Merrion-square, Dublin, Esq.

Borough of Bandon Bridge.

Lieutenant-Colonel the Honourable William Smyth Bernard, of the Farm, Bandon.

Borough of Kinsale.

John Arnott, of Firhill, Monkstown, county of Cork, Merchant.

Borough of Youghal.

Isaac Butt, of Lower Leeson-street, Dublin, Esq., one of Her Majesty's Counsel.

Borough of Mallow.

Robert Longfield, Esq., of Merrion-square, Dublin, one of Her Majesty's Counsel.

May 14.

County of Orkney and Shetland.

Frederick Dundas, Esq., of Hanover-square, London.

Borough of Dartmouth.

Edward Wyndham Harrington Schenley, of Princes-gate, London, Esq.

County of Merioneth.

William Watkin Edward Wynne, Esq.

Borough of Flint.

Sir John Hanmer, of Bettisfield Park, Flintshire, Bart.

County of Antrim.

Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Henry Pakenham, of Longford Lodge, Antrim.
Major-General the Honourable George Frederick Upton, of Castle Upton, Antrim.

Borough of Belfast.

Sir Hugh McCalmont Cairns, Knight, Her Majesty's Solicitor-General.
Richard Davison, Esq., of the Abbey, Antrim.

Borough of Lisburn.

Jonathan Richardson, of Lambeg, Antrim, Esq.

County of Leitrim.

John Brady, Esq.
William Richard Ormsby Gore, Esq.

Queen's County.

Michael Dunne, of Ballymanus,
Lieutenant-Colonel Francis Plunket Dunne, of Brittas, both in Queen's County.

Borough of Portarlington.

Lionel Seymour William Dawson Damer, of Iron Mills, Queen's County, Esq.

County of Monaghan.

Colonel Charles Powell Leslie, of Castle Leslie, Monaghan.
Sir George Forster, of Coolderry, Monaghan, Bart.

May 16.

County of Mayo.

John Thomas Browne, commonly called Lord John Browne, of Westport House, Mayo.
Captain Roger William Henry Palmer, of Kenure Park, county of Dublin.

County of Clare.

Crofton Moore Vandeleur, Esq., of Kilrush House, Clare.
Luke White, Esq., of the Grange, county of Dublin.

Borough of Ennis.

The Right Honourable John David FitzGerald, of Merrion-square, Dublin, one of Her Majesty's Counsel.

Borough of Harwich.

Captain Henry Jervis White Jervis, of Charlwood-street, Middlesex.
The Honourable William Frederick Campbell, of Stratheden House, Middlesex.

Borough of Lewes.

The Right Honourable Henry Fitzroy, of Upper Grosvenor-street, Middlesex.
The Honourable Henry Bouverie William Brand, of Glynde, Sussex.

May 17.

County of York.

East Riding.

The Right Honourable Beaumont, Lord Hotham.
The Honourable Arthur Duncombe.

North Riding.

Edward Stillingfleet Cayley, Esq.
The Honourable William Ernest Duncombe.

West Riding.

Sir John William Ramsden, Bart.
Frank Crossley, Esq.

Admiralty 16*th May*, 1859.

Vice-Admiral of the White William James Mingaye has been appointed to receive a Pension of £150 a-year, as provided by Her Majesty's Order in Council of 25th June, 1851, vacant by the death of Vice-Admiral Peter John Douglas, and the name of Vice-Admiral Mingaye has been removed to the Reserved Half-Pay List accordingly; and, in consequence of this removal, the following Promotions, to date from the 18th December, 1858, have this day taken place:—

Vice-Admiral of the Blue Sir Thomas Herbert, K.C.B., to be Vice-Admiral of the White.

Rear-Admiral of the Red Sir George Robert Lambert, K.C.B., to be Vice-Admiral of the Blue.

Retired Rear-Admiral John Gore to be Vice-Admiral on the Retired List.

Rear-Admiral of the White Charles Ramsay Drinkwater Bethune, C.B., to be Rear-Admiral of the Red.

Rear-Admiral of the Blue George Rodney Mundy to be Rear-Admiral of the White.

Captain Thomas Henderson to be Rear-Admiral of the Blue.

The under-named Officers on the Retired List have also been promoted to be Retired Rear-Admirals, on the terms proposed in the London Gazette of the 1st September, 1846, but without increase of pay:—

Captain William Shepheard.
Captain William Luckraft.

Admiralty, 7*th May*, 1859.

Royal Marines.

First Lieutenant Archibald Alexander Douglas to be Captain.

First Lieutenant Charles Loftus Tottenham Usher to be Captain.

First Lieutenant George Lascelles Blake to be Captain.

First Lieutenant and Adjutant Osborne Frederick Charles Fraser to be Captain.

First Lieutenant William Henry Worthy Bennett to be Captain.

First Lieutenant George Leslie to be Captain.

First Lieutenant William Penn Burton to be Captain.

First Lieutenant Nicholas Bennett Dalby to be Captain.

First Lieutenant Enbule Daysh Thelwall to be Captain.

First Lieutenant Richard Pentland Henry to be Captain.

Second Lieutenant Henry Sturt Lewis to be First Lieutenant.

Second Lieutenant William Henry Smith to be First Lieutenant.

Second Lieutenant John Straghan to be First Lieutenant.

Second Lieutenant William Henry Poyntz to be First Lieutenant.

Second Lieutenant Thomas Linley Grant to be First Lieutenant.

Second Lieutenant Augustine Evans to be First Lieutenant.

Second Lieutenant Robert Reginald Augustus Woodforde to be First Lieutenant.

Second Lieutenant James Alfred Godfrey to be First Lieutenant.

Second Lieutenant Langham Rokeby to be First Lieutenant.

Second Lieutenant William Armstrong to be First Lieutenant.

Second Lieutenant Charles William Fothergill to be First Lieutenant.

Second Lieutenant Robert James Pascoe to be First Lieutenant.
Second Lieutenant Henry Cowley Bowker to be First Lieutenant.
Second Lieutenant Henry Ives De Kantzow to be First Lieutenant.
Second Lieutenant Sydney Thomas Bridgford to be First Lieutenant.
Second Lieutenant John William Waller O'Grady to be First Lieutenant.
Second Lieutenant Graham Hewett to be First Lieutenant.
Second Lieutenant Henry Monckton Kay to be First Lieutenant.
Second Lieutenant Nowell FitzUpton Way to be First Lieutenant.
Second Lieutenant Ernest Augustus Macy to be First Lieutenant.
Second Lieutenant George Majendie Vivian to be First Lieutenant.
Second Lieutenant Charles Edward Servante to be First Lieutenant.
Second Lieutenant Edward O'Donovan Powell to be First Lieutenant.
Second Lieutenant James Anderson Morice to be First Lieutenant.
Second Lieutenant Daniel Thomas Woodriff to be First Lieutenant.
Second Lieutenant William Younghusband to be First Lieutenant.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Denbigh.

Denbighshire Yeomanry Cavalry.

James Richardson Barnes, Gent., to be Cornet, vice Norman James Biggs Uniacke, promoted. Dated 12th May, 1859.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Buckingham.

2nd Regiment of Royal Bucks Yeomanry Cavalry.

Henry Walter Kiallmark, Gent., to be Assistant-Surgeon.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Oxford.

Queen's Own Regiment of Oxfordshire Yeomanry Cavalry.

Edmund Ruck-Keene, Esq., to be Captain, vice Wykeham, resigned. Dated 11th May, 1859.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Sussex.

Light Infantry Battalion of the Royal Sussex Militia.

Henry Fuller, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Pargiter M. Dickenson, promoted. Dated 6th May, 1859.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Middlesex.

1st or Royal East Middlesex Regiment of Militia.

David James Sutherland Morrison Colquhoun Kemp, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Simms, promoted. Dated 5th April, 1859.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Suffolk.

East Suffolk Regiment of Militia Artillery Corps.

Arthur Henry Brittain, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant. Dated 13th May, 1859.

Commission signed by the Vice Lieutenant of the County Palatine of Lancaster.

2nd Regiment of the Duke of Lancaster's Own Militia.

Robert Highat, Gent., to be Lieutenant, vice Henry Harrington Molyneux Seel, resigned. Dated 13th May, 1859.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the City and County of the City of Edinburgh, *and Liberties thereof.*

City of Edinburgh Regiment of Artillery Militia.

John Jekin Cockburn, Gent., to be First Lieutenant, vice Thomas Alexander Hill, promoted. Dated 12th May, 1859.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County Palatine of Chester.

1st Regiment of Royal Cheshire Militia.

Edward William Joshua Nunn, Gent., late Lieutenant in 55th Regiment of Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice John Legh Sykes, retired. Dated 10th May, 1859.

MEMORANDUM.

Ensign Arthur Henry Brittain, resigned. 10th May, 1859.

Commissions signed by the three Commissioners of Lieutenancy of the County of Fife, *in the absence of the Lord Lieutenant from the Kingdom.*

Fifeshire Militia Artillery.

William Husband Dewar to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice William Drew, resigned. Dated 25th and 27th April, 1859.

Lieutenant Henry John Graham Cowan to be Captain, vice J. C. Knox, resigned. Dated 4th and 7th May, 1859.

Lieutenant Henry Moore Johnston to be First Lieutenant, vice H. J. G. Cowan, promoted. Dated 4th and 7th May, 1859.

Frederick Tweed, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant, vice H. M. Johnston, promoted. Dated 4th and 7th May, 1859.

John Spenloe Waite, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant, vice B. de Courcy Nixon, resigned. Dated 4th and 7th May, 1859.

FROM THE

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

LONDON GAZETTE of MAY 17, 1859.

India Office, May 17, 1859.

THE Secretary of State for India has received the following papers:

No. 1.

Brigadier Douglas, C.B., Commanding the Districts of Shahabad and Ghazeepore to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

SIR, *Arrah, December* 18, 1858.

IN continuance of my report of operations in the Jugdespore Jungle, I have now the honour to forward, for submission to the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief, the accompanying reports, which reached me subsequent to the transmission of my despatch of date 31st October, 1858.*

* London Gazette, February 22, 1859, page 691.

To Major Carr and Captain Snow had been assigned, as already notified, the command of the posts of Ekil and Puharee Chuck, and it was, on forcing their way to these positions and maintaining them, preparatory to my attack on Jugdespore, that the circumstances occurred which are detailed in the enclosed documents. I have already expressed my obligations to Major Carr and Captain Snow for their co-operation, but I cannot allow this opportunity to pass without bringing to the notice of the Commander-in-Chief the conduct of Ensign Jarrett, whose conspicuous gallantry excited the admiration of all who witnessed it; and, in consideration of the excellent example shewn to his men, perhaps the Commander-in-Chief may deem Ensign Jarrett worthy of receiving the Victoria Cross, and I must also express my sense of the energy and activity displayed on all occasions by those two intelligent cavalry officers, Lieutenant Ryall, commanding 3rd Sikh Cavalry, and Lieutenant Gibson, of the 3rd Sikh Cavalry. I would also add that Major Carr has brought prominently to my notice the valuable assistance he has received from Dr. Corbyn, of the 3rd Sikh Cavalry, who not only in his professional capacity, but by his intimate knowledge of the several dialects of this country, has rendered essential service to the force to which he was attached. I beg to enclose a supplementary return of casualties, also a return of three guns found in Jugdespore since my last report.

I have, &c.,
JOHN DOUGLAS, Brigadier,
Commanding the Districts of Shahabad and Ghazeepore.

No. 2.

Captain W. C. Snow to Major Sir H. Havelock, Bart., Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Brigadier Douglas's Force.

Camp, Sudhokar,
November 17, 1858.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of Brigadier Douglas, C.B., that after leaving Major Carr at Choungien on the 15th of October, I at once proceeded to Puharee Chuck, where I arrived at 8 A.M., and despatched my cavalry at once to watch the jungle west of the Jhoree Nuddee, under command of Lieutenant Gibson, Her Majesty's 87th Regiment, Adjutant of 3rd Sikh Cavalry. My left post was at Uraila, and right rested on the village of Kookhora, communicating on my left with Colonel Dunsford, C.B., and on my right with Major Carr's force. On the 16th I marched to Beradhee, about half a mile west of the Nuddee, myself, as ordered, starting at about 2 P.M. Just before I marched, I received a letter from Lieutenant Gibson, stating that his left post had been driven in three times by the enemy, and that, as they were in force, he himself had been compelled to retire. On my advancing, he again pushed on; and, on my arrival at Beradhee, I saw the enemy in force on the east of the Nuddee, amounting to about 2,000 men and 70 sowars. Finding that I could not induce them to cross the Nuddee, I threw out a company of the 84th Regiment, in skirmishing order, with the 20th Punjaub Infantry between them; and, keeping another company of the 84th in support, with 100 Sikhs I advanced to the edge of the nullah, upon which the rebels retired to the edge of the jungle and into the village of Sheopoor, firing at us,

although we were out of range even with an Enfield. It being late, and getting dusk, I determined upon retiring into the only tope near, just in front of Beradhee, and did so, after leaving a company of the 84th Regiment in ambush; upon seeing this movement, the rebels again came down to the bank of the nullah, when a volley was fired by the company in ambush; and four of the enemy's sowars were seen to fall, and the leg of another horse was broken. I then brought the men into camp, and re-opened the communication right and left with my cavalry. The rebels crossed the Nuddee at about half-past 6 P.M., and kept up a fire on the pickets till about 2 A.M., 17th; then, they were driven again across into the jungle by the cavalry under Lieutenant Gibson. The infantry were under arms ready for any emergency.

At daylight, on the 17th, the rebels were seen marching steadily into the jungle towards Jugdespore, in column of sections, and I ordered a party of cavalry, under Lieutenant Gibson, to proceed into the jungle a short distance, to reconnoitre and burn all the villages for two miles each way, north and south, which was effectually done: about nine rebels, trying to escape, were cut up this day by the cavalry, and about sixteen on the 18th instant. On the 18th instant I was joined by 20 troopers, Madras Cavalry, under Lieutenant Morris, it being supposed that the rebels were coming my way. About 4 P.M. I saw a long string of baggage coming from the south, which came into my camp, and turned out to belong to Major Carr's force. A report was made to me that three camel loads of the ammunition belonging to that force were in the road, about two miles from Ekil, the camels having broken down. I immediately despatched fresh camels and some sowars, who

brought it safe into camp at 10 P.M. Some rebels, trying to escape on my right, were cut up by the cavalry at about 12 P.M., but with a loss of 1 ressaldar wounded and 1 trooper mortally wounded, and 1 horse killed, belonging to the cavalry on my right, under Lieutenant Ryall, belonging to Major Carr's force, who joined my camp also.

On the 19th I marched to Jugdespore, and the 20th instant to Peero, where I remained till the 28th instant; during my stay at Peero, I made frequent trips in the villages round, and found Enfield ammunition, grape, and pouches, &c. Three sepoys were caught and hanged; one belonged to the 8th Native Infantry, which mutinied at Dinapore.

On the 28th I marched to Jetoura, where I remained till the 11th of November. One sepoy only was caught before the amnesty; but several afterwards, who were released by Colonel Dunsford's order. The country all round Jetoura is quite clear and quiet, of which I was satisfied by making dours occasionally; and the villagers were returning fast.

On the 11th I marched for Sasseram, which I reached on the 13th, and joined Major Lightfoot's force here on the 16th instant. I must beg leave to bring to the notice of the Brigadier, Lieutenant Gibson, Her Majesty's 87th, commanding detachment 3rd Sikh Native Cavalry, whose conduct at Beradhee, was most praiseworthy. He bore the brunt of the attack made upon us at Beradhee, and was everywhere encouraging and exciting his men, and never out of his saddle day or night for three days. He is an old officer, and I trust his conduct may be brought to the notice of the Commander-in-Chief. In conclusion, my best thanks are due to every officer and soldier with me, for the cheerful manner in which my

orders were carried out by them, always ready and eager for anything.

I have, &c.,
WALTER C. SNOW, Captain, 84th Regiment,
late Commanding Detachment, Field Force,
Shahabad District.

No. 3.

Major G. Carr to the Deputy Adjutant-General with Brigadier Douglas, C.B.

SIR, *Mohunea, November 5*, 1858.

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of Brigadier Douglas, C.B., that having been directed by Lieutenant-Colonel Dunsford, C.B., to see Captain Snow's column safe beyond Choungien, on the 14th of October, I turned off my direct route to my post at Ekil, with my column, at Kooran.

Having received contradictory reports as to the occupation or not of Choungien by the enemy, I sent on a troop of the 3rd Sikh Cavalry, under Lieutenant Gibson of that regiment, to ascertain the truth. This officer's party was fired on as he came near Choungien, and, immediately after, he discovered a large body of the rebels, about 1000 in number, going eastward in the direction of Jugdespore: as I approached the village with Captain Snow's column and my own combined, we were also fired at by a body of the enemy whom we saw on the heights of the village and on tops of houses.

I heard that earthworks bad been thrown up on the side on which we were approaching. I went round to the south side of the village; and, on reconnoitring, finding the village open, I moved the infantry part of the force to that side; and, forming them into two columns, we proceeded at once into the town by the south and east sides,

fully expecting opposition, but we found that the rebels had evacuated it, by the north, and not one remained in the place.

This body of rebels, between 300 and 400, who had fired on us as we approached, was discovered making off, by Lieutenant Gibson, who with his troop followed them close up, and killed between forty and fifty regular sepoys. Captain Wyatt, with the Mule Train, also pursued the same body from a different direction, and, coming up with them near a village three miles north of Choungien, cut up in one place twenty, till they took refuge in a village where cavalry could not get at them.

Captain Wyatt then sent to me for infantry, and I started with 100 of the 84th, and about 150 of the 20th Punjaub Infantry, and I proceeded a long distance through mud and water in rice lands, till the men were much knocked up ; having then received a note from Captain Wyatt, that one company of natives would be sufficient to dislodge the enemy, I sent on the Punjaubees, under Lieutenants Jarrett, 20th Punjaub Infantry, and Sadlier, Madras Rifles, who, after a most trying march through water up to their waists, got up to the place where about seventy sepoys were defending themselves in a pucka tiled house, into which there was but one narrow entrance ; and here I must record an act of daring bravery on the part of Lieutenant Jarrett of the 20th Punjaub Infantry, which, as it was stated to me, entitles that daring young officer to all the honour that true courage deserves ; calling on the men of his regiment to follow him, and backed by only some four men, he made a dash at the narrow entrance of the houses, where, though a shower of bullets was poured on him, he pushed his way up to the wall of the house, and, beating up the bayonets of the rebels with his sword, endeavoured to get in, till,

finding his men did not follow him, he returned. This officer, I would respectfully state, in my opinion deserves richly the decoration of the Victoria Cross. I am recording only what I heard, for I was not present; but all who were are unanimous in praise of his daring attempt.

Finding it getting late, and considering that the two columns had to be at their posts by 10 next morning, I sent an order to Captain Wyatt to return at once to Choungien; and the party reluctantly returned to camp about 5 P.M., having been out all day without food.

I beg to bring to notice the cheerful manner in which the parties of the 84th, under Captains Snow and Barry, went through the fatigues of this trying day's work, as also the party of the Punjaub Infantry under Lieutenants Sadlier and Jarrett. The 84th had only disappointment instead of the enemy, which though expected in Choungien, they proved only an empty town.

Of the cavalry part of the force I cannot speak too highly; the train under Captain Wyatt, and part of the Sikh Cavalry under Captain Ryall, did all that men and horses could do, coming up with and killing the sepoys in ground up to their horses' bellies; but I beg more particularly to notice the able manner in which Lieutenant Gibson, of the 3rd Sikh Cavalry, conducted the duties of finding out and following up three of the enemy; his activity, intelligence, and, in a word, his complete success in every measure entrusted to him, deserve the highest praise.

The object of our going to Choungien together was achieved; the rebels were driven into the jungle, with a loss of about between sixty and seventy pucka sepoys, killed and counted; and the way for Captain Snow's column to Puharee Chuck was opened in the affair: one sepoy of the 20th

Punjaub Infantry was killed, and four sowars 3rd Sikh Cavalry wounded; one horse was also killed.

I got to my post at Ekil next day by the appointed hour.

I beg to mention that there were many Enfield rifles amongst the rebels that fired on us from Choungien.

I have, &c.
G. CARR, Major,
Commanding Detachment.

No. 7.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. W. Turner to the Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General with Brigadier Douglas, C.B.

SIR, *Sasseram, December* 29, 1858.

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of Brigadier Douglas, C.B., commanding in the disturbed districts, that, pursuant to his order, transmitted through you, I marched from Sasseram on the 6th instant, with the force marginally noted,* for the purpose of operating against a large body of rebels reported to be plundering near Gurwah in the Palamow district, under the leadership of Ummur Sing. I reached Gurwah on the 10th instant; but, unable to ascertain any thing of the rebels' movements, who had not approached it nearer than 15 miles, I continued my march to Chyneporc, adjoining Shapur, where the Assistant Commissioner, Lieutenant Graham, with the remains of the Ramghur Battalion, was then encamped.

* Head Quarters, Her Majesty's 29th Regiment, 9 officers and 299 men. Her Majesty's 37th Regiment, 4 officers and 64 men. 3rd Sikh Irregular Cavalry, 1 officer and 85 men. Cavalry attached to Bengal Sikh Battalion, 1 native officer and 34 men.

His information gave Sunnya, a village situated in a valley beyond the passes of the mountains, about 16 miles east of Burgurh, and 35 miles south of Chynepore, as their main position; that their strength was from 1200 to 1400 men, and that they had fortified the different passes with the intention of defending them.

These passes were three in number, namely, the Panch Nudia, through which passes the road from Chota Nagpore; the Boogloo Mara, on the direct road from Chynepore; and the Bunjunna, a mile and a half to the west of that road.

The first was said to be the strongest by nature, and held by 1200 men, the enemy evidently expecting the attack from that side; the second by 800 men; and the third by a small piquet. I therefore decided on marching rapidly on the Boogloo Mara, which I reached by noon on the 14th instant, and immediately sent in a copy of the proclamation, with a summons to lay down their arms. The only reply was a harmless fire, and, shortly after midnight, a feeble attack on one of the outlying piquets.

The following morning, finding the enemy still silent on the subject of the summons, I determined on forcing the two passes, without firing, unless fired upon.

At 9 A.M., therefore, I directed Lieutenant Gibson, Her Majesty's 87th Royal Irish Fusiliers, commanding the cavalry detachment, to march at once upon the Bunjunna Pass, which, as I before mentioned, was only watched by a small piquet; to pass through, descend into the Kootkoo plain beyond, which is directly in rear of the Boogloo Mara Pass, and be prepared to act against the enemy holding it, as soon as my advance should force him into retreat.

This pass (the Boogloo Mara) naturally strong,

and flanked on both sides by wooded spurs of greater elevation, and only 50 yards distant, was defended near the top by an abattis stretching from side to side, which again was flanked by three circular stone breastworks, loopholed.

At 10 A.M., hearing the volley fired by the piquet in the Bungunna Pass at Lieutenant Gibson's advance, I moved forward with the troops in the following order:

40 of Her Majesty's 37th Regiment, under Captain Luxmoore, supported by a similar number of Her Majesty's 29th; the whole under the command of Captain Colvill, of the latter regiment, to secure the spur commanding the enemy's right; a similar detail of Her Majesty's 29th, under Captain Kneebone of that corps, to secure the spur dominating the enemy's left; then, giving these two parties half an hour's law, I advanced, with the remains of the Ramghur Battalion, under Lieutenant Graham, supported by the reserve of the detachment Her Majesty's 29th Regiment, under Major Wheeler, into the mouth of the pass, and pushed steadily upwards. The enemy almost immediately, after firing a few dropping shots, retreated, and, skirting the edge of the river, which flows round the base of the river side of the pass over a very rocky bed, dispersed in all directions through the jungle lining its banks.

Collecting the troops in the Kootkoo plain, after crossing the river, I made a rapid advance upon Sunnya, which was totally deserted, and, after searching the neighbouring jungles without finding any signs of the enemy, bivouacked for the night.

There now remained but the one pass, namely, Panch Nudia, in possession of the enemy, which I was thus in a position to attack directly from the rear.

Accordingly, the next morniug (the 16th instant) I moved forward the following troops: the Ramghur Battalion, under Lieutenant Graham, and 100 of Her Majesty's 29th Regiment, under Captain Colvill, to attack it; but the enemy at once dispersed, without firing a shot.

This pass was strongly defended by four different lines of loopholed breastworks, flanked by small rifle-pits. These breastworks were destroyed.

Holding the pass with the 100 men of Her Majesty's 29th, I directed Lieutenant Graham to pass with the Ramghur Battalion, effect a junction with Captain Davis, at Chicharce, who had under his command there about 80 cavalry and 100 infantry of the Sikh Voluuteers, and then return with him and his force the following day to my bivouack at Sunnya.

I likewise despatched Lieutenant Gibson, with the whole of the cavalry, through the plain to the westward as far as the Mudguree Pass, with orders to search the whole country, and bring in intelligence of the enemy's movements. He failed in finding any traces either of them or the inhabitants, and, though out from sunrisè to sunset, found only one half-starved native living behind a rock; this man he secured and brought in; and he, on examination, stated that of sepoys there were only 200 in the hills, and that the rest were men of the Khyrwa Tribe, who are in fact regular hill robbers.

Having thus obtained possession of the whole of the passes, and of the plateau inside of them, I made them over to the Deputy Commissioner Lieutenant Graham, leaving with him the whole of his own troops and those under Captain Davis, amounting to about 220 infantry and 80 cavalry, with 110 matchlock men, under the Tackoor of Chynepore, and then commenced my return march

to Sasseram, with the troops belonging to that station.

The 200 sepoys above alluded to have since been reported as having marched to Sirgoojah.

In conclusion, I beg to report the conduct of the troops as most excellent, and tender my thanks to Major Wheeler, commanding the head-quarters wing of Her Majesty's 29th Regiment, Captain Luxmoore, commanding the detachment Her Majesty's 37th Regiment, and Lieutenant Gibson, of Her Majesty's 87th Regiment, commanding the cavalry. I have, &c.,

W. W. TURNER, Lieut.-Colonel.
Commanding Troops Grand Trunk Road.

No. 8.

Lieutenant-Colonel Turner to the Adjutant-General.

Sasseram,

SIR, *December* 30, 1858.

I HAVE the honour to forward, for the information of his Lordship the Commander-in-Chief, a copy of a report of operations against the rebels, sent this day to Brigadier Douglas, C.B.

I have, &c.,

W. W. TURNER, Lieutenant-Colonel,
Commanding Troops Grand Trunk Road

No. 9.

Allahabad, January 20, 1859.

FORWARDED to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, for the information of his Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor-General.

By Order of the Commander-in-Chief,

W. MAYHEW, Lieutenant-Colonel,
Adjutant-General of the Army.

No. 10.

The Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

Fort William,
February 9, 1859.

SIR,

IN acknowledging the receipt of your endorsement, No. 141, of the 20th January, 1859, forwarding a letter from Lieutenant Colonel Turner, C.B., commanding troops, Grand Trunk Road, and a report of operations against the rebels in the Palamow District, I am directed to acquaint you, for the information of the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief, that it has been laid before Government.

I am, &c.,
R. J. H. BIRCH, Major-General,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Military Department.

No. 11.

Captain G. T. Hilliard, Commanding Hummeerpore Field Detachment, to the Chief of the Staff.

Camp, Chiariori, Allipore District,
December 6, 1858.

I HAVE the honour to report particulars of an attack on the camps of the rebel chiefs, Despot, Chutter Sing, Oomroo and others, by the field detachment under my command, at or near Bagowra, on the morning of the 5th instant, which was eminently successful as far as complete surprise, and discomfiture of the enemy, who lost 50 men killed, 4 camels, and 46 horses and ponies taken, and 4 more wounded and subsequently shot, several matchlocks, swords, 2 ginjalls, and a quantity of miscellaneous property, and 6 prisoners taken, though I am sorry to be obliged to add

that, as far as I am at present informed, I fear the chiefs have all managed to effect their escape. The entire loss of all they possessed, however, owing to their having had no time to carry anything away with them, will render them helpless for a time at any rate.

From information I received on the evening of the 4th instant, I determined to lose no time, and consequently started, with the troops as per margin,* at 2 A. M. on the 5th, from this place for Bagowra, viâ Joran. As guns could not be taken, I left the camp standing, guarded by the detachment Madras Artillery, under Lieutenant Johnson, and a native officer's party, from the detachment 50th Madras Native Infantry. We proceeded through open country for about six miles, when we arrived at the commencement of the dense jungle, in the midst of which the rebels had established themselves. Our guide was the man who had brought me the information the previous evening, and right well and truly did he do his work. He is a sepoy in the service of the Alipoora Jaghirdar, Hindoo Put Rao, to whom and in whose presence I have recommended him for promotion. He led us through the jungle for at least a couple of miles, when a considerable quantity of smoke and the hum of voices warned us that we were near the camp, and, in a few minutes more, we were in the midst of about 400 or 500 men, utterly surprised, and making away in all directions. Their camp was in an open space of about 200 yards long, and 100 broad, surrounded by thick jungle, and they quickly disappeared on all sides, closely pursued by our party, which was now divided into three portions, taking three different

* 43rd L. I. officers 2, bayonets 58; 50th M. N. I. officers 2, native officers 4, bayonets 130; Jât Horse, officers 1, native officers 2; sabres 65. Assistant-Surgeon Heard, in medical charge.

paths, right, centre, and left; and I have fixed on the number killed as at least 50, from the accounts I received from the officers in command of the two other parties. I myself went with the left, and passed through another camp larger than the first; which we afterwards found was Despot's. The only casualties on our side were one sepoy, 5th Madras Native Infantry, and one (dismounted) sowar of the Police Corps, wounded, both shot through the leg.

I am informed that the rebel chieftain, Despot, has for a long time defied the power of the Government in these parts, and I am therefore sanguine that the severe lesson he has now received may carry with it considerable moral effect, and go far towards improving the tone and behaviour of the inhabitants of this part of the country, which are decidedly objectionable; and trusting that Government may be pleased to approve of the services of the Hummeerpore Field Detachment under my command, as reported in my letter to your address, No. 892.* dated Camp Nourungah, 5th December, 1858, and also on the present occasion.

P.S.—The whole of the official and private correspondence of Despot was taken, and amongst the papers was the official copy of the Proclamation, together with the official letter from the Deputy Collector of the Hummeerpore District.

No. 12.

Allahabad, January 28, 1859.

FORWARDED by order of the Commander-in-Chief to the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Military Department, for the information of his Excellency the Right Honourable

* London Gazette, March 24, 1859, p. 1264.

the Governor-General in Council and Viceroy, with Lord Clyde's approval.

W. MAYHEW, Lieutenant-Colonel,
Adjutant-General of the Army.

No. 13.

Colonel St. G. D. Showers to Colonel Stuart.

Agra, January 25, 1859.

I HAVE the pleasure to inclose a deposition, taken two days after the action at Dewsa,* showing the state of the rebels on their arrival at Ajubghur, about eighteen miles distant. If I could have followed them up, the dispersion would have been complete. Unfortunately, the Commander-in-Chief's sanction to my moving out, and the abundant provision his Lordship had made for the garrison of Agra, did not reach me till four days after I had given up the pursuit. The rebels received a severe blow at Dewsa, and they cannot hold together much longer; none could have escaped but those who were well mounted.

We took the rebels altogether by surprise. They did not see or hear us till we were within ten yards of them. It was the grey of the morning when we attacked, and I did not know where to look for the Chiefs; when two of the elephants were seized, the driver stated that Tantia Topee was only fifty yards in front of us. Though the Chiefs have escaped, it is yet satisfactory to know that both Jeypore and Ulwur have been saved from plunder.

I am to start to-morrow with the following force for Rajpootana:

Two squadrons of 6th Dragoon Guards.
The Camel Corps.
One squadron Alexander's Horse.

* London Gazette, May 5, 1859, page 1849.

One squadron Agra Mounted Police; a very efficient force for the service I am going upon.

The Camel Corps is not able to move rapidly at present, as all the camels are more or less mangy; but, in a few days, I hope they will be all right, and I shall be able to procure others in the country I am going to.

Our last authentic accounts of the rebels place them at Seekur, in Shekawattee, on the 20th; the names of the Chiefs present with them not stated.

I should have sent this deposition immediately after it was taken, but I was under the impression his Lordship had left Allahabad.

No. 14.

Deposition of Aman Sing, Tuhseeldar, taken by Officiating Political Agent; Camp Goodah; 17th January, 1859.

My name is Aman Sing, Tuhseeldar of Ajubghur. On the 14th January, 1859, I heard guns firing about 11 o'clock, A.M. Five sowars came from the direction of Sainthal; and a buneah, whom they had plundered of a camel, came and complained. I at once came out to the garden, outside of Ajubghur, and I saw a number of sowars assembling. I sent a man to inquire why the sowars had come, and to inform them that, if they came in the direction of the city, I would fire on them. One of the sowars accompanied my man back; he said that he had come from Dewsa, and was with the Shahzada Ferozeshah. I informed him that there was no road viâ Ajubghur for a force, and asked his reason for coming; he then said that his people had been surprised at Dewsa early that morning, and that they had lost a great deal of property, and that a number of men had been killed on both sides; and he said that he intended to stay there, and get russud, and pro-

cure money from me, and added that, if he did not receive 20,000 rupees, he would sack Ajubghur, and take russud by force. I refused to give it him, but said that, if he sent one of the sirdars, I would talk to him about it.

The sowar then went to his force, and brought a Kanojia Brahmin, named Ghoree Shunkur. I inquired who was his sirdar? told him that I had received information of his approach, and was prepared for him with my guns. He replied, that he knew all about my Hindoostanee Fouj, and would plunder the city, if he did not get supplies. I said he would find it difficult to plunder the city, as my men were ready, and recommended him to go past the city by another road, and that, if his sowars did not keep together, they would be fired upon.

I was then told that Tantia was behind, and that he would come up directly, and then the city would be plundered.

I then requested to have an interview with Tantia alone, outside his force, but they refused this, but offered to give give me safeguard (Dhurma) if I went into their force alone; my people did not wish me to go, but I said there was no way of saving the city, as we were so few, and they numbered 4,000, and that if they did attempt any treachery I would destroy Ghoree Shunkur, who gave me the safeguard, before they could kill or seize me.

I then went on horseback with Ghoree Shunkur to Tantia Topee. I was accompanied by one servant and two sepoys. A Rajpoot Thackoor seized my bridle, and tried to prevent my going into Tantia's camp. I refused to get off my horse, until Tantia and Ghoree Shunkur came to one side, where I got off; and they also dismounted. I sat down with Tantia and Ghoree Shunkur.

Tantia then told me that, if I wished to save

the city from plunder, I must pay rupees 20,000. I refused to do this, but Tantia, being very much confused with the beating he had received in the morning, agreed to go, provided I gave him a guide to show him the way out of the hills. I gave him four Chowkeedars to show him the way outside the city, and they went on eight miles, and encamped at Bamun, in the Ghazika Tanna pergunnah; there they plundered the village, and got some russud by force. Tantia has a round face; is copper-coloured, and is slightly pox-marked; he has rather a flat nose, has a stubble beard, and seems to have been unshaved for a month; he is a strong middle-sized man, about 40 years of age.

The force under Tantia is much distressed, and Tantia's horse, a cream-colour (Koorla), was very thin; and the horses of the Sowars were in bad condition and galled. There were about 3,500 or 4,000 people of all sorts; there are between 100 or 200 foot; the rest were sowars; 20 charpoys were carried along, containing the wounded, and 20 more followed; there were also a number of men on foot and horseback wounded. There are also a lot of men wounded in the different villages on their line of march.

They say they were completely taken by surprise on the morning of the fight, and that they lost between 600 and 700 men, but that they killed 200 of the British.

The Begarees, who accompanied them from Ajubghur, report that a number of the enemy had dispersed after leaving Ajubghur, and they tried to bribe the villagers to allow them to remain concealed. I consider that they received such a blow that they will now disperse, as numbers of the sowars are men from the neighbourhood of Jhuggur and Shekawattee.

No 15.

Major-General Whitlock, to the Chief of the Staff.

SIR, *Camp Kirwee, 11th January*, 1859.

I HAVE the honour to forward, for submission to the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief, copy of a despatch from Brigadier Mac Duff, commanding 2nd Infantry Brigade S. F. D., in which he expresses his approbation of the good conduct of the troops engaged in an arduous day's duty in pursuit of the rebels.

I have, &c.,
G. C. WHITLOCK, Major-General,
Commanding Saugor Field Division.

No. 16.

Brigadier Mac Duff, commanding 2nd Brigade Saugor Field Division, to the Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Saugor Field Division.

Camp Answar, 5 miles east of Scinde River,
SIR, *December* 17, 1858.

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of the Major-General Commanding Saugor Field Division, my arrival here yesterday, in pursuit of the force under Feroze Shah, which crossed the Jumna a few days since, near the Fort of Bureh, in the Etawah district, and the Chumbul at Taungua in the Gwalior territory, entering this district opposite the latter place.

This rebel force, which is said to have consisted of about 1500 good cavalry, and some guns, with an immense number of camp followers on country ponies, passed through this a few days since. They crossed the district at a rapid pace; scarcely ever halted, and ultimately crossed the Scinde river, near Inderghur.

At noon yesterday, hearing that a considerable

body of rebels, under Burjore Sing, a chief of this district, was at Girwassah, on this side of the Scinde river, plundering the surrounding villages, I determined upon marching upon him at once, with the force detailed in the margin,* leaving the camp standing.

At half-past 2 o'clock, P. M., I moved off, and had not gone above a few miles when, reaching the ravines running down to the river, I found all further progress for the cavalry and guns impossible; so I ordered them back to camp.

After winding for five miles through deep ravines, I came upon the village of Girwassah, where I ascertained that the rebels were posted on the other bank of the river.

On nearing the Scinde, the rebels were seen occupying a strong position on the left bank.

Her Majesty's 43rd Light Infantry, led by Major Synge, crossed the river, supported by the 19th Regiment Madras Native Infantry under Colonel Nott, and pursued the enemy, killing and wounding several, till night prevented any further advance.

The force returned to camp at 10 o'clock, P. M., without loss, having marched during the day above thirty miles.

Nothing could exceed the good conduct and willingness, with which the non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the 43rd Light Infantry, as well as the native officers, non-commissioned officers and sepoys of the 19th Regiment Madras Native Infantry, performed so long and arduous a march.

* Staff, 3 European officers; 8th Bengal Irregular Cavalry, 3 native officers, 58 men; Sikh Mounted Police, 2 European officers, 5 native officers, 182 men; Royal Artillery (No. 6 F. Battery), 2 European officers, 80 men, 4 guns; Her Majesty's 43rd Light Infantry, 6 European officers, 262 men; 19th Madras Native Infantry, 8 European officers, 7 native officers, 178 men. Total, 21 European officers, 15 native officers, 760 men, 4 guns.

I beg to return my best thanks to Colonel Nott, commanding 19th Madras Native Infantry, and to Major Synge, commanding detachment 43rd Light Infantry, as also to the officers, mentioned in the margin,* who rendered me every assistance in their power.

I have, &c.,
J. MACDUFF, Brigadier,
Commanding 2nd Brigade S. F. Division.

No. 17.

Allahabad, February 2, 1859.

FORWARDED to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, for the information of his Excellency the Right Honourable the Viceroy and Governor-General.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.
W. MAYHEW, Lieutenant-Colonel,
Adjutant-General of the Army.

No. 18.

The Secretary to the Government of India, to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

SIR, *Fort William, February* 16, 1859.

IN acknowledging the receipt of your memorandum, No. 252, dated the 2nd February, 1859, forwarding a dispatch from the Brigadier Commanding 2nd Infantry Brigade Saugor Field Division, reporting an engagement with the rebels near the river Scinde, I am directed to state, for the information of the Right Honourable the Comman-

* Captain Dorehill, Her Majesty's 43rd Light Infantry, Brigade-Major; Captain Ternan, Deputy Commissioner, who placed his services at my disposal as Aide-de-Camp; Captain Corbett, Assistant Commissioner; Lieutenant Talbot, 43rd Light Infantry, Brigade Orderly Officer.

der-in-Chief, that the same has been laid before Government.

I am, &c.,
R. J. H. BIRCH, Major-General,
Secretary to the Government of India,
in the Military Department.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of MAY 20, 1859.

AT the Court at *Buckingham-Palace*, the 13th day of *May*, 1859.

The QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty in Council was pleased to approve the represention duly made (as set forth in this Gazette) by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England—

As to the assignment of district chapelries to—

The consecrated church of Saint Matthew, situate in Oakley-square, in the parish of Saint Pancras, in the county of Middlesex, and in the diocese of London, to be named "The District Chapelry of Saint Matthew, Bedford New Town."

And the consecrated church of Saint Mary, situate at Fachwen, in the parish of Llanfihangel-yn-Gwynfa, in the county of Montgomery, and diocese of Saint Asaph, to be named "The Consolidated Chapelry of Llwydiarth.'

Buckingham Palace, May 17, 1859.

This day had audience of Her Majesty;

The Prince Michel Obrénowitch, only Son of the Prince of Servia. His Highness was ac-

companied by Prince Alexander Vogorides, the Chargé d'Affaires of the Ottoman Porte :

To which audience His Highness was introduced by the Right Honourable the Earl of Malmesbury, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and conducted by Major-General the Honourable Sir Edward Cust, K.C.H., Her Majesty's Master of the Ceremonies.

Buckingham Palace, May 18, 1859.

This day had audience of Her Majesty ;

His Excellency the Count de Persigny, Ambassador from the Emperor of the French, to deliver his credentials :

To which audience His Excellency was introduced by the Right Honourable the Earl of Malmesbury, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and conducted by Major-General the Honourable Sir Edward Cust, K.C.H., Her Majesty's Master of the Ceremonies.

Downing-Street, May 18, 1859.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Edward Newton, Esq., to be Assistant Colonial Secretary for the Island of Mauritius.

War-Office, May 20, 1859.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the appointment of Rear-Admiral Sir Michael Seymour, K.C.B., late Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's Naval Forces in the East Indies and China, to be an Ordinary Member of the Military Division of the First Class, or

Knights Grand Cross, of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath ; and of

Captain the Honourable Keith Stewart, R.N.,
Captain Sir Frederick William Erskine Nicolson, Bart., R.N.,
Captain Harry Edmund Edgell, R.N.,
Captain Sir Robert John Le Mesurier M'Clure, Knt., R.N.,
Captain George Sumner Hand, R.N.,
Colonel Thomas Lemon, Royal Marines,
Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur Sandys Stawell Walsh, Royal Marines, and
Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Hocker, Royal Marines,

to be Ordinary Members of the Military Division of the Third Class, or Companions, of the said Most Honourable Order.

War-Office, May 20, 1859.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the appointment of Henry Bartle Edward Frere, Esq., the Resident in the Province of Scinde, and Robert Montgomery, Esq., lately the Chief Commissioner in Oude, to be Ordinary Members of the Civil Division of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders, of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath ; and of Charles William Warner, Esq., Her Majesty's Attorney-General for the Island of Trinidad, to be an Ordinary Member of the Civil Division of the Third Class, or Companions, of the said Most Honourable Order.

Foreign-Office, May 19, 1859.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of Don Juan Gavaron as Consul-General in London for Her Majesty the Queen of Spain.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of M. Jules Sichel as Vice-Consul at Manchester for His Majesty the Emperor of Austria.

Crown-Office, May 17, 1859.

MEMBERS returned to serve in the PARLIAMENT summoned to be holden at Westminster, on the 31st May, 1859.

County of Waterford.

Captain John Esmonde, of Pembrokestown, county of Waterford.

The Honourable Walter Cecil Talbot, of Ingestrie, Staffordshire.

Borough of Dungarvan.

Francis McGuire, of Grenville-place, Cork, Esq.

County of Sligo.

Sir Robert Gore Booth, of Lissadell, county of Sligo, Bart.

Charles William Cooper, Esq., of Coopershill, county of Sligo.

Borough of Sligo.

The Right Honourable John Arthur Wynne, of Hazlewood, county of Sligo.

County of Armagh.

Sir William Verner, of Churchill, county of Armagh, Bart.

Maxwell Charles Close, of Drumbanagher, county of Armagh, Esq.

Borough of Armagh.

Joshua Walter McGeough Bond, of the Argory, county of Armagh, Esq.

County of Berks.

The Honourable Philip Pleydell Bouverie.
John Walter, Esq.
Leicester Viney Vernon, Esq.

May 18.

Borough of Wallingford.

Richard Malins, of Lowndes-square, Middlesex, Esq.

County of Limerick.

The Right Honourable William Monsell, of Tervoe, county of Limerick.
Lieutenant-Colonel Samuel Auchmuty Dickson, of Croom Castle, county of Limerick.

County of Roscommon.

Colonel Fitzstephen French, of Lough Erril, county of Roscommon.
Thomas William Goff, of Oakport, county of Roscommon.

County of Galway.

Sir Thomas John Burke, of Marble Hill, Galway, Bart.
William Henry Gregory, Esq., of Coole Park, Galway.

May 20.

County of Louth.

Chichester Samuel Fortescue, of Red House,
Richard Montesquieu Bellew, of Barmeath, both in the said county.

Borough of Dundalk.

George Bowyer, of Radley Park, in the county of Berks, Esq.

War-Office, Pall-Mall,
20th May, 1859.

MEMORANDA.

Lieutenant Edwin Thomas, having obtained a First Class Certificate at the School of Musketry at Hythe, has been appointed by the General Commanding-in-Chief, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State for War, to act as Instructor of Musketry to the Tipperary Artillery Militia. Dated 19th April, 1859.

Lieutenant William Henry Greer, having obtained a First Class Certificate at the School of Musketry at Hythe, has been appointed by the General Commanding-in-Chief, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State for War, to act as Instructor of Musketry to the Waterford Artillery Militia. Dated 27th April, 1859.

Admiralty, 16*th May*, 1859.

Corps of Royal Marines.

First Lieutenant George Naylor to be Adjutant.

Commissions signed by Her Majesty's Commissioners of Lieutenancy for the County of Ayr.

Ayrshire Yeomanry Cavalry.

Richard Frederick Fotheringham Campbell, Gent., to be Cornet, vice John Spiers, deceased. Dated 17th May, 1859.

Robert Shedden Patrick, Gent., to be Cornet, vice Claude Alexander, promoted. Dated 17th May, 1859.

John Bell, Gent., to be Cornet, vice John Crichton, promoted. Dated 17th May, 1859.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Kent.

Royal East Kent Regiment of Mounted Rifles.

Sir Edmund Filmer, Bart., M.P. (late Grenadier Guards), to be Cornet, vice Loftus Pemberton, promoted. Dated 11th May, 1859.

Henry Denne, Gent., to be Cornet, vice Sir Courtenay Henywood, Bart., promoted. Dated 12th May, 1859.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Gloucester, *and of the City and County of the City of* Gloucester, *and of the City and County of the City of* Bristol.

Royal North Gloucester Regiment of Militia.

William Robert Gee, Gent., to be Ensign. Dated 17th May, 1859.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Kincardine.

Forfar and Kincardine Regiment of Militia Artillery.

Second Lieutenant Charles Basil Fisher to be First Lieutenant, vice Allen, promoted. Dated 12th May, 1859.

Prestwich Union.—Crumpsall Township.

An order of the Poor Law Board to the Overseers of the Poor of the township of Crumpsall, in the county of Lancaster, and all others whom it may concern, dated the 6th of May, 1859, directs that so much of the Act 13th and 14th Vict., cap. 57, as relates to the providing of a room or

suitable buildings, for the purpose of holding vestry or other meetings for the transaction of any business of, or relating to, the said township of Crumpsall, shall forthwith be applied to, and be put in force within, the said township of Crumpsall.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of MAY 24, 1859.

Crown-Office, May 21, 1859.

MEMBERS returned to serve in the PARLIAMENT summoned to be holden at Westminster, on the 31st May, 1859.

County of Londonderry.

Robert Peer Dawson, of Mayola-park, county of Londonderry, Esq.

Sir Frederick William Haygate, of Bellarena, county of Londonderry, Bart.

Borough of Coleraine.

John Boyd, of Dundoan, county of Londonderry, Esq.

City of Londonderry.

Sir Robert Alexander Ferguson, of the Farm, Londonderry, Bart.

County of Wexford.

Patrick McMahon, Esq., of Inner Temple-lane, London.

John George, Esq., of Cahore House, county of Wexford.

Borough of Wexford.

John Edward Redmond, of the Deeps, county of Wexford, Esq.

Borough of New Ross.

Charles Tottenham, Esq., of Ballycurry, county Wicklow.

King's County.

John Pope Hennessy, Esq., of the Inner Temple, London.

Patrick O'Brien, Esq., of Merrion-square, Dublin.

May 23.

County of Kilkenny.

The Honourable Leopold Agar Ellis, of Gowran Castle, county of Kilkenny.

John Greene, Esq., of Ballynooney, county of Kilkenny.

(701.)

Board of Trade, Whitehall, May 24, 1859.

The Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade and Plantations have received, through the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Minister at Lisbon, enclosing copy of a Portuguese Royal Decree, authorizing the admission into the Cape de Verde Islands, until the end of the present year, free of import duty, of Indian corn, rice, beans, lentils, Indian corn meal, Mandioca flour, hog's lard, beef, mutton, and pork, fresh, dried, or salted, including bacon.

War-Office, Pall-Mall,
24th May, 1859.

2nd Regiment of Dragoon Guards, Acting Regimental Serjeant-Major Allen Deane to be Cornet, without purchase, and Adjutant in succession to Lieutenant Calvert, promoted. Dated 24th May, 1859.

1st Dragoons, Cornet Henry St. George Osborne to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Clarke, promoted. Dated 24th May, 1859.

4th Light Dragoons, Lieutenant Edward William Blackett to be Captain, by purchase, vice Goodrich, who retires. Dated 24th May, 1859.

Cornet John Kennedy to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Blackett. Dated 24th May, 1859.

6th Dragoons, Paymaster Thomas Smales, from the 9th Light Dragoons, to be Paymaster, vice Mahon, who exchanges. Dated 24th May, 1859.

9th Light Dragoons, Paymaster Maurice Hartland Mahon, from the 6th Dragoons, to be Paymaster, vice Smales, who exchanges. Dated 24th May, 1859.

11th Light Dragoons, Cornet Swaine has been permitted to retire from the Service by the sale of his Commission. Dated 24th May, 1859.

7th Regiment of Foot, Lieutenant James Kennedy MeAdam to be Captain, by purchase, vice Carpenter, promoted. Dated 24th May, 1859.

Ensign Douglas Flood to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice MeAdam. Dated 24th May, 1859.

8th Foot, Major and Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander Cunningham Robertson's promotion, without purchase, to bear date 23rd July, 1858, instead of 24th August, 1858, as previously stated.

13th Foot, Major Herbert Vaughan Mundell, from

the 96th Foot, to be Major, vice Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel the Honourable Augustus Murray Cathcart, who exchanges. Dated 24th May, 1859.

14*th Foot*, Ensign Charles Curtis, from the Royal Limerick Militia, to be Ensign, without purchase. Dated 24th May, 1859.

15*th Foot*, Surgeon Usher Williamson Evans, M.D., from the Staff, to be Surgeon. Dated 24th May, 1859.

16*th Foot*, Captain Charles Lorenzo De Winton to be Major, without purchase, vice Lucas, who retires upon full-pay. Dated 24th May, 1859.

Captain John George Dartnell, from half-pay Unattached, to be Captain, vice De Winton. Dated 24th May, 1859.

Lieutenant Richard Calvert Healy to be Captain, by purchase, vice O'Callaghan, seconded, being appointed Permanent Instructor at the School of Musketry, vice Captain Johnstone, appointed District Inspector of Musketry of the South-Western District, in the room of Brevet-Major Lutyens, 20th Foot, who retires from the Service. Dated 24th May, 1859.

19*th Foot*, Lieutenant George Forbes to be Captain, by purchase, vice Sheaffe, who retires. Dated 24th May, 1859.

Ensign Robert Biscoe to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Forbes. Dated 24th May, 1859.

20*th Foot*, Captain Charles Lutyens has been permitted to retire from the Service by the sale of his Commission. Dated 24th May, 1859.

Lieutenant Edward Augustus Patrickson to be Captain, without purchase, vice Davies, deceased. Dated 5th May, 1859.

Ensign William Unwin to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Patrickson. Dated 5th May, 1859.

37*th Foot*, Assistant-Surgeon Isaac Hoysted, from the 80th Foot, to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Inkson, who exchanges. Dated 12th March, 1859.

47*th Foot*, Ensign George Vachell Boyd to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Garnier, promoted. Dated 24th May, 1859.

50*th Foot*, Surgeon James Fraser, M.D., from the Staff, to be Surgeon, vice Crerar, appointed to the Staff. Dated 24th May, 1859.

52*nd Foot*, Ensign Charles Middleton Prendergast to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice the Honourable Frederick Le Poer Trench, promoted to an Unattached Company. Dated 24th May, 1859.

54*th Foot*, Surgeon William Mills Dowding, from the Staff, to be Surgeon, vice Grant, appointed to the 84th Foot. Dated 15th April, 1859.

59*th Foot*, Assistant-Surgeon Walter Barnett Ramsbotham, M.B., from the Staff, to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Knaggs, appointed to the Cape Mounted Riflemen. Dated 24th May, 1859.

70*th Foot*, Ensign Arthur Stronge Gilbert to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Hilton. Dated 24th May, 1859.

Serjeant James McPherson, from the 93rd Regiment, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Gilbert. Dated 24th May, 1859.

80*th Foot*, Lieutenant Erasmus Borrowes to be Captain, by purchase, vice H. Morris, who retires. Dated 24th May, 1859.

Assistant-Surgeon James Inkson, M.D., from the 37th Foot, to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Hoysted, who exchanges. Dated 12th March, 1859.

84*th Foot*, Surgeon James McGrigor Grant, M.D., from the 54th Foot, to be Surgeon, vice

La Piesle, whose appointment has been cancelled. Dated 15th April, 1859.

92*nd Foot*, Lieutenant Percy Feilding Gooch to be Captain, by purchase, vice Elphinstone, who retires. Dated 24th May, 1859.

95*th Foot*, Ensign Edward Chapple to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Crealock, promoted. Dated 24th May, 1859.

96*th Foot*, Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel the Honourable Augustus Murray Cathcart, from the 13th Foot, to be Major, vice H. F. Mundell, who exchanges. Dated 24th May, 1859.

Rifle Brigade, Ensign James Hook to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Richards, died of his wounds. Dated 9th December, 1858.

Cape Mounted Rifles, Assistant-Surgeon Henry Knaggs, from the 59th Foot, to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Boutflower, deceased. Dated 24th May, 1859.

Saint Helena Regiment, Major William Forbes Macbean to be Lieutenant-Colonel, without purchase, vice Brevet-Colonel H. N. Vigors, promoted to the rank of Major-General. Dated 1st May, 1859.

Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Gahan to be Major, without purchase, vice Macbean. Dated 1st May, 1859.

Lieutenant John Baldwin Hainault Rainier to be Captain, without purchase, vice Gahan. Dated 1st May, 1859.

Ensign John Lysaght Hewson to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Rainier. Dated 1st May, 1859.

UNATTACHED.

Captain and Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Henry Morris, C.B., of the Royal Artillery, to have the Substantive Rank of Major, under the

provisions of the Royal Warrant of 3rd November, 1854. Dated 24th May, 1859.

HOSPITAL STAFF.

Surgeon James Crerar, from the 50th Foot, to be Surgeon, vice Evans, appointed to the 15th Foot. Dated 24th May, 1859.

BREVET.

Major Francis Lucas, retired full-pay 16th Foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army, the rank being honorary only. Dated 24th May, 1859.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Stafford.

John De-Heley Mavesyn Chadwick, Esq., to be Deputy Lieutenant. Dated 16th May, 1859.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Kent.

Royal East Kent Regiment of Mounted Rifles Yeomanry Cavalry.

James Cuthbert Ottaway, Gent., to be Surgeon, vice Beattie, deceased. Dated 20th May, 1859.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Suffolk.

West Suffolk Regiment of Militia.

Captain Fuller Maitland Wilson to be Major, vice Ross, resigned. Dated 18th May, 1859.

Lieutenant Edward Daubeny to be Captain, vice Wilson, promoted. Dated 18th May, 1859.

Lieutenant James Holmes to be Captain. Dated 19th May, 1859.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Northumberland.

Northumberland Light Infantry Regiment of Militia.

Frederiek Stephen Steele, Esq., late of the 2nd Queen's Regiment, to be Captain. Dated 19th May, 1859.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Southampton.

Hampshire Militia Artillery.

Thomas Evelyn Venables, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant. Dated 13th May, 1859.

Minehead Turnpike Roads.

A provisional order, signed by Her Majesty's Principal Seeretary of State for the Home Department, dated the 31st of Mareh, 1859 (as set forth in this Gazette), authorizes the Trustees of the Minehead Turnpike-roads to reduce the rate of interest upon the mortgage debts charged upon the tolls of the said roads.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of MAY 27, 1859.

Whitehall, May 27, 1859.

THE following Address of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland having been transmitted by William David, Earl of Mansfield, K.T., Her Majesty's Commissioner, to the Right Honourable Thomas Henry Sutton Sotheron Estcourt, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, has been by him presented

to the Queen, which Address Her Majesty was pleased to receive very graciously.

May it please your Majesty,

WE, the Ministers and Elders of the Church of Scotland, convened in this General Assembly, have received with profound respect and gratitude the gracious letter which your Majesty has been pleased to address to us, expressive of the lively interest always evinced by your Majesty in the welfare of the Church of Scotland, and of the satisfaction with which your Majesty contemplated the approach of our present meeting.

We humbly thank your Majesty for the expression of your gracious approval of the manner in which our past proceedings have been conducted, and of the consideration which measures of the highest importance have received at our hands. We desire respectfully to assure your Majesty of our utmost endeavour to promote the interests of the Church committed to our care; and we do most fervently unite in your Majesty's earnest prayer, that, by the blessing of God, our counsels may tend to the improvement of the moral and spiritual condition of your Majesty's faithful subjects of Scotland.

It is with the profoundest gratitude that we have received the assurance of your Majesty's continued resolution to uphold and support the rights and privileges of our Church, as by law established, and of your Majesty's confidence in our efforts to promote the cause of the Protestant religion, and also in our loyalty and attachment to your royal person and authority.

Fully assured of the many excellent qualities of the Right Honourable the Earl of Mansfield, and having had experience of his ability and eminent judgment, as well as of his prudence and courtesy in the discharge of the important duties which your

Majesty has been pleased to entrust to his care, we again most gladly receive him as the representative of your Majesty's royal person.

We receive with deep gratitude your Majesty's Royal Warrant for two thousand pounds, for the extension of the Reformed Religion in the Highlands and Islands of Scotland, and we shall earnestly study to apply this munificent gift to the purposes for which it has hitherto been specially destined.

That the God and Father of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ may grant unto your Majesty a long and prosperous reign, and bestow upon your Majesty, the Prince Consort, the Prince of Wales, and the other members of your Royal House, all temporal and spiritual blessings, is the earnest prayer of

May it please your Majesty, your Majesty's most faithful, loyal, and obedient subjects, the Ministers and Elders of the Church of Scotland, met in this General Assembly.

Signed in our name, in our presence, and at our appointment, by

John Cook, Moderator.

Edinburgh, 21st May, 1859.

India-Office, May 27, 1859.

THE Secretary of State for India has received the following papers:

No. 1.

GENERAL ORDER.

Fort William, March 22, 1859.

No. 389 of 1859.

HIS Excellency the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the following extracts of letters from the Adjutant-

General of the Army, No, 385, of the 22nd February, 1859, and from Brigadier-General Sir R. Napier, K.C.B., with inclosure, reporting the attack on the Fort of Naharghur by a detachment under the command of Captain F. W. Lambton, Her Majesty's 71st Highlanders.

His Excellency in Council desires to record his high commendation of the intrepidity exhibited in this operation, and his sense of the conspicuous bravery of all concerned in the attack.

Extract of a Letter from the Adjutant-General of the Army, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, No. 385, of the 22nd February, 1859.

IN transmitting, for the consideration of the Right Honourable the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council, copies of the documents noted in the margin,* having reference to the attack of the Fort of Naharghur, by a detachment under the command of Captain F. W. Lambton, Her Majesty's 71st Highlanders, I am directed by the Commander-in-Chief to state that in his Excellency's opinion, the conduct of the party of the 71st Regiment cannot be sufficiently praised, as will be seen from the following extract from a private letter addressed by Brigadier-General Sir R. Napier to the Chief of the Staff:

"The news of the affair with Lambton's Detachment brought me down here as I reported to you.

"It is certainly marvellous to see the works attacked by that small detachment.

"The indomitable pluck of Englishmen is the secret of all their success.

* Letter from Brigadier-General Sir R. Napier, K.C.B., Commanding the Gwalior Division, No. 54, of 31st January, 1859, with enclosure.

"The small party, far from support, unacquainted with the strength of the garrison and with the country, did not hesitate to attack a place of considerable strength, and had they had a good petard, they would have taken it.

"The best shots in India, I believe they went to work systematically and cleared the parapets; through a chink in the strong gate they fired and cleared the gateway, and drove from two guns, planted to command the entrance, the gunners, who were ready to fire on them. They had previously assaulted and taken the two outer gates.

"The place belongs to Kotah. The guns were all burst, and the fort considerably dismantled.

"The Kotah Vakeel has come here, and professes that the Killadar will be hanged when captured.

"The camp followers had got into the town, which was entirely deserted, in spite of guards and sentries posted by Major Chetwode; but, on my arrival here, by putting additional guards, and severely punishing offenders, I put a stop to it, and the town is filling again."

Extract of a Letter from Brigadier-General Sir R. Napier, K.C.B., Commanding Gwalior Division, to Major-General Sir W. R. Mansfield, K.C.B., Chief of the Staff, dated Camp, Naharghur, 31st January, 1859, No. 54.

IN continuation of my letter, dated 21st instant, I have the honour to report, for the information of the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief, that I arrived at Naharghur on the 23rd instant, and found the Fort in possession of Major Chetwode's Detachment, which had been sent from Goonah to Captain Lambton's assistance.

The garrison abandoned the Fort on the 21st, having maintained a fire of round shot upon Cap-

tain Lambton's detachment, as long as it continued within range. I beg to transmit Captain Lambton's report.

The fort is very strong, and had eleven guns and a garrison of 200 men.

Captain Lambton's party consisted of sixty men of the 71st Regiment. They forced the gate of the town and the outer gate of the fort, and only failed in storming the fort itself, from the absolute want of means, except a few pounds of powder, to burst open the strong iron-bound gates of the inner gate-way. In this they nearly succeeded.

The conduct of Captain Lambton and his party evinced the utmost gallantry, and cannot fail to excite the most lively admiration in any person who views the formidable character of the work they attacked, although the origin of the conflict is to be regretted.

It has produced a very great improvement on the bearing of the people in the country, who send supplies into Camp readily where they were before hardly procurable.

P.S.—The guns in the Fort were destroyed by General Michel's order, and the defences have been partially dismantled.

No. 2.

Captain F. W. Lambton, Commanding Detachment Her Majesty's 71st Highland Light Infantry, to Captain H. O. Mayne, Political Assistant in Gwalior.

SIR, *Dated Naharghur.*

I HAVE the honour to inform you that when the detachment under my command, strength as per margin,* arrived here yesterday afternoon, I

* 2 officers; 60 men 71st H.L.I.; 224 Gwalior Camel Corps.

sent to the town for provisions; they were refused, and the Kotwal threatened to shoot the first European that came into the town. An armed party, under command of a subaltern, was sent into the town to seize them. They found the gates closed, and matchlocks were fired at them. The remainder of the detachments then proceeded to reinforce the first party, the gates were forced in, and the outer part of the fort taken with slight resistance. The inner part, however, we were unable to take, owing to the great height of the walls, and there being only one gate, which is strongly plated with iron.

We therefore retired, and attempted again to take it this morning. We were unable to blow it open, owing to the scarcity and coarseness of the powder. The enemy during this time kept up a brisk fire with matchlocks and big guns. I understand that there are two hundred men, and nine or ten guns of different sizes in the Fort. The enemy were frequently summoned to surrrender, but refused. I await further instructions.

I have, &c.,

F. W. LAMBTON, Captain,
71st Highland Light Infantry.

No. 4.

Major G. Chetwode, Commanding at Naharghur, to Captain H. O. Mayne, Political Assistant in Gwalior.

Camp, Naharghur,
January 23, 1859, 2 A.M.

SIR,

YOUR note of yesterday's date has this moment arrived. The town and fort of Naharghur have been in our possession since the morning of the 21st, and I am now engaged in blowing up the de-

fences and bursting the guns. I have written to stop the only force that I knew was advancing to join us, namely, some Lancers, Royal Horse Artillery guns, and Native Infantry, that were detached from General Michel's Force, as provisions are so difficult to procure here. As far as I can learn, the garrison of the place only consisted of some 200 men, who have dispersed in the jungle. Maun Sing was not here.

I have, &c.,

G. CHETWODE, Major,
8th Hussars, Commanding at Naharghur.

R. J. H. BIRCH, Major-General,
Secretary to the Government of India.

War-Office, 27th May, 1859.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to signify Her intention to confer the decoration of the Victoria Cross on the undermentioned Non-commissioned Officers and Privates of Her Majesty's Army, whose claims to the same have been submitted for Her Majesty's approval, on account of Acts of Bravery performed by them in India, as recorded against their several names; viz.:

2nd Battalion, Military Train.

Private Michael Murphy (Farrier).—For daring gallantry on the 15th April, 1858, when engaged in the pursuit of Kooer Singh's Army from Azimghur, in having rescued Lieutenant Hamilton, Adjutant of the 3rd Sikh Cavalry, who was wounded, dismounted and surrounded by the enemy. Farrier Murphy cut down several men, and, although himself severely wounded, he never left Lieutenant Hamilton's side, until support

arrived. Date of Act of Bravery, 15th April, 1858.

42nd Regiment.

Lance-Corporal Alexander Thompson.—For daring gallantry, on the 15th April, 1858, when at the attack of the Fort of Ruhya, in having volunteered to assist Captain Groves, Commanding the 4th Punjab Rifles, in bringing in the body of Lieutenant Willoughby, of that Corps, from the top of the Glacis, in a most exposed situation, under a heavy fire. Date of Act of Bravery, 15th April, 1858.

Quartermaster-Serjeant John Simpson.—For conspicuous bravery at the attack on the Fort of Ruhya, on the 15th April, 1858, in having volunteered to go to an exposed point within forty yards of the parapet of the Fort, under a heavy fire, and brought in, first, Lieutenant Douglas, and afterwards a Private soldier, both of whom were dangerously wounded. Date of Act of Bravery, 15th April, 1858.

Private James Davis.—For conspicuous gallantry, at the attack on the Fort of Ruhya, when, with an advanced party, to point out the gate of the Fort to the Engineer Officer, Private Davis offered to carry the body of Lieutenant Bramley, who was killed at this point, to the Regiment. He performed this duty of danger and affection under the very walls of the Fort. Date of Act of Bravery, 15th April, 1858.

MEMORANDUM.

Private Edward Spence, 42nd Regiment, would have been recommended to Her Majesty for the decoration of the Victoria Cross, had he survived. He and Lance-Corporal Thompson, of that

Regiment, volunteered, at the attack of the Fort of Ruhya, on the 15th April, 1858, to assist Captain Groves, commanding the 4th Punjab Rifles, in bringing in the body of Lieutenant Willoughby from the top of the Glacis. Private Spence dauntlessly placed himself in an exposed position, so as to cover the party bearing away the body. He died on the 17th of the same month, from the effects of the wound which he received on the occasion.

At the Court at *Buckingham-Palace*, the 13th day of *May*, 1859.

PRESENT,

The QUEEN's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS there was this day read at the Board, a Memorial from the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, dated the twelfth of May, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, in the words following, viz. :

"Whereas we have had under our consideration the present condition of the Chaplains of your Majesty's Navy, with the view of ameliorating their position, and placing them more on an equality with the Chaplains of your Majesty's Army, in regard to their relative ranks and rates of pay and half-pay, pensions to their widows, &c.

"And whereas we are of opinion that it would be for the advantage of your Majesty's Service that the following regulations should be adopted for the Chaplains of the Royal Navy :

"1st. That there shall be Four Classes of Chaplains to rank as follows:

Fourth Class, under ten years' service, to rank with Lieutenants;
Third Class, under fifteen years' service, to rank with Commanders;
Second Class, under twenty years' service, to rank with Captains under three years' standing;
First Class, above twenty years' service, to rank with Captains above three years' standing;

and that the Senior Chaplain of Greenwich Hospital shall be recognized as Head of the Naval Chaplains, bear the title of Chaplain of the Fleet, and rank with a Rear-Admiral.

"2nd. That the Full-pay shall be:

Chaplains under ten years' service, ten shillings per diem.
Chaplains under fifteen years' service, twelve shillings per diem.
Chaplains under twenty years' service, fourteen shillings per diem.
Chaplains above twenty years' service, sixteen shillings per diem.

"3rd. That the Half-pay shall be:

Chaplains under five years' service, five shillings per diem.
Chaplains above five years' service, six shillings per diem.
Chaplains above ten years' service, seven shillings and six pence per diem.
Chaplains above fifteen years' service, ten shillings per diem.

Chaplains above twenty years' service, twelve shillings per diem.

"4th. That the Pensions to the Widows of Naval Chaplains shall be as follows, provided the Chaplain shall have served one year after his marriage:

Chaplains under ten years' service on full-pay, fifty pounds per annum.
Chaplains under twenty years' service on full-pay, seventy pounds per annum.
Chaplains above twenty years' service on full-pay, ninety pounds per annum.

"5th. That no alteration shall be made in the present rates of additional pay and half-pay allowed to Chaplains of the Royal Navy when holding the office of Naval Instructor.

"6th. That no Naval Chaplain who may avail himself of the regulations shall be allowed to retire under twenty-five years' service, excepting on the ground of permanent unfitness from ill health,—but that such Chaplains now on the list who may prefer to remain on their present rate of full-pay, and under the existing regulations with regard to half-pay and retirement, shall be allowed to do so.

"And we beg leave to represent to your Majesty, that the Lords of your Majesty's Treasury have signified their concurrence in the proposed arrangement."

Her Majesty having taken the said Memorial into consideration, was pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to approve of what is therein proposed; and the Right Honourable

the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty are to give the necessary directions herein accordingly.

Wm. L. Bathurst.

At the Court at *Buckingham-Palace*, the 13th day of *May*, 1859.

PRESENT,

The QUEEN's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS there was this day read at the Board a Memorial from the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, dated the twelfth of May, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, in the words following; viz:

"Whereas we have had under our consideration the necessity of assimilating, as far as possible, the relative Ranks and Rates of Pay and Half-pay of the Medical Officers of your Majesty's Navy and Army.

"And whereas we are of opinion that it would be for the advantage of your Majesty's Service that the following regulations should be adopted for the Medical Officers of the Royal Navy, viz.:

"1st. That there shall be Four Grades of Medical Officers, viz.:

1. Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets.
2. Deputy-Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets.
3. Surgeon, who, after twenty years' service on full-pay, ten of which in the rank of Surgeon, shall be styled Staff-Surgeon.
4. Assistant-Surgeon.

"2nd. That no candidate shall be admitted to the examination for a commission in the Medical Department of the Royal Navy who does not possess such a diploma as would qualify a civilian to practise medicine and surgery; and no such candidate shall receive a commission as Assistant-Surgeon until he shall have satisfactorily passed an examination in naval surgery and hygiène before a Board of Examiners appointed by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

"3rd. That no Assistant-Surgeon shall be eligible for promotion to the rank of Surgeon until he shall have passed such examination as the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty may require, and shall have served on full-pay with the commission of Assistant-Surgeon for five years, of which two, at least, shall have been passed on board one of your Majesty's sea-going ships.

"4th. That no Surgeon shall be eligible for promotion to the rank of Deputy-Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets until he shall have served ten years in your Majesty's Navy on full-pay, of which three, at least, must have been passed in one of your Majesty's ships on some one or more foreign stations, with the rank of Surgeon.

"5th. That no Deputy-Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets shall be eligible for promotion to the rank of Inspector-General until he shall have served five years at home, or three years abroad, in the rank of Deputy-Inspector-General.

"That in cases of emergency, however, or when the good of your Majesty's Service may render such alteration desirable, it shall be competent for the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to shorten the several periods of service above-mentioned, in such manner as they shall deem fit and expedient.

"6th. That the rates of full-pay of the Medical Officers of your Majesty's Navy shall, in future, be in accordance with the following Schedule:—

FULL PAY.

RANK.	After 30 Years' Service on Full Pay.	After 25 Years' Service on Full Pay.	After 20 Years' Service on Full Pay.	After 15 Years' Service on Full Pay.	After 10 Years' Service on Full Pay.	After 5 Years' Service on Full Pay.	Under 5 Years' Service on Full Pay.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets	2 5 0	2 5 0	2 0 0*				
Deputy-Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets	1 14 0	1 10 0	1 8 0*				
Staff-Surgeon	...	1 5 0	1 2 0				
Surgeon	...	...	...	0 18 0	0 15 0*		
Assistant-Surgeon ...	...	...	...	...	0 13 0	0 11 6	0 10 0

* Or on promotion, should these periods of service not have been already completed.

"7th. That every Medical Officer on the Active List, now on half-pay, and those who may be placed on it subsequently to the date of your Majesty's Order in Council authorising this proposal, shall be allowed the half-pay to which his period of service on full-pay shall entitle him, according to the following schedule.

HALF PAY.

RANK.	After 30 Years' Service on Full Pay.	After 25 Years' Service on Full Pay.	After 20 Years' Service on Full Pay.	After 15 Years' Service on Full Pay.	After 10 Years' Service on Full Pay.	After 5 Years' Service on Full Pay.	Under 5 Years' Service on Full Pay.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets	1 17 6	1 13 6	1 10 0*				
Deputy-Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets	1 5 6	1 2 6	1 1 0*				
Staff-Surgeon	...	0 18 6	0 16 6				
Surgeon	...	...	...	0 13 6	0 11 0*		
Assistant-Surgeon ...	...	...	...	...	0 10 0	0 8 0	0 6 0

* Or on promotion, should these periods of service not have been already completed.

"8th. That with a view to maintain the efficiency of the Service, all Medical Officers of the ranks of Staff-Surgeon, Surgeon, and Assistant-Surgeon, shall be placed on the Retired List, when they shall have attained the age of sixty years; Deputy Inspectors-General, shall be placed on such Retired List when they shall have attained the age of sixty-five years; and Inspectors-General when they shall have attained the age of seventy years. Officers thus superannuated shall receive the rates of half-pay mentioned in the preceding schedule.

"9th. That the relative rank of the Medical Officers of your Majesty's Navy shall be similar to that conferred upon the Medical Officers of the Army, and shall be as follows:

"An Assistant-Surgeon shall rank as a Lieutenant in the Army, according to the date of his commission, and after six years' service on full-pay, as a Captain in the Army, according to the date of the completion of such service.

"A Surgeon shall rank as Major in the Army, according to the date of his commission; and a Staff-Surgeon as Lieutenant-Colonel, but junior of that rank.

"A Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets shall rank as Lieutenant-Colonel, according to the date of his commission; and after five years' service on full pay, as Deputy Inspector-General, shall rank as Colonel, according to the date of completion of such service.

"An Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets shall rank as Brigadier-General, according to the date of his commission; and after three years service on full-pay, as Inspector-General, shall rank as Major-General, according to the date of completion of such service.

"Provided always, that no Naval Medical Officer, while borne on the books of one of Her

Majesty's ships, or employed on establishments on shore, shall be deemed superior in rank to the officer appointed to command such ship or establishment; but such Commanding Officer shall, under all circumstances, be held to be superior in rank and precedence to every officer under his command.

"10th. That such relative rank shall carry with it all precedence and advantages attaching to the rank with which it corresponds, and shall regulate the choice of quarters, rates of lodging-money, servants, forage, fuel and light, or allowances in their stead, when Medical Officers of the Navy may be employed on shore on joint service with your Majesty's Land Forces; but that Medical Officers serving in the Fleet, shall, notwithstanding the relative rank thus conferred upon them, in all such details, and also in all matters relating to the duties of the Fleet, and the discipline and interior economy of your Majesty's ships, be subject, as heretofore, to the authority of any executive officer of the military branch while on duty, under the general regulations which may from time to time be prescribed by the Lord High Admiral, or the Commissioners for exercuting the office of Lord High Admiral; and that Medical Officers shall share prize money according to the Proclamation or Proclamations which may be in force for the time being, for regulating the distribution of the proceeds of prizes in the Royal Navy.

"11th. That Medical Officers shall be entitled to the same allowances, on account of wounds and injuries received in action, as Combatant Officers holding the same relative ranks.

"12th. That the families of Medical Officers shall in like manner be entitled to the same allowances as granted to the families of Combatant Officers holding the same relative ranks.

"13th. That Medical Officers shall be held entitled to the same honours as other Officers of the Royal Navy of equal relative rank. *

"14th. That a Medical Officer retiring after a full-pay service of twenty-five years, may, in cases of distinguished service, receive a step of honorary rank, but without increase of half-pay.

"15th. That good service pensions shall be awarded to the most meritorious Medical Officers of the Royal Navy, under such regulations as shall, from time to time, be determined upon, on the recommendation of the Lord High Admiral, or the Commissioners for executing that office.

"16th. That *four* of the most meritorious Medical Officers of the Royal Navy shall be named Honorary Physicians, and *four* Honorary Surgeons to your Majesty.

"We do therefore most humbly submit that your Majesty will be graciously pleased, by your Order in Council to grant us the necessary authority for carrying the foregoing regulations into effect; the Lords Commissioners of your Majesty's Treasury having signified their concurrence."

Her Majesty having taken the said Memorial into consideration was pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to approve of what is therein proposed; and the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty are to give the necessary directions herein accordingly.

Wm. L. Bathurst.

* This clause does not extend to the compliments to be paid by Garrison or Regimental Guards, as laid down in pages 29 and 30 of your Majesty's Regulations for the Army, nor to corresponding honours paid on board your Majesty's ships.

Whitehall, May 26, 1859.

The Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, granting the dignity of a Knight of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland unto Barnes Peacock, Esq., Chief Justice of Her Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature at Calcutta.

St. James's Palace, May 26, 1859.

The Queen has been pleased, on the nomination of the Right Honourable the Earl of Shrewsbury and Talbot, to appoint John W. C. Ewart, Esq., one of Her Majesty's Honourable Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms, vice J. F. Peto, Esq., resigned.

(722.)

Board of Trade, Whitehall, May 26, 1859.

The Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade and Plantations having received, through the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of a note from the Danish Minister at this Court, stating the intention of the Government of Denmark to despatch a brig of war to Iceland, for the protection of the Danish fishery rights in those waters, notice thereof is hereby given to all whom it may concern.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Middlesex.

Taverner John Miller, Esq., M.P., to be Deputy Lieutenant. Dated 19th May, 1859.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Gloucester, *and of the City and County of the City of* Gloucester, *and of the City and County of the City of* Bristol.

Charles James Monk, Esq., to be Deputy Lieutenant. Dated 23rd May, 1859.

Stephen Cave, Esq., to be Deputy Lieutenant. Dated 23rd May, 1859.

Royal South Gloucester Light Infantry Regiment of Militia.

Robert Clayton Daubeny, Gent., to be Ensign. Dated 23rd May, 1859.

Royal North Gloucester Regiment of Militia.

Ensign William Stephen Mair Goodenough to be Lieutenant, vice Reed, resigned. Dated 23rd May, 1859.

William Wreford Brown, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Goodenough, promoted. Dated 23rd May, 1859.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Southampton.

Hampshire Yeomanry Cavalry.

Cornet Hugh Alexander Baring to be Lieutenant, vice Græme, resigned. Dated 20th May, 1859.

Alfred Doughty Tichborne, Gent., to be Cornet, vice Baring, promoted. Dated 20th May, 1859.

Commission signed by the Vice Lieutenant of the County Palatine of Lancaster.

6th Regiment of Royal Lancashire Militia.

Edward Hewitt, Gent., to be Ensign. Dated 24th May, 1859.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Glamorgan.

Royal Glamorgan Artillery Militia.

Thomas Bateman, Gent., to be Lieutenant. Dated 18th May, 1859.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Durham.

Durham Artillery Militia.

Second Lieutenant James Erskine Ainslie Mather to be First Lieutenant, vice Browne, resigned. Dated 19th May, 1859.

Arthur Munro, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant, vice Mather, promoted. Dated 19th May, 1859.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Norfolk.

1st or Western Regiment of Norfolk Militia.

Captain the Honourable Frederick Walpole to be Major, vice Custance, promoted. Dated 17th May, 1859.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Wilts.

Royal Wilts Militia.

Lieutenant Bartholomew Mahon to be Captain, vice Robinson, resigned. Dated 17th May, 1859.

Ensign Henry Edwards to be Lieutenant, vice Blennerhassett, resigned. Dated 17th May, 1859.

Ensign Edward John Hayward to be Lieutenant, vice Mahon, promoted. Dated 18th May, 1859.

Ensign Thomas Holman to be Lieutenant, vice Shaw, resigned. Dated 19th May, 1859.

Exchequer Bills.

Office of Her Majesty's Paymaster-General, Whitehall, May 27, 1859.

The Exchequer Bills, dated in the months of June, 1858 (per Act 21 Victoria, cap. 13, anno 1858), with the interest due thereon, will be paid off on the 14th June, 1859, when the interest will cease.

Such bills will be received at this Office daily, from half past ten till three o'clock, until the 6th day of June, 1859, inclusive.

Printed forms, containing instructions for the preparation of the lists and the arrangement of the bills, may be obtained on application at this Office.

The bearers must write or stamp their names on the face of each bill, and they must insert their names and addresses in each list; but where the names of holders are inserted in the bills, the indorsements of such holders must be obtained previously to their lists and bills being left for examination.

New bills, bearing interest at the rate of *three halfpence* by the day, upon every one hundred pounds, and dated the said 14th day of June, 1859, may be obtained in payment of the principal of the whole, or part, of the Exchequer Bills issued under the Act above mentioned, on the claimants specifying, in their lists, the amount of new bills required by them.

The new bills, together with the interest on the bills left on or before the said 6th day of June for exchange, will be issued on the 15th day of June, 1859; the bearers must attend at this Office

to sign receipts for the payment of principal and interest.

Payment, in money, may be obtained at this Office for any of the said Exchequer Bills, previously to the said 14th day of June, 1859, upon the claimants leaving the bills for examination one day prior to that on which such payment is desired.

N.B.—All Exchequer Bills dated prior to June, 1858, have been previously advertised to be paid off.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of MAY 31, 1859.

Whitehall, May 31, 1859.

THE following Addresses of congratulation to the Queen, having been transmitted to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Home Department for presentation, have accordingly been presented by him to Her Majesty, who has been pleased to receive the same very graciously.

May it please your Majesty,

WE your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Ministers and Elders of the Church of Scotland met in General Assembly, beg leave to approach the Throne with our humble but warm and affectionate gratulations on the recurrence of the day which gave your Majesty birth.

We account it a special blessing to the British Empire that it has pleased God to raise up and to preserve, in the person of your Majesty, a Sove-

reign, whose public administration of Government, and whose private virtues have secured the continued admiration, respect, and love of her subjects.

That your Majesty may be long spared to receive from year to year expressions of devoted attachment to your Majesty's person and Government; that the children whom God has given you may adorn their exalted station and minister largely to your Majesty's domestic comfort, and that of His Royal Highness the Prince Consort, by their exhibition of all Royal and Christian graces; and that, after a prosperous reign on earth, your Majesty may inherit the kingdom that passeth not away, are the fervent prayers of,

May it please your Majesty, your Majesty's most faithful, loyal, and obedient subjects, the Ministers and Elders of the Church of Scotland, met in this General Assembly.

Signed in our name, in our presence, and at our appointment, by

John Cook, Moderator.

Edinburgh, 24th May, 1859.

May it please your Majesty,

WE, your Majesty's loyal and dutiful subjects, the Ministers and Elders of the Church of Scotland, met in General Assembly, humbly beg leave to approach the Throne, to present our assurances of devoted attachment to your Majesty, not only as our rightful Sovereign, but a Sovereign eminent for the virtues which dignify royalty, and secure universal respect.

We deeply deplored the treachery and barbarity of the late revolt in India, which occasioned, as is well known, profound grief to your Majesty. The war which followed was distinguished by innumerable proofs of the bravery of your Ma-

jesty's troops, the heroism and patient endurance of your faithful subjects, and, finally, the complete success which, through the blessing of Almighty God, crowned your Majesty's arms.

It is with unfeigned satisfaction that we tender to your Majesty our heartfelt congratulations on the happy issue, and our fervent hope that the peace and order which now prevail in India may long continue under your Majesty's benignant rule.

That it may please the Father of all our mercies to lift on the British Empire, in all its dependencies, the light of His gracious countenance, and to preserve the life of your Majesty to reign long over a free, a loyal, and a religious people, is the sincere prayer of,

May it please your Majesty, your Majesty's most faithful, loyal and obedient subjects, the Ministers and Elders of the Church of Scotland, met in this General Assembly.

Signed in our name, in our presence, and at our appointment, by

John Cook, Moderator.

Edinburgh, 24th May, 1859.

May it please your Majesty,

WE, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Ministers and Elders of the Free Church of Scotland, in General Assembly convened, rejoice in the opportunity which the return of this auspicious day affords of approaching your Majesty's Throne with renewed assurances of attachment to your Majesty's person, of loyalty to your Majesty's Government, and of regard for every member of your royal house.

Although no longer connected with the State as an Ecclesiastical Establishment, we remain unchanged in our devotion to the great principles of

the British Constitution, and give thanks to God for the civil and religious freedom which are thereby secured to all your Majesty's dutiful subjects.

We congratulate your Majesty on the termination of the war in India, on the success of your Majesty's Arms in suppressing rebellion throughout that wide region of your Majesty's dominions, and on the restoration of peace under circumstances which have so manifestly called for hearty thanksgiving to Almighty God.

It is our joy that we are warranted to hope that both India and China, through the changes which have recently occurred in our relations to those continents, have now been opened up, as they never were before, to the extensive introduction of "the glorious Gospel of the grace of God."

We watch with deep anxiety the progress of that war which the Almighty, in His sovereign providence has permitted to break forth on the Continent of Europe; and while acknowledging, with grateful and adoring hearts, the Lord's mercy to this nation in so often, in former conflicts, keeping the battle from our gates, we rejoice to learn the determination of your Majesty, in full accordance with the will and wishes of your people, to maintain a strict neutrality between the contending powers; and we doubt not that your Majesty, while thus abstaining from all armed intervention, will seize every opportunity of employing the whole influence and moral power of this country, for the purpose of restoring peace to Europe, and at the same time securing the blessings of freedom of conscience to those who, in Italy, have so long groaned under civil oppression and ecclesiastical tyranny.

That your Majesty's precious life may be long spared; that spiritual and eternal blessings may richly endow you; and that when you have fin-

ished your course on earth, you may receive that crown which the Lord the Righteous Judge alone can give, is the earnest and united prayer of,

May it please your Majesty, your Majesty's most dutiful, most obedient, and most loyal subjects, the Ministers and Elders of the Free Church of Scotland, in General Assembly convened.

Signed in name and by appointment of the General Assembly of the Free Church of Scotland, at Edinburgh, the 23rd day of May, 1859 years, by

Thos. Cunningham, D.D., Moderator.

India-Office, May 31, 1859.

The Queen has been pleased to issue a Commission under Her Royal Sign Manuel, appointing—

The Right Honourable Sidney Herbert, M.P.;
Major-General Sir Robert John Hussey Vivian, K.C.B ;
Colonel Sir Proby Thomas Cautley, K.C.B.;
Thomas Alexander, Esq., C.B.;
Colonel Edward Harris Greathed, C.B.;
William Farr, Esq., M.D. ;
James Ranald Martin, Esq.; and
John Sutherland, Esq., M.D. ;

to be Her Majesty's Commissioners to inquire into, and report upon, the measures which it may be expedient to take for maintaining and improving the health of all ranks of Her Majesty's Army serving in India.

Foreign-Office, May 20, 1859.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint Sidney Smith Saunders, Esq., now Her

Majesty's Consul in Albania, to be Her Majesty's Consul at Alexandria.

The Queen has also been graciously pleased to appoint Henry Walter Ovenden, Esq., now Her Majesty's Consul at Maranham, to be Her Majesty's Consul at Baltimore.

Foreign-Office, May 24, 1859.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of Don Ferdinando di Luca as Vice-Consul at Malta for His Majesty the King of the Two Sicilies.

Foreign Office, May 28, 1859.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr. George Wortmann as Consul at Gibraltar for His Majesty the King of Prussia.

Foreign-Office, May 28, 1859.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint Frederic Hamilton, Esq., now Secretary to Her Majesty's Legation at Stuttgardt, to be Secretary to Her Majesty's Legation at Athens.

The Queen has also been graciously pleased to appoint the Honourable William George Eden, now Paid Attaché to Her Majesty's Legation at Frankfort, to be Secretary to Her Majesty's Legation at Stuttgardt.

War-Office, Pall-Mall,
31*st May*, 1859.

Corps of Royal Engineers.

Lieutenant-General George Judd Harding, C.B., to be Colonel Commandant, vice Cardew, deceased. Dated 10th May, 1859.

War-Office, Pall-Mall,
31*st May*, 1859.

1*st Regiment of Dragoon Guards*, Thomas Armstrong Gough, Gent., to be Cornet, without purchase, vice Fellowes, deceased. Dated 31st May, 1859.

2*nd Dragoon Guards*, Lieutenant Walter Colquhoun Grant to be Captain, without purchase, vice Blair, deceased. Dated 29th March, 1859.

Cornet Charles Gabriel Alfred Barnes to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Grant. Dated 29th March, 1859.

3*rd Dragoon Guards*, John Lloyd Egginton, Gent., to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Maunder, promoted. Dated 31st May, 1859.

7*th Dragoon Guards*, Captain Fitzroy George Smith to be Major, without purchase, vice Middleton, deceased. Dated 19th April, 1859.

Lieutenant Hume Nicholl to be Captain, without purchase, vice Smith. Dated 19th April, 1859.

Cornet James John London McAdam to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Nicholl. Dated 19th April, 1859.

6*th Dragoons*, Lieutenant and Adjutant Henry Topham Clements, from the 14th Light Dragoons, to be Captain, by purchase, vice Sleigh, who retires. Dated 31st May, 1859.

7*th Light Dragoons*, Serjeant Robert Masters to be Cornet, without purchase. Dated 31st May, 1859.

12*th Light Dragoons*, Lieutenant William Clefden Goldie has been dismissed the Service by the sentence of a General Court Martial. Dated 21st January, 1859.

13*th Light Dragoons*, Major Henry Holden to be Lieutenant-Colonel, by purchase, vice Brevet-

Colonel Doherty, who retires. Dated 31st May, 1859.

Brevet-Major Arthur Tremayne to be Major, by purchase, vice Holden. Dated 31st May, 1859.

Military Traïn. The appointment of Cornet John Baird, from half-pay late Land Transport Corps, to be Ensign, as stated in the Gazette of the 29th April, 1859, has been cancelled. Dated 31st May, 1859.

Royal Artillery, Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel Hugh Archibald Beauchamp Campbell, C.B., to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Maude, placed on the Seconded List. Dated 15th May, 1859.

Brevet-Major Charles Frederick Young to be Captain, vice Campbell. Dated 15th May, 1859.

Second Captain Sanford Freeling to be Captain, vice Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel Morris, promoted to be Major Unattached, under the Royal Warrant of 3rd November, 1854. Dated 24th May, 1859.

Lieutenant Charles Lennox Tredcroft to be Second Captain, vice Young. Dated 15th May, 1859.

Lieutenant George William Holmes to be Second Captain, vice Blackburne, who resigns. Dated 17th May, 1859.

Lieutenant John Edward Ruck-Keene to be Second Captain, vice Freeling. Dated 24th May, 1859.

Henry William Vyner, Gent., to be Paymaster. Dated 24th May, 1859.

Royal Engineers, Brevet-Colonel John Twiss to be Colonel, vice Hall removed as a General Officer. Dated 10th May, 1859.

Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Fenwick to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Twiss Dated 10th May, 1859.

Second Captain Berdoe Amherst Wilkinson to be Captain, vice Fenwick. Dated 10th May, 1859.

Lieutenant Lonsdale Augustus Hale to be Second Captain, vice Wilkinson. Dated 10th May, 1859.

1*st Regiment of Foot,* Henry Sedley Bainbridge, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Evans, promoted. Dated 31st May, 1859.

2*nd Foot*, Ensign Frederick Squirl to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Eman, who retires. Dated 31st May, 1859.

5*th Foot*, Lieutenant Edward M. Mason to be Captain, by purchase, vice Symonds, who retires. Dated 31st May, 1859.

7*th Foot*, Lieutenant Horace Sibbald Harrison to be Instructor of Musketry. Dated 1st April, 1859.

9*th Foot*, William Hawkins Hathway, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Layard, promoted. Dated 31st May, 1859.

Lieutenant George Minchin Chadwick to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Captain Douglas, who rejoins his Company. Dated 15th May, 1859.

12*th Foot*, William Seaman Thomson, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Page, promoted. Dated 31st May, 1859.

14*th Foot*, Cecil Thomas Mc Mahon, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Frizell, promoted. Dated 31st May, 1859.

16*th Foot*, Ensign Charles James Horne to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Malone, who retires. Dated 31st May, 1859.

Ensign Frank Jefferson to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Healy, promoted. Dated 31st May, 1859.

Arthur Ewen Stabb, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Whitlam, promoted. Dated 31st May, 1859.

Lieutenant William Henry Carter to be Adjutant, vice Healy, promoted. Dated 31st May, 1859.

19*th Foot*, Lieutenant Robert Conolly Martin to be Captain, by purchase, vice Bissett, who retires. Dated 31st May, 1859.

Henry Stokes, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Vesey, promoted. Dated 31st May, 1859.

21*st Foot*, Edward Walker, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Channer, promoted. Dated 31st May, 1859.

Francis Farquharson, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Jackson, promoted. Dated 1st June, 1859.

24*th Foot*, William Hitchcock, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Butler, promoted. Dated 31st May, 1859.

25*th Foot*, Reginald Blewitt Dowling, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Ramsay, promoted. Dated 31st May, 1859.

37*th Foot*, Norcliffe Gilpin, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice A. Jones, promoted. Dated 31st May, 1859.

40*th Foot*, Richard Crundel Brook, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Rees, promoted. Dated 31st May, 1859.

43*rd Foot*, Herbert Boyles Osborne, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice McGown, promoted. Dated 31st May, 1859.

58*th Foot*, Ensign James Pringle to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Harrison, who retires. Dated 31st May, 1859.

61*st Foot*, John Darwin Wedgwood, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Rowband, appointed to the 75th Foot. Dated 31st May, 1859.

64*th Foot*, Surgeon James Gordon Inglis, M.D., C.B., having completed twenty years' full-pay service, to be Surgeon-Major, under the Royal Warrant of 1st October, 1858. Dated 29th March, 1859.

70*th Foot*, John Robert Collins, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Wright, promoted. Dated 31st May, 1859.

71*st Foot*, Hugh Fraser, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Leslie, promoted Dated 31st May, 1859.

72*nd Foot*, Thomas Francis Pardoe, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Stewart, promoted. Dated 31st May, 1859.

74*th Foot*, George William Monk Hall, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Sainsbury, promoted. Dated 31st May, 1859.

77*th Foot*, William Samuel Henderson, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Wordsworth, promoted. Dated 31st May, 1859.

79*th Foot*, Alfred Hutton, Gent., to be Ensign by purchase, vice A. R. MeeGwire, who retires. Dated 31st May, 1859.

80*th Foot*, Charles George Norris, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Graham, promoted. Dated 31st May, 1859.

84*th Foot*, Ensign W. C. Clayton, from the 96th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Griffin, promoted. Dated 31st May, 1859.

88*th Foot*, Arthur Allen Owen, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Whitla, promoted. Dated 31st May, 1859.

89*th Foot*, Ensign William Sealy to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Harrison, deceased. Dated 25th March, 1859

92*nd Foot*, David Maitland Makgill Crichton, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Bond, who retires. Dated 31st May, 1859.

The Christian names of Brevet-Major Hamilton, who was promoted to the Brevet Rank of Major, in the Gazette of 28th January, 1859, are *Christian Monteith*, and not *Charles Monteath*, as therein stated.

96*th Foot*, William Clayton Clayton, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Kirkwood, promoted. Dated 31st May, 1859.

Edward Barrett Hodges Curteis, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Wright, promoted. Dated 1st June, 1859.

98*th Foot*, Stafford Willard Vardon, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Woodward, promoted. Dated 31st May, 1859.

99*th Foot*, Walter Skipper, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Gray, promoted. Dated 31st May, 1859.

Rifle Brigade, Ensign Edward Henry Chamberlin, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Parr, whose promotion, by purchase, on the 17th December, 1858, has been cancelled. Dated 31st May, 1859.

Ensign the Honourable C. E. Edwards, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Hook, whose promotion, by purchase, on the 11th January, 1859, has been cancelled. Dated 31st May, 1859.

RECRUITING DISTRICT.

Brevet-Colonel Walter Hamilton, C.B., from the 78th Foot, to be Inspecting Field Officer in succession to Brevet-Colonel John Patton, promoted to the rank of Major-General. Dated 1st June, 1859.

CHAPLAIN'S DEPARTMENT.

The Reverend W. Helps to be Chaplain of the Second Class; his Commission as Chaplain of

the Third Class, with date 16th April, 1856, as stated in Gazette of 18th January, 1859, has been cancelled. Dated 11th July, 1856.

ROYAL HIBERNIAN SCHOOL.

Assistant-Surgeon Francis Bowen, M.D., from the Coldstream Regiment of Foot Guards, to be Surgeon, vice Blakeney, promoted to the rank of Surgeon-Major. Dated 31st May, 1859.

BREVET.

Major-General John Oldfield to be Lieutenant-General, vice Cardew, deceased. Dated 10th May, 1859.

Colonel Lewis Alexander Hall, of the Royal Engineers, to be Major-General, vice Oldfield. Dated 10th May, 1859.

Colonel Crighton Grierson, retired full-pay of the Royal Engineers, to be Major-General, in consequence of the promotion of Colonel Hall, who stood below him on the effective list of the corps at the date of his retirement. Dated 10th May, 1859.

The undermentioned promotions to take place consequent on the promotion of Colonel Lewis A. Hall, Royal Engineers, to be Major-General in succession to Lieutenant-General George Cardew, Royal Engineers, who died on the 9th May, 1859:

Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel Hugh Plunkett Bourchier, Captain on half-pay of the 19th Dragoons, Town Major, Kingston, Canada, to be Colonel. Dated 10th May, 1859.

Brevet-Major Malcolm MacGregor, Captain on half-pay Unattached, to be Lieutenant-Colonel. 10th May, 1859.

Captain Douglas Jones, half-pay Unattached, Aide-de-Camp to the General Officer commanding the Troops in Scotland, to be Major. Dated 10th May, 1859.

The undermentioned promotions to take place consequent on the death of Lieutenant-General Henry Adolphus Proctor, C.B., Colonel of the 97th Regiment, on the 13th May, 1859.

Major-General the Honourable Sir Edward Cust, Colonel of the 16th Light Dragoons, to be Lieutenant-General. Dated 14th May, 1859.

Brevet-Colonel Robert Richardson Robertson, C.B., Lieutenant-Colonel on half-pay Unattached, to be Major-General. Dated 14th May, 1859.

Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel Mountford Stoughton Heyliger Lloyd, Major on half-pay Unattached, to be Colonel. Dated 14th May, 1859.

Brevet-Major William O'Neill, Captain on half-pay Unattached, Staff-Officer of Pensioners, to be Lieutenant-Colonel. Dated 14th May, 1859.

Captain T. Lionel J. Gallwey, Royal Engineers, to be Major. Dated 14th May, 1855.

Brevet-Major John Mauriee Wemyss, C.B., Royal Marines, to be Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army. Dated 31st May, 1859.

The promotion of Lieutenant-Colonel Henry A. Olpherts, Bengal Artillery, to be Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army, to bear date the 19*th* January, 1858, instead of the 15*th* of that month, as previously stated.

Admiralty, 25th May, 1859.

Corps of Royal Marines.

First Lieutenant Charles Louis Atterbury Farmar to be Captain.

First Lieutenant Charles Jolliffe to be Captain.

Second Lieuenant William Henry Nantes to be First Lieutenant, vice Farmar, promoted.

Second Lieutenant Matthew Henry Farquharson to be First Lieutenant, vice Jolliffe, promoted.

Commission signed by the Queen.

East York Regiment of Militia.

George Maunsell, Esq., to be Adjutant, vice Minchin, resigned, from the 12th April, 1859. Dated 9th May, 1859.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Lincoln.

Sir Henry Dymoke, Bart., to be Vice Lieutenant of the county of Lincoln. Dated 28th May, 1859.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the Tower Hamlets.

King's Own Light Infantry Regiment of Militia.

Octavius Gibbon, Gent., to be Lieutenant, vice Little, resigned. Dated 25th May, 1859.

Richard Wilton, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Manners, resigned. Dated 16th May, 1859.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Buckingham.

Royal Bucks King's Own Militia.

Henry Ayshford Sanford, Esq., late Captain 43rd Light Infantry, to be Major.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Norfolk.

2nd or Eastern Regiment of Norfolk Militia.

Robert Arthur Rising, Gent., to be Lieutenant, vice Freeman, resigned. Dated 25th May, 1859.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of JUNE 3, 1859.

Palace of Westminster, Lord Great Chamberlain's Office, June 3, 1859.

ALL Peeresses, on announcing their intention of being present on the occasion of the Opening of Parliament, on Tuesday, the 7th instant, will have places reserved for them in the House of Lords, if the announcement be made at this Office before five o'clock on Monday, the 6th instant.

Peers' eldest Sons will have tickets for the Peers' eldest Sons' Box forwarded to them, upon a written or personal application at the Office.

No Strangers can be admitted except by a ticket from the Lord Great Chamberlain.

The doors will be opened at twelve o'clock.

WILLOUGHBY DE ERESBY, G. C.

India Office, May 31, 1859.

The following Addresses to the Queen, on the occasion of the assumption of the direct Government of India by Her Majesty, having been transmitted to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India, have accordingly been

presented by him to Her Majesty, who has been pleased to receive the same very graciously:

From the President and Members of the Madras Native Association, resident in Madras.

The Hindu Christian subjects residing in Royapooram, Black Town, and its vicinity, in the town of Madras.

The inhabitants of Masulipatum.

Natives of India residing in the district of Khandesh, Presidency of Bombay.

Foreign-Office, June 1, 1859.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint the Honourable Henry George Elliot, Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the King of Denmark, to proceed to Naples on a Special Mission to convey Her Majesty's congratulations to the King of the Two Sicilies, on His Majesty's accession to the Throne.

Downing-Street, June 3, 1859.

The Queen has been pleased to erect the district of Moreton Bay, New South Wales, into a separate Colony, to be called the Colony of Queensland; and to appoint Sir George Ferguson Bowen, K.C.M.G., to be Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief in and over the said Colony and its dependencies.

Her Majesty has also been pleased to constitute the said new Colony to be a Bishop's See and Diocese, to be called the Bishopric of Brisbane; and to appoint the Reverend Edward Wyndham Tufnell, D.D., to be ordained and consecrated Bishop of the said See.

Her Majesty has further been pleased to con-

stitute the Island of Saint Helena to be a Bishop's See and Diocese, to be called the Bishopric of Saint Helena, and to appoint the Reverend Piers Calveley Claughton, D.D., to be ordained and consecrated Bishop of the said See.

Whitehall, June 2, 1859.

The Queen has been pleased to present the Reverend William Shanks to the church and parish of Maryhill, in the presbytery of Glasgow, vacant by the transportation of the Reverend John Colvin, late Minister thereof, to the church and parish of Kirkmabreck.

Crown-Office, May 28, 1859.

MEMBERS returned to serve in the PARLIAMENT summoned to be holden at Westminster, on the 31st May, 1859.

Borough of Carnarvon.

Charles Wynne, Esq.

Borough of Devizes.

John Neilson Gladstone, Esq., Commander R.N., of Bowden Park, Wiltshire.

Christopher Darby Griffith, Esq., of Padworth House, Berkshire.

War-Office, Pall-Mall,
3rd June, 1859.

97*th Regiment of Foot.*

Major-General Edmund Finucane Morris, C.B., to be Colonel, vice Lieutenant-General Henry Adolphus Proctor, C.B., deceased. Dated 14th May, 1859.

War-Office, Pall-Mall,

3rd June, 1859.

2nd Regiment of Life Guards, Cornet and Sub-Lieutenant and Adjutant Robert Reid to have the rank of Lieutenant. Dated 3rd June, 1859.

Cornet and Sub-Lieutenant Thomas Leyland to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Marshall, promoted. Dated 3rd June, 1859.

7th Dragoon Guards, Henry Bulkeley, Gent., to be Cornet, without purchase, vice McAdam, promoted. Dated 3rd June, 1859.

2nd Dragoons, Cornet Richard Austin Herbert has been permitted to retire from the Service by the sale of his Commission. Dated 3rd June, 1859.

5th Light Dragoons, Troop-Serjeant-Major George Griffith, from the 5th Dragoon Guards, to be Quartermaster, vice Addy, who reverts to the half-pay of Captain of the late Land Transport Corps. Dated 3rd June, 1859.

7th Light Dragoons, Cornet the Honourable Auberon William Edward Molyneux Herbert to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Bulkeley, promoted. Dated 3rd June, 1859.

Military Train, Captain Thomas Edward Green, from the 82nd Foot, to be Captain, vice Palliser, who exchanges. Dated 3rd June, 1859.

Royal Artillery, Brevet-Major Robert Talbot to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Montresor, deceased. Dated 23rd May, 1859.

Second-Captain Oliver Robert Stokes to be Captain, vice Talbot. Dated 24th May, 1859.

Lieutenant Henry Archibald Doyne to be Second Captain, vice Stokes. Dated 24th May, 1859.

The date of the promotion of the under-mentioned Officers to be altered to 23rd May, 1859, viz. :—

Captain Sanford Freeling.
Second Captain J. E. Ruck-Keene.

6*th Foot*, Alfred Teevan, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Morland, promoted. Dated 3rd June, 1859.

William Harrison Falcon, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Roworth, promoted. Dated 4th June, 1859.

7*th Foot*, Captain Hugh S. Cochrane, from the 16th Foot, to be Captain, vice Twemlow, who exchanges. Dated 21st March, 1859.

George Brooke Meares, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Flood, promoted. Dated 3rd June, 1859.

8*th Foot*, William Albert Bridge, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Page, promoted. Dated 3rd June, 1859.

12*th* Foot, Captain Compton A. S. Dickins, from the 38th Foot, to be Captain, vice Martin, who exchanges. Dated 23rd March, 1859.

13*th Foot*, Alexander Duke Simpson, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Moffett, promoted. Dated 3rd June, 1859.

15*th Foot*, Ensign Henry W. R. de Coëtlogan to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Tyler, promoted. Dated 3rd June, 1859.

16*th Foot*, Captain George Hamilton Twemlow, from the 7th Foot, to be Captain, vice Cochrane, who exchanges. Dated 21st March, 1859.

Christopher Samuel Bailey, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Walker, who retires. Dated 3rd June, 1859.

19*th Foot*, George Archibald Warden, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Biscoe, promoted. Dated 3rd June, 1859.

20*th Foot*, Quartermaster William Smith, from the 29th Foot, to be Quartermaster, vice Aylett, who exchanges. Dated 23rd March, 1859.

22*nd Foot*, Ensign Robert Henry Dillon to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Palliser, who retires. Dated 3rd June, 1859.

James Allan Park, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Vivian, promoted. Dated 3rd June, 1859.

23*rd Foot*, Ensign James Clayton to be Adjutant, vice Lieutenant Gregorie, who resigns the Adjutancy only. Dated 3rd June, 1859.

26*th Foot*, Captain Sir H. St. John Mildmay, Bart., from half-pay, 60th Foot, to be Captain, vice Wallace, appointed Adjutant of a Depôt Battalion. Dated 3rd June, 1859.

Lieutenant W. Eliott Lockhart to be Captain, by purchase, vice Sir H. St. John Mildmay, who retires. Dated 3rd June, 1859.

Lieutenant Matthew H. Hale to be Captain, by purchase, vice Chute, who retires. Dated 3rd June, 1859.

Ensign George Philip Fawkes to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Lockhart. Dated 3rd June, 1859.

Ensign Philip Conway Story to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Hale. Dated 3rd June, 1859.

George Douthwaite, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Fawkes. Dated 3rd June, 1859.

29*th Foot*, Frederick Charles Ruxton, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Shadwell, promoted. Dated 3rd June, 1859.

William Graham Arnold, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Cochrane, promoted. Dated 4th June, 1859.

Quartermaster James Aylett, from the 20th Foot,

to be Quartermaster, vice Smith, who exchanges. Dated 23rd March, 1859.

32*nd Foot*, Ensign Cornelius Francis Clery to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Charlton, who retires. Dated 3rd June, 1859.

Hugh William Mortimer Cathcart, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Clery. Dated 3rd June, 1859.

35*th Foot*, Lieutenant John Ormsby Vandeleur to be Captain, by purchase, vice Harris, who retires. Dated 3rd June, 1859.

38*th Foot*, Captain David William Martin, from the 12th Foot, to be Captain, vice Dickins, who exchanges. Dated 23rd March, 1859.

39*th Foot*, Ensign John B. Corballis to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice William Osborne Smith, who retires. Dated 3rd June, 1859.

44*th Foot*, Ensign Henry William Heane to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Kendall, promoted. Dated 3rd June, 1859.

51*st Foot*, Henry Montague Trenchard, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Cobb, promoted. Dated 3rd June, 1859.

George Beverley Bird, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Barnston, appointed to the 55th Foot. Dated 4th June, 1859.

52*nd Foot*, Vesey Edmund Knox, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Wilberforce, promoted. Dated 3rd June, 1859.

57*th Foot*, Lieutenant John Charles Crawford, from half pay 52nd Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Grace, promoted to an Unattached Company, without purchase. Dated 3rd June, 1859.

Ensign Reginald A. Hoby Cox to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Crawford, who retires. Dated 3rd June, 1859.

58*th Foot*, Captain Aldborough Rundle, late 40th Foot, to be Paymaster, vice Timbrell, who retires upon half-pay. Dated 3rd June, 1859.

63*rd Foot*, Cornet William Jeffreys Pegus, from half-pay late Land Transport Corps, to be Ensign, vice Slack, appointed Quartermaster to the School of Musketry at Hythe. Dated 3rd June, 1859.

Major Dawson Hill, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Pegus, who retires. Dated 3rd June, 1859.

64*th Foot*, Ensign Henry Davies to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Hudson, promoted, in the 15th Foot. Dated 22nd April, 1859.

69*th Foot*, Ensign Henry Charles St. George to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Marcon, promoted in the 12th Foot. Dated 3rd June, 1859.

Lieutenant Romaine F. Stirke to be Adjutant, vice Marcon, promoted in the 12th Foot. Dated 3rd June, 1859.

70*th Foot*, Ensign Herbert John Hill to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Wright, whose promotion, by purchase, on the 25th March, 1859, has been cancelled. Dated 3rd June, 1859.

74*th Foot*, Edwin Augustus Windsor, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Pavy, promoted. Dated 3rd June, 1859.

77*th Foot*, Ensign Reginald Hoskins to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Hill, who retires. Dated 3rd June, 1859.

80*th Foot*, Lieutenant F. Brown Numa Craufurd to be Adjutant, vice Borrowes, promoted. Dated 24th May, 1859.

82*nd Foot*, Captain Edward M. Palliser, from the Military Train, to be Captain, vice Green, who exchanges. Dated 3rd June, 1859.

85*th Foot*, Quartermaster John Robert Rouse to be Paymaster, vice Pechell, deceased. Dated 3rd June, 1859.

86*th Foot*, Ensign George Fowler to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Dartnell, pro-

moted to an Unattached Company, without purchase. Dated 3rd June, 1859.

Lieutenant Duncan Stewart to be Adjutant, vice Dartnell, promoted to an Unattached Company, without purchase. Dated 3rd June, 1859.

99th Foot, Lieutenant William Arthur Bond to be Adjutant, vice Clarkson, promoted. Dated 8th April, 1859.

Rifle Brigade, Captain William Henry Sampson, from half-pay Unattached, to be Captain, repaying the difference, vice Brevet-Major Buller, who exchanges. Dated 3rd June, 1859.

Lieutenant Palmer Whalley to be Captain, by purchase, vice Sampson, who retires. Dated 3rd June, 1859.

Lieutenant Robert Edward Stuart Harington to be Captain, by purchase, vice Lindsay, who retires. Dated 3rd June, 1859.

Lieutenant Greville Charles Lane to be Captain, by purchase, vice Robertson, who retires. Dated 3rd June, 1859.

Ensign John Bowle Evans to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice M. J. Guest, who retires. Dated 3rd June, 1859.

Ensign Francis Markham to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Whalley. Dated 3rd June, 1859.

Ensign William Arbuthnot to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Harington. Dated 3rd June, 1859.

Ensign John Francis Mair Winterscale to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Lane. Dated 3rd June, 1859.

George John Fitz Roy Smyth, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Lane Fox, promoted in the Grenadier Guards. Dated 3rd June, 1859.

Royal Canadian Rifles, Thomas Henry Selwyn Donovan, Gent., to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Jackson, whose appointment, as

stated in the Gazette of the 3 th March, 1858, has been cancelled. Dated 3rd June, 1859.

St. Helena Regiment, Thomas England, Gent., to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Hewson, promoted. Dated 3rd June, 1859.

DEPOT BATTALION.

Captain W. G. Everard Webber, 42nd Foot, to be Instructor of Musketry. Dated 12th May, 1859.

COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned Officers, having been placed on Retired Pay, under the Royal Warrant of 28th October, 1858, to have a step of honorary rank, viz. :

To be Commissaries-General.

Deputy-Commissary-General Charles Anthony Clarke.

Deputy-Commissary-General John Bland.

Deputy-Commissary-General James Duff Watt.

Deputy-Commissary-General Gilbert Hamilton Dinwiddie.

Deputy-Commissary-General James Wilson.

To be Deputy-Commissaries-General.

Assistant-Commissary-General Josiah Pryce.

Assistant-Commissary-General Henry Addington Bayley.

Assistant-Commissary-General William Stevens.

Assistant-Commissary-General William Stanton.

The Commissions to bear date 15th May, 1859.

CHAPLAIN'S DEPARTMENT.

The Reverend George Dacre, Chaplain of the Fourth Class, to be Chaplain of the Third Class. Dated 17th April, 1859.

The Reverend George Campbell Williams to be Chaplain of the Fourth Class. Dated 14th May, 1859.

BREVET.

Captain Sir H. St. John Mildmay, Bart., 26th Foot, to be Major in the Army. Dated 11th November, 1851.

Captain William Henry Sampson, Rifle Brigade, to be Major in the Army. Dated 9th November, 1846.

Brevet-Major William Henry Sampson, Rifle Brigade, to be Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army. Dated 20th June, 1854.

Captain Lancelot Francis Charles Thomas, of the Madras Artillery, to be Major in the Army. Dated 28th August, 1858.

MEMORANDUM.

The exchange between Lieutenant Julius Drake Brockman, of the 86th Foot, and Lieutenant John Henry Waterfall, 95th Foot, as stated in the Gazette of the 13th May, 1859, has been cancelled.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Northampton.

The Honourable Thomas Lyttleton Powys to be Deputy Lieutenant. Dated 30th May, 1859.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Berks.

Hungerford Corps of Yeomanry Cavalry.

Victor William Bates Van de Weyer, Gent., to be Cornet. Dated 25th May, 1859.

Cornet Edward Henry Frederick Dawkins to be Lieutenant, vice Wemyss, retired. Dated 27th May, 1859.

Royal Berks Militia.

Robert Tebbott, Gent., to be Lieutenant, vice Stares, resigned. Dated 19th May, 1859.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Southampton.

Hampshire Yeomanry Cavalry.

William George Craven, Esq., to be Captain, vice Fleming, resigned. Dated 30th May, 1859.

Hampshire Regiment of Militia.

Francis James Bampfylde, Esq., late Captain in Her Majesty's 22nd Regiment, to be Captain, vice Digweed, promoted. Dated 28th May, 1859.

Commissions signed by the Governor and Captain of the Isle of Wight.

Isle of Wight Artillery Militia.

Percy Scott, Esq., Captain Commandant, to serve with the rank of Major. Dated 26th May, 1859.

William Puckle, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant. Dated 26th May, 1859.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Warwick.

Warwickshire Militia.

2nd Regiment.

Ensign Octavius Lewis Bland Ward to be Lieutenant, vice Atty, resigned. Dated 25th May, 1859.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Kent.

East Kent Regiment of Militia.

Edward Hyde Hewett, Gent., late Royal Bucks Militia, to be Ensign, vice Gill, resigned. Dated 27th May, 1859.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Norfolk.

Norfolk Militia Artillery.

The Honourable Ralph Harbord (late Captain 71st Highlanders), to be Captain, vice Hobart, resigned. Dated 30th May, 1859.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the City and County of the City of Edinburgh *and Liberties thereof.*

City of Edinburgh Artillery Militia.

First Lieutenant Robert Nicol to be Captain, vice Chiene, resigned. Dated 30th May, 1859.

Second Lieutenant George Charles Bowman to be First Lieutenant, vice Nicol, promoted. Dated 30th May, 1859.

WHEREAS by an Act of Parliament, made and passed in the eighteenth year of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled "An Act to amend the laws relating to the stamp duties on newspapers, and to provide for the transmission by post of printed periodical publications," power was given to Her Majesty's Postmaster-General, with the consent of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, at any time or times thereafter, to make and issue such orders, regulations, conditions and restrictions, as he should deem to be necessary or expedient for the purpose of regu-

lating the receipt, transmission and delivery by post of periodical publications under the provisions of that Act, or for preventing or detecting frauds or abuses in relation thereto, and for giving effect to the purposes of that Act, and also with the like consent, from time to time, to rescind or revoke all or any such orders, regulations, conditions and restrictions, and to make and issue any new ones in lieu thereof.

And whereas George Douglas, Duke of Argyll, Her Majesty's then Postmaster-General, with the consent of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, did by virtue of the said recited Act, make and issue certain orders, regulations, conditions and restrictions, which he deemed to be necessary and expedient for the purpose of regulating the receipt, transmission and delivery by post of printed newspapers, and certain printed periodical publications, under the provisions of the said Act, bearing date the 24th day of December, 1855.

And whereas it is expedient that certain of the said orders, regulations, conditions and restrictions, so made and issued by the said George Douglas, Duke of Argyll, and bearing date the 24th day of December, 1855, as aforesaid, should be rescinded and revoked, and that certain new ones should be made and issued in lieu thereof in manner hereinafter mentioned and contained.

Now I the undersigned, Charles, Baron Colchester, Her Majesty's Postmaster-General, with the consent of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, given under the hands of two of the said Commissioners (by authority of the Statute in that case made and provided), whose names are hereunder signed and written, do, by virtue of the said recited Act, and of the power for that purpose therein contained, hereby rescind and

revoke the following several orders, regulations, conditions, and restrictions so made and issued by the said George Douglas, Duke of Argyll, Her Majesty's then Postmaster-General, under the provisions of the said recited Act, bearing date the said 24th day of December, 1855, as aforesaid, and being the thirteenth of the said orders, regulations, conditions, and restrictions relating to periodical publications (including newspapers) transmitted by post between places within the United Kingdom, the third of the said orders, regulations, conditions, and restrictions relating to British newspapers transmitted by the post from the United Kingdom to British colonies and foreign countries, and the fourth of the said orders, regulations, conditions, and restrictions relating to newspapers, British, colonial, or foreign, brought into the United Kingdom by packet-boat or private ship, or transmitted by the post between any ports or places beyond the sea, whether through the United Kingdom or not, that is to say—

Periodical publications (including newspapers) transmitted by post between places within the United Kingdom.

13. If any of the foregoing regulations shall be disregarded, any officer of the post-office may detain the publication for examination until the next mail; if the irregularity shall be found to consist merely in not folding the paper so as to expose the stamp or stamps, or in posting the publication within the free delivery of the town or place to which it is addressed without prepaying the postage of one penny by affixing a postage stamp thereon, a postage of one penny shall be charged in addition to any other postage to which the publication, if properly folded or

posted, would have been liable; in the event of any other irregularity, the publication shall be dealt with in accordance with the regulations contained in the Treasury Warrant of the 4th day of June, 1855, relating to the transmission by the post of book packets between places within the United Kingdom.

British newspapers transmitted from the United Kingdom to British colonies and foreign countries.

3. All such newspapers as are unstamped, and all such as are stamped which shall have been published more than fifteen days, may be forwarded to such of the British colonies as are mentioned in certain Treasury Warrants, dated respectively the 22nd day of February, 1855, and the 7th day of July, 1855, under the regulations contained in such Warrants respectively, relating to the transmission by the post of book packets between the United Kingdom and such colonies respectively.

Newspapers, British, colonial, or foreign, brought into the United Kingdom by packet-boat or private ship, or transmitted by the post between any ports or places beyond the sea, whether through the United Kingdom or not.

4. Every foreign newspaper shall be printed in the language of the country from which it shall have been forwarded except in cases specially authorized by the Postmaster-General.

And I do, with the like consent of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, given under the hands of two of the said Commissioners (by the authority aforesaid) whose names are hereunder signed and written as aforesaid, by

virtue of the said recited Act, and of the power for that purpose therein contained, make and issue the following orders, regulations, conditions, and restrictions which I deem to be necessary and expedient for the purpose of regulating the receipt, transmission, and delivery by post of the said several printed newspapers, and the said several printed periodical publications, under the provisions of the said recited Act, in lieu of the said several regulations as hereinbefore rescinded and revoked as aforesaid, that is to say—

Periodical publications (including newspapers) transmitted by post between places within the United Kingdom.

13. If any of the foregoing regulations shall be disregarded, any officer of the post-office may detain the publication for examination until the next mail; if the irregularity shall be found to consist merely in not folding the paper so as to expose the stamp or stamps, or in posting the publication within the free delivery of the town or place to which it is addressed, without prepaying the postage of one penny by affixing a postage stamp thereon, a postage of one penny shall be charged in addition to any other postage to which the publication, if properly folded or posted, would have been liable. In the event of any other irregularity, the publication shall be dealt with in accordance with the regulations contained in the Treasury Warrant of the 16th day of October, 1857, or of such other regulations as shall for the time being be in force relating to the transmission by the post of book-packets between places within the United Kingdom.

British newspapers transmitted by the post from the United Kingdom to British colonies and foreign countries.

3. All such newspapers, whether they shall have been published more than fifteen days or not, may be forwarded to any British colony or foreign country between which and the United Kingdom packets, consisting of books, publications, or works of literature or art, may be transmitted by the post under or by virtue of any Treasury Warrant now or hereafter in force, under the regulations contained in any such Warrant relating to the transmission of any such packet between the United Kingdom and any such colony or foreign country.

Newspapers, British, colonial, or foreign, brought into the United Kingdom by packet-boat or private ship, or transmitted by the post between any ports or places beyond the sea, whether through the United Kingdom or not.

4. Every Foreign Newspaper may be printed either in the language of the country from which it shall be forwarded or in any other language.

Witness our hands this twenty-seventh day of May, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine.

Colchester,
Her Majesty's Postmaster-General.

Henry Whitmore,
Peter Blackburn,
Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT, 1858.

Ewell.

Whereas an Appeal, under the 18th section of the Local Government Act, 1858, has been duly made to me, as one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, by a certain owner and

ratepayer within the parish of Ewell, in the county of Surrey, setting forth grounds on which he disputes the validity of a vote for the adoption of the said Act within the said district. And whereas a petition, duly signed by owners and ratepayers of and in the said parish, praying for the exclusion of the said parish from the operation of the said Act, has also been lodged with me in pursuance of the said Act. And whereas inquiry has been duly directed into the circumstances of the case, and such inquiry has been duly made, and the result thereof reported to me as one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State :

Now, therefore, I do issue the following order, and do determine the question arising on such appeal, and such petition, as follows :

That the Local Government Act, 1858, has not been duly adopted within the said parish.

Given under my hand this 1st day of June, 1859.

E. Sotheron-Estcourt.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of JUNE 7, 1859.

Lord Chamberlain's Office, June 4, 1859.

ORDERS for the Court's going into Mourning on Thursday next, the 9th instant, for His late Majesty The King of the Two Sicilies ; viz. :

The Ladies to wear black Silk, fringed or plain Linen, white Gloves, Necklaces, and Ear-rings, black or white Shoes, Fans, and Tippets.

The Gentlemen to wear Black full-trimmed, fringed or plain Linen, black Swords and Buckles.

The Court to change the Mourning on Thursday, the 16th instant; viz.:

The Ladies to wear black Silk or Velvet, coloured Ribbons, Fans and Tippets, or plain white, or white and gold, or white and silver Stuffs, with black Ribbons.

The Gentlemen to wear black Coats, and black or plain white, or white and gold, or white and silver Stuff Waistcoats, full-trimmed, coloured Swords and Buckles.

And on Sunday, the 19th instant, the Court to go out of Mourning.

N.B. The Queen has been pleased to command, to prevent any injury to trade, that Mourning shall not be worn at the Drawing-Room on Saturday, the 11th instant.

June 6, 1859.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the State Apartments of Windsor Castle will be closed on and after Friday the 10th instant, until further orders.

At the Court at *Buckingham-Palace*, the 6th day of *June*, 1859.

PRESENT:

The QUEEN's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Her Majesty, upon a representation of the Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education, was this day pleased to appoint Erasmus Henry Brodie, B.A., of Trinity College, Oxford, Esq., to be one of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools.

AT the Court at *Buckingham-Palace*, the 6th day of *June*, 1859.

The QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty in Council was pleased to order that all the provisions of the "Common Law Procedure Act, 1852," and of the "Common Law Procedure Act, 1854," and of the rules made, or to be made, in pursuance of the said two Acts, shall extend and apply to the Court of Record of the borough of Scarborough, called the Court of Pleas.

Also that all the provisions of the "Summary Procedure on Bills of Exchange Act, 1855," shall extend and apply to the said Court of Record of the borough of Scarborough.

At the Court at *Buckingham-Palace*, the 6th day of *June*, 1859.

The QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty in Council was pleased to approve of a bye-law submitted by the Trinity House, being the pilotage authority under the "Merchant Shipping Act, 1854," for the Trinity House outport district called the Weymouth District, fixing the pilotage dues to be paid within the limits of the said district, as set forth in this Gazette.

At the Court at *Buckingham-Palace*, the 6th day of *June*, 1859.

The QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty in Council was pleased to order with reference to the representations of the Right Honourable Thomas Sotheron Estcourt, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, that burials be discontinued from and after the fifteenth day of this instant June, in the churchyard of Christ Church, Spitalfields.

Also that no new burial-ground shall be opened in any of the undermentioned parishes without the previous approval of one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, and that burials in the said parishes shall be discontinued with the following modifications, from and after the fifteenth of June instant (except as is herein otherwise directed), as follows; viz.:—

Calstock.—On and after the first of January one thousand eight hundred and sixty, in the old part of Calstock *churchyard*, except in the spaces left for the burial of the widowers and widows of those already interred; and in the new part of the churchyard, except in graves which can be opened without the disturbance of remains; and it is also ordered that burials in the *church* be forthwith discontinued. Worcester.—In the churchyard of *Saint Clement's*, Worcester, except so far as is compatible with the observance of the 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th of the Regulations for New Burial Grounds. In the churchyards of *Saint Michael*, *St. George Claines*, in the old ground of the churchyard of *Saint John*, in the *Independent Burial-ground*, in the parish of *All Saints*, and in the burial-ground of *St. Oswald's Hospital*, in the parish of *St. George*, *Claines*, except in vaults and walled graves which can be opened without disturbing soil which has been buried in, and in which each coffin shall be imbedded in charcoal and separately entombed in an air-tight manner. Bisley, Gloucestershire.—Within the *church* of Bisley; and it is also ordered that no coffins be buried in the *churchyard* at less than four feet beneath the surface, and that on and after the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, interments be discontinued except for the burial of widows, widowers and

parents of those already buried therein. ODIHAM. —In the vaults and graves beneath the *church* of the parish of Odiham, also in the *churchyard* within three yards of all dwelling houses; and, from and after the first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, in the whole of the churchyard, with the exception of now existing vaults and brick graves which can be opened without disturbing human remains, and in which each coffin shall be separately entombed in brick or stone work properly cemented, also with the exception of family earthern graves which can be opened without the disturbance of remains, and in which no body shall be buried within four feet of the ordinary level of the ground: and it is also ordered, that in the burial-ground of the *Independent Chapel* burials be forthwith discontinued within three yards of the walls of the chapel, that all bodies buried in vaults and brick graves be separately entombed in brick or stone work properly cemented, and that, with the exception of family vaults and graves, no grave be reopened. ASHTON-UPON-MERSEY. — In the *church* of Ashton-upon-Mersey, in the county of Chester; and on and after the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, in the *churchyard*, except in now existing walled graves which can be opened without disturbing soil that has been buried in, and in which each coffin shall be separately entombed in an airtight manner, and in other graves which can be opened to the depth of five feet without disturbance of remains. SAINT THOMAS, ASHTON-IN-MACKERFIELD. — In the *old churchyard* of Saint Thomas, Ashton-in-Mackerfield, in the county of Lancaster, except in now existing vaults and walled graves, in which each coffin shall be separately en-

tombed in an airtight manner, and except in other graves which can be opened to the depth of five feet without disturbance of remains. MUCKLESTONE, SALOP.—Wholly in Mucklestone *Church;* and also in the *churchyard*, except in now existing vaults and walled graves which can be opened without disturbance of soil that has been buried in.

At the Court at *Buckingham-Palace*, the 6th day of *June*, 1859.

The QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty in Council was pleased to order that the time for the discontinuance of burials in the undermentioned churchyards and burial-grounds be postponed as follows; viz.:

In the churchyard of the parish of ALSTON, Cumberland, from the first of June instant, to the first of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty; in the churchyard of BARNARD CASTLE, in the parish of Gainford, Durham, from the first of June to the first of December, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine; in the burial-ground of Bethesda, or the Methodist New Connexion Chapel, DUKINFIELD, from the first of May, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, to the first of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, provided that, (with the exception of family vaults and graves) no more than one body be buried in each grave, and that no grave be opened within five yards of any dwelling-house or school; in EARSDON Parish Churchyard, and in the burial-ground of *Blyth* chapel, in that parish, from the first of June to the first of December, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine; in the churchyard of the parish of HALTWHISTLE, Northumberland,

from the first of July next, to the first of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty; in St. James's Churchyard, HECKMONDWIKE, in the parish of Birstal, Yorkshire, from the first of June instant, to the first of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty; in the churchyard of KIRBY MISPERTON, from the first of July to the first of October, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine; in the churchyard, and in the Wesleyan and Independent Burial-grounds, MIDDLEWICH, from the first of June instant, to the first of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty; in the Independent Chapel Burial-ground in St. Mary's parish, and in the two Baptist Burial-grounds, in St. Peter's parish, WALLINGFORD, from the first of June instant, to the first of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty.

And whereas by an Order in Council of the thirty-first of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, burials were directed to be discontinued, from and after the first day of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, in the parish churchyard of FINCHLEY, with certain exceptions therein mentioned, and it seems fit that the said Order be varied; now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, is pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the ancient portion of the said parish churchyard of Finchley, with the exception of now existing family graves, be closed as directed by the said Order in Council, from and after the first of this instant June; and it is also ordered that the time for closing the new part of the said churchyard be, and it is hereby extended to the first day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, when, with the exception of now existing family graves, it is to be closed; and it is also

ordered that family earthen graves therein be used only on the following conditions: that they be opened without the disturbance of human remains; that one foot of earth be left between each coffin; that no body be buried within four feet of the surface; and that the only bodies interred be those of the husband, wife, parents, unmarried children, and brothers and sisters of persons already buried therein.

And whereas by an Order in Council of the fourth of November, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, burials were directed to be discontinued wholly in WEST HACKNEY Churchyard, from and after the first of August, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, and, it seems fit that the said Order be varied; now therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice aforesaid, is pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the use of the family vaults and brick graves in the said churchyard be still permitted, after the said first day of August, on the following conditions, viz.: that when required they be opened without disturbing soil that has been already buried in; that each coffin be embedded in a layer of powdered charcoal, four inches thick, and be separately entombed in brick or stone work properly cemented; and that the only bodies interred be those of the husband, wife, parents, unmarried children, and brothers and sisters of persons already buried therein.

And whereas by an Order in Council of the twenty-first of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, certain regulations were made with regard to the discontinuance of burials in the parish churchyard, and in the burial-grounds of the Roman Catholic Chapel, and of Salem Chapel, in GREAT MARLOW, and it seems fit that the said Order be varied; now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice aforesaid, is pleased to

order, and it is hereby ordered, in lieu thereof, that interments be discontinued in the said churchyard and burial-grounds within three yards of any house, and that, in the rest of the said churchyard and burial-grounds, burials be conducted according to the Regulations for New Burial Grounds, omitting the third.

At the Court at *Buckingham-Palace*, the 6th day of *June*, 1859.

The QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty in Council was pleased to order that the representation of the Right Honourable Thomas Sotheron-Estcourt, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State (as set forth in this Gazette) that burials should be forthwith discontinued in the vaults beneath the church of Christ Church, Surrey. Also that no new burial-ground should be opened in the parish of Woodstock, without the previous approval of one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, and that interments should be discontinued in Woodstock churchyard, on and after the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, except in now existing vaults and walled graves, in which each coffin shall be embedded in charcoal, and entombed in an air-tight manner, should be taken into consideration by a Committee of the Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, on the fifteenth day of July next.

At the Court at *Buckingham-Palace*, the 6th day of *June*, 1859.

The QUEEN'S Most Excellent in Council was pleased to order with reference to the representation of the Right Honourable Thomas

Sotheron-Estcourt, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, that the churchwardens or such other persons as may have the care of the vaults under the undermentioned churches, vestry, and schools respectively, do adopt, or cause to be adopted, the following measures in respect of such vaults; viz.:

Christ Church, Surrey.

1. That the coffins contained in the vaults beneath Christ Church, Surrey, be covered with fresh earth and powdered charcoal.

2. That the works be effected under the superintendence of the Medical Officer of Health of the district, and that McDougall's powder, chlorine, or other disinfectants, be used whenever necessary.

Saint John, Wapping.

1. That the public vaults under the church or vestry of Saint John, Wapping, where accessible, be freely limewashed.

2. That the coffins in these public vaults be covered with fresh earth and powdered charcoal.

3. That the existing entrance and gratings for ventilation be closed with brick or stone work, and that a ventilating tube be carried from each of the two public vaults as high as the roof of the church.

4. That the works, so far as relate to sanitary precautions, be effected under the directions of a medical practitioner, and that McDougall's powder, chlorine, or other disinfectants be used whenever required.

Saint John, Hoxton.

1. That the coffins contained in the public vaults beneath the church of Saint John, Hoxton,

be covered with fresh earth and powdered charcoal.

2. That the works be effected under the superintendence of the Medical Officer of Health of the district, and that McDougall's powder, chlorine, or other disinfectants, be used whenever necessary.

Saint Leonard's, Shoreditch.

1. That the coffins contained in the public vaults beneath the church of Saint Leonard, Shoreditch, be covered with fresh earth and powdered charcoal.

2. That the works be effected under the superintendence of the Medical Officer of Health of the district, and that McDougall's powder, chlorine, or other disinfectants be used whenever necessary.

Saint James, Curtain Road.

1. That the coffins contained in the public vaults beneath the church of Saint James, Curtain-road, be covered with fresh earth and powdered charcoal.

2. That the works be effected under the superintendence of the Medical Officer of Health of the district, and that McDougall's powder, chlorine, or other disinfectants, be used whenever necessary.

Saint John, Bethnal Green.

1. That the coffins contained in the vault beneath Saint John's Church, Bethnal Green, be covered with four feet of earth, and that the entrance of the vault from the porch be bricked up.

2. That the works be effected under the superintendence of the Medical Officer of Health of the district, and that McDougall's powder, chlorine,

or other disinfectants, be used whenever necessary.

National Schools attached to Saint Matthew's Church, Bethnal Green.

1. That the coffins contained in the vaults under the National Schools attached to Saint Matthew's Church, Bethnal Green, be covered with fresh earth and powdered charcoal, that the existing entrance and ventilators be bricked up, and that two ventilating tubes be carried from the vaults to the roof of the school.

2. That the works be effected under the superintendence of the Medical Officer of Health of the district, and that McDougall's powder, chlorine, or other disinfectants, be used whenever necessary.

Foreign-Office, June 4, 1859.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint Andrew Cathcart, Esq., to be Her Majesty's Consul in Albania.

Foreign-Office, June 6, 1859.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint Sir Arthur Charles Magenis, K.C.B., now Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the King of Sweden and Norway, to be Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the King of the Two Sicilies.

The Queen has also been graciously pleased to appoint Augustus Berkeley Paget, Esq., now Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the King of Saxony, to be Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister

Plenipotentiary to the King of Sweden and Norway.

The Queen has also been graciously pleased to appoint the Honourable Charles Augustus Murray, C.B., late Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Shah of Persia, to be Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the King of Saxony.

The Queen has also been graciously pleased to appoint William Lowther, Esq., now Secretary to Her Majesty's Legation at St. Petersburgh, to be Secretary to Her Majesty's Legation at Naples.

The Queen has also been graciously pleased to appoint George Glynn Petre, Esq., Paid Attaché to Her Majesty's late Legation at Naples, to be Secretary to Her Majesty's Legation at Hanover.

Foreign-Office, June 7, 1859.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of M. Isnard as Vice-Consul at Sierra Leone, and of M. Truy as Vice-Consul at Melbourne, for His Majesty the Emperor of the French.

Downing-Street, June 6, 1859.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint William A. Henry, Esq., to be Solicitor-General for the Province of Nova Scotia.

Her Majesty has also been pleased to appoint Henry Hasyard, Esq., to be Colonial Secretary; George Wright, Esq., to be Colonial Treasurer; Robert Crawford, Esq., to be Registrar of Deeds and Keeper of Plans; Frederick Brecken, Esq., to be Attorney-General; and Thomas Owen, Esq., to be Postmaster-General, for the Island of Prince Edward.

Whitehall, June 6, 1859.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint William Henry Bodkin, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, to be Assistant Judge of the Court of the Sessions of the Peace in and for the county of Middlesex, in the room of Robert Pashley, Esq., deceased.

(763.)

Board of Trade, Whitehall, June 4, 1859.

The Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade and Plantations have received, through the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Consul at Lisbon, enclosing copy of a Portuguese Royal Decree, authorizing the circulation of English sovereigns in the Azore Islands at the rate of 5,600 reis.

(770.)

Board of Trade, Whitehall, June 3, 1859.

The Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade and Plantations have received through the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Consul at Lisbon, reporting that the Board of Health of that capital have notified that the ports of Mozambique Zanzibar are considered infected with yellow fever.

War-Office, Pall-Mall,
7th June, 1859.

BREVET.

To be AIDES-DE-CAMP to the QUEEN, with the rank of COLONEL in the Army:

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Reid, C.B., Bengal Army. Dated 26th April, 1859.
Lieutenant-Colonel R. B. Smith, C.B., Bengal Army. Dated 26th April, 1859.
Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Tapp, C.B., Bombay Army. Dated 26th April, 1859.
Lieutenant-Colonel G. H. Robertson, C.B., Bombay Army. Dated 26th April, 1859.

Commission signed by the Queen.

Royal Wilts Militia.

Michael McHugh, Gent., to be Quartermaster, from 12th April, 1859, vice Paton resigned. Dated 23rd April, 1859.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Pembroke.

John Maule Sutton, Esq., to be Deputy Lieutenant. Dated 4th June, 1859.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Gloucester, *and of the City and County of the City of* Gloucester, *and of the City and County of the City of* Bristol.

John Harford Battersby Harford, Esq., to be Deputy Lieutenant. Dated 4th June, 1859.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Warwick.

Baron Dickinson Webster, Esq., to be Deputy Lieutenant. Dated 31st May, 1859.

Charles Fetherston Dilke, Esq., to be Deputy Lieutenant. Dated 31st May, 1859.

John Thomas Arkwright, Esq., to be Deputy Lieutenant. Dated 31st May, 1859.

Thomas Lloyd, Esq., to be Deputy Lieutenant. Dated 31st May, 1859.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Salop.

South Salopian Regiment of Yeomanry Cavalry.

Cornet Arthur Philip Lloyd to be Lieutenant, vice Badger, resigned. Dated 4th June, 1859.

Shropshire Regiment of Militia.

Lieutenant Thomas Meyrick to be Captain, vice Whitmore, resigned. Dated 2nd June, 1859.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Wilts.

Royal Wilts Militia.

Francis Thomas Bayntun, Esq., to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Phillips, resigned. Dated 27th May, 1859.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Kent.

East Kent Regiment of Militia.

Philip James Haydock, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Lang, promoted. Daied 31st May, 1859.

Commissions signed by the Vice Lieutenant of the County Palatine of Lancaster.

3rd Regiment of the Duke of Lancaster's Own Mititia.

Charles Frederick Baldwin, Gent., to be Ensign, vice William Henry White, promoted. Dated 3rd June, 1859.

Thomas Grimshaw, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Law, promoted. Dated 4th June, 1859.

4th or Duke of Lancaster's Own (Light Infantry) Regiment of Royal Lancashire Militia.

Ensign Henry Edward Butler to be Lieutenant, vice Albert Hardinge Lynch, resigned. Dated 30th May, 1859.

RESIGNATION.

3rd Regiment of the Royal Surrey Militia.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to accept the Resignation of Ensign Peter Godfrey Chapman.

CERTIFIED INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

The Committee of Her Majesty's Privy Council on Education certify in this Gazette that the Newcastle-on-Tyne Ragged and Industrial School is an Industrial School within the meaning of the Industrial Schools Act, 1857.—Dated this 3rd day of June, 1859.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of JUNE 10, 1859.

Foreign-Office, June 9, 1859.

IT is hereby notified that the Right Honourable the Earl Cowley, Her Majesty's Ambassador at Paris, received on the 2nd June instant, from Count Walewski, Minister of Foreign Affairs to His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of the French, the following Official communication :

Paris, le 2 Juin, 1859.

M. L'AMBASSADEUR,

J'AI l'honneur d'adresser à votre Excellence deux exemplaires d'une Notification, insérée au Moniteur Officiel de ce jour, pour faire connaître le Blocus mis par une escadre française aux ordres de M. le Contre-Amiral Jurien de la Gravière, devant le Port de Venise. Je vous prie de vouloir bien transmettre cette Notification au Gouvernement de Sa Majesté Britannique.

Agréez, &c.,

(Signé) WALEWSKI.

(Translation.)

Paris, June 2, 1859.

MONSIEUR L'AMBASSADEUR,

I HAVE the honour to forward to your Excellency two copies of a Notification inserted in the Official Moniteur of this day, to make known the blockade established by a French squadron, under the orders of Rear-Admiral Jurien de la Gravière, before the port of Venice. I beg you will have

the goodness to transmit this Notification to the Government of Her Britannick Majesty.

The following is the notice alluded to in the above note, and transmitted to Earl Cowley therewith by Count Walewski:—

Extrait du Moniteur Universel du 2 *Juin*, 1859.

NOTIFICATION relative au Blocus du Port de Venise ainsi que de ses issues.

Département de la Marine.

IL est notifié, par les présentes, que Son Excellence le Ministre de la Marine a été informé par le Contre-Amiral Jurien de la Gravière, Commandant les Forces Navales Françaises dans l'Adriatique, que le 18 Mai, 1859, et à partir du dit jour, il a été établi par les forces navales placées sous son commandement un Blocus effectif du port de Venise et de ses issues.

Il est en outre notifié par les présentes que toutes les mesures autorisés par le droit des gens et les Traités respectifs existant entre Sa Majesté l'Empereur et les différentes Puissances neutres, seront adoptées et exécutées par rapport à tous les navires qui tenteraient de violer le dit Blocus.

Paris le 1*er Juin*, 1859.

(Translation.)

Extract from the Moniteur Universel of the 2*nd June*, 1859.

NOTIFICATION relative to the Blockade of the Port of Venice, as well as of its outlets.

Marine Department.

IT is hereby notified, that His Excellency the Minister of Marine has been informed by Rear-Admiral Jurien de la Gravière, Commanding the French Naval Forces in the Adriatic, that on and after the 18th of May, 1859, an effective Blockade

of the Port of Venice, and of its outlets, has been established by the naval force placed under his command.

It is besides hereby notified, that all measures authorised by the right of nations, and the respective Treaties existing between His Majesty the Emperor and the different neutral Powers, will be adopted and executed with regard to all vessels that shall attempt to violate the said Blockade.

Paris, 1*st June*, 1859.

Buckingham Palace, June 7, 1859.

THIS day Her Majesty, accompanied by His Royal Highness The Prince Consort, proceeded in state from Buckingham-Palace to the House of Peers, where she arrived soon after two o'clock; and was received, on alighting from Her state coach, by the Lord Chancellor, the Lord President, the Lord Privy Seal, the Earl of Malmesbury, officiating for the Lord Great Chamberlain (the Lord Willoughby de Eresby), the Earl Marshal, the Treasurer of the Household, Garter King of Arms, and the Yeoman Usher of the Black Rod, and proceeded to the State Robing-room in the customary manner.

Her Majesty was there robed, and the procession moved into the House in the usual order;—the crown was borne by the Duke of Richmond, K.G., the sword of state by the Earl of Derby, and the cap of maintenance by the Marquess of Winchester.

Her Majesty being seated on the Throne, and His Royal Highness the Prince Consort on a Chair on the left side of the Cloth of Estate, the Great Officers of State and others standing on the right and left, James Pulman, Esq., Yeoman Usher of the Black Rod, was sent with a message

from Her Majesty to the House of Commons, commanding their immediate attendance in the House of Peers. The Commons being come thither accordingly, Her Majesty was pleased to deliver the following most gracious Speech to both Houses of Parliament:

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

I AVAIL myself with satisfaction, in the present anxious state of public affairs, of the advice of my Parliament, which I have summoned to meet with the least possible delay.

I have directed that papers shall be laid before you, from which you will learn how earnest and unceasing have been my endeavours to preserve the peace of Europe.

Those endeavours have unhappily failed, and war has been declared between France and Sardinia on one side, and Austria on the other. Receiving assurances of friendship from both the contending parties, I intend to maintain between them a strict and impartial neutrality; and I hope, with God's assistance, to preserve to my people the blessings of continued peace,

Considering, however, the present state of Europe, I have deemed it necessary, for the security of my dominions and the honour of my Crown, to increase my naval forces to an amount exceeding that which has been sanctioned by Parliament.

I rely with confidence on your cordial concurrence in this precautionary measure of defensive policy.

The King of the Two Sicilies having announced to me the death of the King his father and his own accession, I have thought fit, in concert with the Emperor of the French, to renew my diplo-

matic intercourse with the Court of Naples, which had been suspended during the late reign.

All my other foreign relations continue on a perfectly satisfactory footing.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

The estimates for the year, for which provision has not been made by the late Parliament, will be immediately laid before you, together with such supplementary estimates as present circumstances render indispensably necessary for the public service.

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

I have directed a bill to be prepared for giving effect, so far as the aid of Parliament may be required, to certain suggestions of the commissioners whom I had appointed to inquire into the best mode of efficiently manning the royal navy, and I recommend this important subject to your immediate attention.

Measures of legal and social improvement, the progress of which in the late Parliament was necessarily interrupted by the dissolution, will again be brought under your consideration.

I should with pleasure give my sanction to any well-considered measure for the amendment of the laws which regulate the representation of my people in Parliament; and should you be of opinion that the necessity of giving your immediate attention to measures of urgency relating to the defence and financial condition of the country will not leave you sufficient time for legislating with due deliberation during the present session on a subject at once so difficult and so extensive, I trust that at the commencement of the next session your earnest attention will be given to a question of which an early and satisfactory settlement would be greatly to the public advantage.

I feel assured that you will enter with zeal and diligence on the discharge of your parliamentary duties ; and I pray that the result of your deliberations may tend to secure in the country the continuance of peace abroad and progressive improvement at home.

Iudia Office, June 8, 1859.

THE Secretary of State for India in Council has received the following papers :

No. 1.

Major-General J. Michel, C.B., Commanding Malwa Division, to the Adjutant-General of the Bengal Army.

Camp, Nulkaira,
SIR, *January* 2, 1859.

I HAVE the honour to forward a Report of Major Rocke, of the 72nd Highlanders, detailing an attack made by the rebel force, under the Rao Sahib and Tantia Topee, on a small column under his command, of about 500 men, and the enemy's signal defeat.

2. Major Rocke, with his small force, has been very active, and done his duty well, during the short time that he has been acting against the enemy. I trust that his conduct on the present occasion, and that of the officers and soldiers under his command, will be approved by his Lordship the Commander-in-Chief, and that his recommendations will receive such attention as they may, in his Lordship's estimation, merit.

I have, &c.
J. MICHEL, Major-General,
Commanding Malwa Division of the Army.

No. 2.

Major R. Rocke, Commanding the Neemuch Field Detachment, to the Deputy Quartermaster-General of the M. D. A.

Camp, Purtabghur,
SIR, *December* 26, 1858.

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of Major-General Michel, C.B., that in compliance with your Letter, No. 52, of the 6th instant, I marched with a force (strength as per margin*), from Neemuch in the direction of Oodeypore, on the 12th instant.

2. Shortly after my departure, while encamped at Heeta, I received an express from Captain Showers, Political Agent of Meywar, stating that "certain information had been received that it was the intention of the rebels to attack the capital." I therefore pushed on to Dobuck, twelve miles from Oodeypore, the distance marched being twenty-eight miles, which was performed in twelve hours.

3. On my arrival at Dobuck, I was informed that the rebels had abandoned their intention of attacking Oodeypore, and were marching on Banda, from which place it was supposed they would proceed by Chittore across the River Chumbul.

4. In consequence of the above intelligence, I marched back at 3 A.M. the following morning to Kyrowda. I was there informed that the rebels, having heard of my force being north of them, on the Neemuch road, had moved towards the south-

* Royal Artillery, 1 9-pounder gun, 1 24-pounder howitzer; 2nd Bombay Light Cavalry, 62 sabres; Sikh Horse, 75 sabres; Her Majesty's 72nd Highlanders, 143 rank and file; Her Majesty's 95th Regiment, 44 rank and file; 13th Regiment Native Infantry, 106 rank and file.

east. I therefore marched the next morning to Heeta, and the following day to Burra Sadree.

5. While the force was encamped at the latter place, Captain Hutchinson, Political Agent, sent an express, stating that the force under Colonel Benson at Purtabghur, had been obliged to move southward, and requested that that place might be held by a detachment from Neemuch.

6. As Oodeypore by this time was protected by a force under Captain Muter, 2nd Grenadiers, and another under Lieutenant-Colonel Boyle, 89th Regiment, I marched my force viâ Chota Sadree and Jeeran to Purtabghur, and arrived there on the morning of the 24th instant.

7. At about 4 P.M., on the evening of the 24th, a sowar, who had been sent out by Captain Showers to procure information of the rebels, galloped into camp, and stated that the enemy was in full advance on Purtabghur, and was then distant about three miles.

8. I instantly ordered the force to get under arms, and, to prevent its impeding the movement of the troops, I directed the camp to be struck, and the whole of the baggage and camp-followers to be sent into the fort.

9. While this was being done, I sent the cavalry forward to reconnoitre.

10. In consequence of numerous reports having been received from them of the rapid advance of the enemy, in three columns, I determined to take up a position in front of the town, on a ridge running perpendicular to the line of the enemy's advance; my right flank, which was the one threatened, being protected by a tank and nullah, and the front, sloping gently off, afforded favourable ground for a sweeping fire from the artillery and Enfield rifles.

11. I placed the guns in the centre of the in-

fantry on both flanks, and the cavalry in the rear of the left.

12. The enemy appeared in view, at a distance of about half a mile, steadily advancing; the centre division, which was chiefly composed of infantry, in line, preceded by skirmishers, bore down directly on our front; while the right division threatened the left flank; and at the same time the left division was seen marching towards our right rear.

13. The officer commanding the artillery having reported that the enemy was within range, I directed the gun to open on them, and, on their nearer approach, I ordered the infantry to commence firing with their Enfield rifles.

14. The enemy advanced to within about 400 yards; when they halted, and a heavy fire was kept up on both sides for nearly an hour and a half, when the darkness of the night rendered further firing useless.

15. For a short time a large number of the enemy got possession of a tope of trees on our right, and opened a severe fire on the force; but a few shells from the artillery, and a continuous fire of musketry from the 13th Regiment of Native Infantry, soon made them abandon their position.

16. When the night became quite dark, the enemy retreated in a north-east direction, taking all their wounded along with them; they must have suffered very severely, but their loss cannot be ascertained, as every endeavour was evidently made to conceal it. Several of their killed have been found on their line of retreat, some with ropes attached to them by which they had been dragged away; 22 horses and numerous bodies were left on the field dead.

17. Our casualties are as follows :—

Killed none.

Wounded—

Royal Artillery, Captain Bolton, slightly (remained in action until the termination of the affair), and 1 gunner.

72nd Highlanders, 3 rank and file.

13th Regiment Native Infantry, 4 rank and file.

18. Owing to the darkness of the night, and the consequent uncertainty of the enemy's movements, pursuit, with my small body of cavalry, was quite impracticable.

19. The steadiness and gallant conduct of the officers and men, both native as well as European, was most conspicuous.

20. A correct estimate of the enemy's number could not be formed, but I consider that it could not have been less than 3,500 cavalry, and 1,500 infantry, and probably many more.

21. Some prisoners who fell into our hands stated that Rao Sahib, Tantia Topee, and Nawab Raheem Ali, of Kamouni, were in command of the three divisions opposed to us.

22. I received the most ready assistance from the officers commanding the several detachments, viz., Major Simpson, 2nd Bombay Light Cavalry; Captain Adams, 13th Regiment Native Infantry; Captain Bolton, Royal Artillery; Captain Brooke, 95th Regiment; Lieutenant Cameron, 72nd Highlanders; Lieutenant Bannerman, Sikh Horse; also from Captain Malcolm, Bombay Engineers, who acted as my Staff Officer.

23. I also beg to add, that Captain Showers, Political Agent of Meywar, who has accompanied the force the greater part of the time that it has been in the field, and was present with it during the engagement, has invariably furnished me with

the most valuable information and advice, and rendered me every assistance in his power.

24. A company of the Meywar Bheel Corps, which accompanied Captain Showers from Oodeypore, assisted greatly during the action, in protecting the left flank of the column, and also in furnishing piquets and sentries during the night.

25. Two of the enemy's elephants have fallen into our hands: it is also reported, by some prisoners taken, that Rao Sahib was wounded, and his cousin and Wuzeer killed; the supposed body of the former was found without its head.

I have, &c.,
R. ROCKE, Major 72nd Highlanders,
Commanding Field Force.

No. 3.

Allahabad, 28th January, 1859.

FORWARDED, by order of the Commander-in-Chief, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, for the information of the Right Honourable the Governor-General and Viceroy in Council.

I have, &c.,
W. MAYHEW, Lieutenant-Colonel,
Adjutant-General of the Army.

No. 4.

The Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department, to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

Fort William,
SIR, *16th February*, 1859.

IN acknowledging the receipt of your memorandum, No. 199, dated 28th January, 1859,

forwarding a letter from Major-General J. Michel, C.B., commanding Malwa Division, with a report from Major Rocke, 72nd Highlanders, detailing an attack made on his column by the Rao Sahib and Tantia Topee, and the enemy's signal defeat, I am directed to state for the information of the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief that the same has been laid before Government.

I am, &c.,
R. J. H. BIRCH, Major-General,
Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department.

No. 5.

Lieutenant-Colonel Reece, 3rd Madras European Regiment, to the Assistant Quartermaster-General, Saugor District.

Camp, Kurrapore,
SIR, *December* 21, 1858.

I HAVE the honour, in continuation of my letter No. 45, of the 12th instant, to report, for the information of Brigadier Wheeler, Commanding Saugor district, that, the fort of Burreeta having been as much demolished by Mr. Thornton's men as means at hand would allow, I marched en route to Patrakota, viâ Saugor, and, having received instructions through the Major of Brigade, at Dulputpore, to march to Banda, I marched there on the 17th, at which place I was joined by Brigadier Wheeler, who requested me to make arrangements to attack Patrakota the following morning.

2. I accordingly detailed two columns of in-

fantry, strength as per margin each,* from the detachment, to proceed by the routes of Beekumpore and Lowagee, and also directed Captain Dickens with his police to move to Ninagurh. These three columns were to enter the jungle, and be as near Patrakota, by dawn of day, without discovering themselves, as possible, thus investing that stronghold on the west, north, and east sides; a copy of letter of instructions to the officers commanding is appended.

3. I moved my own column with the guns from Banda at 1 o'clock, intending to arrive, if possible, before the infantry, on the south side, the ground of which commanded Patrakota, but the delay of the guns caused me to be some few minutes later, and, as my instructions to the officers were, that if (after daylight had well set in) they heard no firing from my side, they were to approach the hill, Captain Grant from the north side advanced and ascended it; Lieutenant-Colonel Ottley moved in skirmishing order from the west, and Captain Dickens from the east, disturbing some few in the works on the hill (about 50 men of the rebel Sodun Singh, who was in possession) taken by surprise, and who immediately commenced retreating by the west rear face through the jungle bounding the river and hill.

4. At this moment a few shots were fired by the rebels and returned briskly by the north and west columns; a few of the enemy were shot down;

* Lieutenant-Colonel Ottley, 3rd Madras European Regiment, commanding: 3rd European Regiment; Lieutenant Peet, Ensign Ottley, 35 rank and file: 50th Regiment, Native Infantry; Captain Keating, 75 rank and file.

Captain W. D. Grant, 50th Regiment, Native Infantry, commanding: 3rd European Regiment; Lieutenant Bedingfield, Ensign Chrystie, 35 rank and file: 50th Regiment, Native Infantry; Ensign Gilchrist, 75 rank and file.

one man wounded and taken prisoner; the rest escaped; no casualties on our side.

5. The Brigadier being personally present with me on the south side, it is unnecessary for me to enter into further particulars.

6. I beg, however, to observe, that the several columns moved with promptitude and punctuality to the points indicated in my letter of instructions.

7. A native officer's party of the 31st Bengal Light Infantry arrived, and took their posts on the Hill of Patrakota, by Brigadier Wheeler's orders, to proteet Mr. Thornton's workmen while destroying the works on my departure.

8. The 18-pounder gun and 8-inch mortar would have been of no avail had they been required, as they did not arrive until about 11 A.M.

I have, &c.,
W. REECE, Lieut.-Col.
Comdg. Field Detachment.

No. 6.

Lieutenant T. Dyer to Lieutenant-Colonel Ottley, 3rd Madras European Regiment.

Camp, Banda,
December 17, 1858.

SIR,

WITH referenee to Field Detachment Orders of this date, detailing a detachment under you to move to Beekumpore, I have the honour, by order, to request that you will move, viâ Neehani, without beat of drum, at 12 midnight this night.

2. A guide will be furnished you to Neehani and thence.

3. The village of Beekumpore is stated to be a post wherein a rebel picquet is stationed: you will therefore approach it with caution.

4. After the day is well broke, if you hear firing, you will approach towards Patrakota as near as you can, keeping under cover of the jungle to avoid observation from the enemy: if, on the other hand, you hear no firing, you may conclude that the place is evacuated, and that the enemy have escaped; and thence advance into the plain towards the hill itself; of course you will do so in skirmishing order and with caution.

5. Captain Grant's party will accompany you as far as Neehani.

I have, &c.,
T. DYER, Lieut.,
Staff-Officer Field Detachment.

N.B. – A similar letter to the above was written to Captain Grant, modified according to circumstances connected with the direction of his march.

No. 7.

Brigadier Wheeler to the Assistant Adjutant-General, Saugor Field Division.

Camp, Khorai,
SIR, *December 23rd*, 1858.

I BEFORE reported, for the information of the Major-General Commanding the Saugor Divison, that Lieutenant-Colonel Reece had destroyed Patna. He subsequently destroyed Baratch; Mr. Thornton destroyed Serai; and Lieutenant Cook, from Saugor, destroyed Mutkora; all strongholds, the resort of rebels.

I now have the honour to forward Lieutenant-Colonel Reece's account of the capture of Patrakota on the 18th instant.

I have, &c.,
F. WHEELER, Brigadier,
Commanding Saugor District.

No. 8.

Major-General Whitlock to the Chief of the Staff.
Camp, Kirwee.

SIR, *January* 11, 1859.

I BEG to forward Lieutenant-Colonel Reece's account of the capture of Patrakota on the 18th December, 1858, and to annex copy of a report from the Brigadier Commanding Saugor district, shewing the forts destroyed in the district under his orders.

I have, &c.,
G. C. WHITLOCK, Major-General,
Commanding Saugor Field Division.

No. 9.

Allahabad, January 29, 1859.

FORWARDED to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, for the information of his Excellency the Right Honourable the Viceroy and Governor-General.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.
W. MAYHEW, Lieut.-Col.,
Adjutant-General of the Army.

No. 10.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

Fort William,

SIR, *February* 16, 1859.

IN acknowledging the receipt of your memorandum, No. 217, dated the 29th January, 1859, forwarding a letter from the officer commanding Saugor Field Division, giving cover to one from Lieutenant-Colonel Reece, reporting the capture of Patrakota and the destruction of certain forts

in the Saugor districts, I am directed to state for the information of the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief that the same has been laid before Government.

I am, &c.,
R. J. H. BIRCH, Major-General,
Secretary to the Government of India
in the Military Department.

No. 11.

General Order by the Governor-General of India in Council.

Fort William, April 19, 1859.

No. 535 of 1859.

HIS Excellency the Governor-General in Council has much satisfaction in publishing the following letter from the Adjutant-General of the Army, with inclosures, giving details of an engagement with the rebels by a detachment under command of Brigadier Faddy.

The Governor-General in Council desires to record his thanks to the Brigadier commanding and to the troops employed on the occasion, and more particularly to Captain Boileau and the party of the 2nd Sikh Cavalry under his command, and to Captain Wright of the same corps.

No. 12.

The Adjutant-General of the Army, to the Secretary to the Government of India.

SIR, *Calcutta, April* 6, 1859.

I HAVE the honour, by desire of the Commander-in-Chief, to forward, for submission to his Excellency the Governor-General, the accompanying letter, in original, No. 167, of the 12th

ultimo, from Major-General G. C. Whitlock, commanding the Saugor Field Division, with annexures, relating to an engagement with the rebels at Kentee, in Bundlecund, and I am to beg you will express Lord Clyde's approbation of the conduct of Brigadier Faddy, and the troops engaged under his command.

2. His Lordship desires specially to recommend for favourable notice the conduct of Captain Boileau, and the party of 2nd Sikh Cavalry under his command; also to express his approval of the services of Captain Wright, commandant of the 2nd Sikh Cavalry, as brought to notice by Major-General Whitlock.

3. The Commander-in-Chief desires further to recommend the admission to the Order of Merit, of the men named in the 17th paragraph of Brigadier Faddy's despatch.

I have, &c.

W. MAYHEW, Lieutenant-Colonel,
Adjutant-General of the Army.

No. 13.

Major-General G. C. Whitlock, commanding Saugor Field Division, to the Chief of the Staff.

SIR, *Camp near Nagode, March* 12, 1859.

I HAD the honour to communicate to the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief, in my letter No. 60, and dated 3rd March, to the address of the Quartermaster-General, my having detached every available soldier from this place to try to fall in, if possible, with the rebels under Munzoor Ally and Runmutt Sing, who had committed two murders and other atrocities in this neighbourhood. I beg now to inclose a copy of a despatch from

Brigadier Faddy, who had the good fortune to encounter them in force at the village of Kentee. The prompt and decisive measures taken on this occasion by the Brigadier, the gallantry with which that officer's orders were executed, call for the highest commendations, and I do indeed most cordially and warmly recommend to the special notice of his Lordship, Brigadier Faddy and those officers named in his despatch. A detachment of the A Troop Horse Artillery well merit the praise bestowed upon them by the Brigadier. I well know the keen disappointment it must have been to them not to have brought their guns into action.

The columns under Lieutenant-Colonel Oakes, Her Majesty's 12th Lancers; Major Chichester, Her Majesty's 97th Regiment; Major Middleton, of the 17th Native Infantry; Major Babington, of the 17th Native Infantry; although not having met with the rebels, still performed the responsible duties allotted to them in the most satisfactory manner. Captain Wright, commanding the 2nd Sikh Cavalry, and his gallant body have done their duty well. Captain Wright has been on the constant move, and kept that part of the country entrusted to his care quite free from rebels. A roll shall be sent to the Commander-in-Chief of the men recommended for the Order of Merit. I have been in constant communication with Mr. Mayne, the Collector of Banda, whose information again has been most useful to me. Brigadier Faddy has recorded his sense of the services of Lieutenant Osborne, the political agent of Rewah, in enabling him to learn the movements of the rebels.

I would beg permission to mention, that the information that I have received from a valuable and intelligent officer, Mr. Coles, the deputy po-

litical agent at Nagode, was of the greatest assistance to me.

I have, &c.
G. C. WHITLOCK, Major-General,
Commanding Saugor Field Division.

No. 14.

Brigadier P. P. Faddy, commanding Artillery Brigade and Field Detachment, Saugor Field Division, to the Assistant Adjutant-General, Saugor Field Division, Nagode.

SIR, *Camp, Kentee, March* 5, 1859.

ON the 3rd instant, I reported my arrival at Rewah. I have now the honour to state that at 2 P.M. on that afternoon, I marched for Simereah with the half A Troop Madras Horse Artillery and one squadron of Sikh Cavalry, strength as per margin*, arriving there by 9 P.M.

2. Early on the morning of the 4th, intelligence was received by Captain Osborne, the political agent, that the rebels had moved from their positions at Mynhna and Kutchereea with the intention of proceeding towards Nyagurhee. Orders were sent off to Major MacDonell, 27th Madras Native Infantry, commanding the infantry detachments at Rewah, to proceed immediately to Mungowah on the Mirzapore road, and there await orders, and I marched at $10\frac{1}{2}$ A.M. with horse artillery and Sikhs towards Kentee. At four miles from camp I received intelligence that the rebels had been at a village about six miles a head, and

* Artillery.—Captain Henegan; Lieutenant Anderson; Troop Quartermaster Knox; 3 Serjeants; 49 rank and file; 83 horses; 2 6-pounder guns; 1 12-pounder howitzer.

2nd Sikh Cavalry.—Captain Boileau; 6 native officers; 162 Non-Commissioned rank and file.

were then encamped at a village a short distance beyond. I pushed on a troop of cavalry to reconnoitre, following as rapidly as I could with the artillery and remaining troop.

3. About three miles on we crossed the Tons River, a most difficult passage for the guns; and three miles further on, met the River Beehur or Gogur, a branch of the Tons. Here we were delayed a considerable time, the usual ford at the village of Chachye being impassable for guns: another ford was found half-a-mile lower down, by which we crossed, the artillery with excessive difficulty being obliged to drag the guns up nearly a perpendicular bank by hand

4. While the guns were crossing, I pushed on the cavalry to Sirmoul, and, shortly after, had the gratification of hearing from Captain Boileau, who commanded them, that the enemy were halted a short distance ahead of him.

5. As soon as the guns were over the River, I again pushed on at a sharp trot, and came up with the cavalry, halted about one mile from the village of Kentee, where the enemy were in position.

6. I moved on to the attack, the cavalry on the right, and guns on the left, but was brought up by the Mahanna Nuddee, a wide and rocky branch of the Tons River, with very steep banks.

7. The enemy were drawn up in position, with this river on their front, flanked by the village of Kentee on their right, and a deep impassable nullah on their left.

8. On first approaching the river, they seemed inclined to stand, but, on the guns nearing them, they moved off slowly towards the village.

9. I proceeded with the cavalry across the Nuddee and up the bank of the nullah, which I crossed about a quarter of a mile in rear of the enemy's first position, with the intention of keep-

ing them in view till the guns could be brought up, the river and nullah forming almost an impracticable hindrance for guns.

10. Having crossed the nullah and got well in rear of their position, I brought my right shoulders forward, and halted in line to watch the enemy's movements. After a few minutes we observed the enemy advancing from the village to take possession of a tope in our front.

11. From the dense mass in which the enemy came on, I should estimate their numbers at from twelve to sixteen hundred men, including a few Sowars.

12. On reconnoitring their position in the tope, it was observed the enemy were moving out and showed intention of coming down on the cavalry, but, suddenly changing their direction, they moved off in a compact body to their left, apparently in the direction of Gurh. I immediately sent back an officer to the rear to bring up the guns with the utmost expedition, but by this time it was near 4 P.M., and, no signs of the guns coming on, and fearing from the lateness of the hour, I should be unable to inflict any punishment on the enemy were I to wait for them, I determined to attack with the cavalry, strength as per margin,* and accordingly ordered them to form up in line, and, placing myself at their head, accompanied by Captain Howlett, Lieutenants Ward and Shaw, I directed their commanding officer, Captain F. W. Boileau, to charge; and from personal observation can testify to the dashing manner in which the squadron carried out my orders, led by their gallant commander.

13. After a gallop of 400 yards we crossed a

* Staff.—Brigadier Faddy; Captain Howlett; Lieutenant Ward; Lieutenant Shaw.
Cavalry.—1 officer, Captain Boileau; 61 sabres.

high bank with a ditch on the other side, from behind which we were greeted with a heavy discharge of musketry, but this had no effect in checking the advance of the Sikhs, who plied their swords most vigorously and effectually, continuing the pursuit for about two miles, when I considered it prudent to recall them, and we rejoined the guns at about half-past five, just as they were dragging the last one across the nullah. I think the Major-General will agree with me, that the dashing charge of so small a body of cavalry against such superior numbers was a most gallant exploit, and reflects the greatest credit on the Sikh Cavalry.

14. I cannot speak too highly of the manner in which the half A Troop Madras Artillery overcame every difficulty and brought their guns over ground which, had they not effected it, I should have considered impassable for artillery, and which requires to be seen to form a correct idea of the obstacles they surmounted. It is to me a matter of the deepest regret that, after all their exertions, they had not an opportunity of showing the enemy what metal they were made of, and I feel well assured that very few of the enemy would have escaped, had this desirable point been effected ; as it was, 102 bodies were counted dead on the field, most of whom were Sepoys ; and several wounded men have since been brought in.

15. Sixty stands of arms, nearly all percussion, one Enfield rifle, 17 matchlocks, and 15 swords have been collected from the field, and the Sikh Cavalry have had the high honour of capturing the Regimental Colour of the late 30th Bengal Native Infantry; also several articles, the property of the engineers who were lately murdered by these rebels, have been recovered.

16. I beg to enclose a return of killed and

wounded which, considering the smallness of the body engaged, I regret to say is heavy.

17. Captain Boileau has brought prominently to my notice the undermentioned men: Naib Ressaldar Khan Sing, 6th Troop; Jemadar Acbar Khan, 5th Troop; Jemadar Goolab Sing, 6th Troop; Duffadar Mahomed Khan, 5th Troop; and Lance Duffadar Shiojee Sing, 6th Troop; and I beg that Major General Whitlock will do me the favour to recommend them to the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief, as fitting candidates for the Order of Merit.

18. I cannot speak too highly of the cheerfulness and alacrity with which all ranks of the small column under my command have undergone the fatigues of the severe marches from Nagode, a distance of 106 miles, which we have accomplished in 69 hours, the last 15 being across-country, at a trot and a canter.

19. I beg to bring to the favourable notice of the Major-General the officers who acted on my Staff, namely: Captain A. Howlett, 27th Madras Native Infantry, Deputy Assistant Quarter-Master-General; Captain C. H. Harrison, Madras Artillery, Brigade Major; Lieutenant Ward, Madras Rifles; and Lieutenant Shaw, Madras Artillery, Orderly Officers, whose zeal and energy deserve every commendation; and my best thanks are also due to Captain Henegan, commanding the Artillery, and Captain Boileau, commanding the Sikhs.

20. I would also wish to bring to notice Dr. Abbott, of the Bengal Service, whose kindness and attention to the wounded have been unremitting.

21. I must not omit to mention that the whole of this success must be attributed to the excellent information afforded by Captain Osborne, Political

Agent of Rewah, to whom I beg to tender my sincere thanks.

22. I march this evening from Kentee to Gurh, where the Infantry under Major MacDonell have been ordered to join, and where I hope Captain Osborne will receive further intelligence by which I shall be guided.

23. Hoping that these movements will meet with the Major-General's approval,

I have, &c.

P. P. FADDY, Brigadier,
Commanding Artillery Brigade, and Field Detachment, Saugor Field Division.

P.S.—Since my despatch was written, Captain Osborne has succeeded in gaining the following specific intelligence from some of the prisoners who were examined separately, that Rummutt Sing is the Commander-in-Chief of the Rebel Army, and Mundroog Sing, Commander of the Mutineers, who are men of the 2nd Grenadiers, 7th, 11th, 30th, 38th, 40th, and 53rd Regiments Native Infantry, to the number of 500, and that Furzund Ally and Lopal Sing, with a party of 50 mounted men, keep half a mile in advance of the main body, to reconnoitre.

No. 15.

Nominal Roll of Killed and Wounded in the Action of Kentee, under the Command of Brigadier Faddy, on the 4th day of March, 1859.

Lieutenant and Adjutant F. W. Boileau, 2nd Sikh Cavalry, slight wound by pistol on right knee.

Bombardier Anthony Ricketts, B Co., 4th Bat., Madras Artillery, slight wound from battle-axe.

2nd Sikh Cavalry.

Sowar Sheer Khan, 5th Troop, killed.
„ Kishern Sing, 6th Troop, killed.
„ Bhag Sing, 6th Troop, gun-shot wound; since dead.
Jemadar Goolab Sing, 6th Troop, slight gun-shot wound.
Duffadar Sivai Sing, 5th Troop, slight sword cut across left fore-arm.
Kote Duffadar Gunga Sing, 6th Troop, slight wound from battle-axe.
Sowar Jeejee Sing, 6th Troop, slight gun-shot wound.
„ Jasse Sing, 5th Troop, dangerous gun-shot wound.
„ Peean Sing, 6th Troop, severe sword cut.
„ Hukeek Sing, 6th Troop, dangerous sword cut.
„ Dyab Sing, 6th Troop, slight sword cut.
„ Ameen Khan, 6th Troop, dangerous gun-shot wound.
„ Boor Sing, 6th Troop, severe gun-shot wound.
„ Madho Bux, 5th Troop, slight contusion on left breast.
„ Utchull Sing, 6th Troop, severe sword cut.

N. ABBOTT, M.D., Assistant-Surgeon, Political Agency, Rewah.

No. 16.

Abstract of Killed, Wounded, and Missing.

B Co., 4th Battalion, Madras Artillery—1 rank and file wounded. Camp Colourman to the Brigadier commanding Artillery Brigade.
2nd Regiment Sikh Cavalry—3 rank and file, 2 horses killed; 1 European officer, 1 native

officer, 13 non-commissioned officers and rank and file, 8 horses, wounded; 8 horses missing.

Total—3 rank and file and 2 horses killed; 1 European officer, 1 native officer, 14 non-commissioned officers and rank and file, 8 horses, wounded; 8 horses missing.

No. 17.

Fort William, Military Department, 8th April, 1859.

No. 483.

HER Majesty's 84th Regiment of Infantry will embark to-day from Calcutta, on their return to England.

Of all the regiments of the Royal Army which, in 1857, were drawn to Bengal from distant stations, the 84th is that which was first in the field.

The good work of this regiment is recorded in many Gazettes, from the first outbreak of mutiny, through the capture of Lucknow, and, finally, in the arduous and exhausting campaign of Behar during the summer of last year.

The Governor-General in Council requests the officers and men of Her Majesty's 84th Regiment to accept his best thanks for their valuable and protracted service, and he cordially congratulates them upon having closed their career of seventeen years in India with marked distinction and honour.

The 84th Regiment will be saluted from the battery of Fort William upon leaving Calcutta.

By order of his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council,

R. J. H. BIRCH, Major-General,
Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 18.

Fort William, Military Department,
18*th April,* 1859.

No. 502.

AFTER a long and brilliant career in India, the 9th (Queen's Royal) Lancers are on the eve of leaving Calcutta for England.

From the beginning of the hostilities in which the British Army in India has recently been engaged, this regiment has held a foremost place in the contest.

Its name is inseparably connected with the siege of Delhi, during which, the services rendered by its officers and men were various and most important; and in the later campaigns in Rohilcund and Oude it has closed its term with much honour.

In taking leave of the 9th Lancers, the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council desires to offer to this distinguished regiment his hearty thanks, not only for its good service before the enemy, but for the admirable example which it has presented to the young soldiers of the Indian Army by its perfection of discipline, conduct, and efficiency.

The regiment will be saluted by the guns of Fort William on its departure.

By order of his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India in Council,

R. J. H. BIRCH, Major-General,
Secretary to the Government of India.

At the Court at *Buckingham-Palace,* the 6th day of *June,* 1859.

The QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty in Council was pleased to approve and ratify the

schemes duly prepared (as set forth in this Gazette) by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England—

For making better provision for the cure of souls in certain parishes and districts, namely: the parish of Ebberston, with the chapelry of Allerston annexed, in the county and diocese of York; the parish of Llangwm, in the county of Denbigh, and diocese of Saint Asaph; the parish of Iffley, in the county and diocese of Oxford; the parish of Kirkby Wharfe, in the county and diocese of York.

For providing a house of residence for the use of the canons residentiary of the cathedral church of Saint Asaph.

At the Court at *Buckingham-Palace*, the 6th day of *June*, 1859.

The QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty in Council was pleased to approve a representation as to the assignment of a district chapelry to the consecrated church of Saint Paul, situate in the parish of Allhallows, Tottenham, in the county of Middlesex, and in the diocese of London.

At the Court at *Buckingham-Palace*, the 6th day of *June*, 1859.

The QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty in Council was pleased to approve and ratify the scheme duly prepared (as set forth in this Gazette) by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England for substituting a money payment to the Prebendary of Sneating, in the cathedral church of Saint Paul, London, for the property belonging to him as such prebendary.

War-Office, 10th June, 1859.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the appointment of John Macandrew, Esq., M.D., C.B., Inspector-General of Hospitals on half-pay, to be an Ordinary Member of the Military Division of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders, of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath.

(773.)

Board of Trade, Whitehall, June 9, 1859.

The Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade and Plantations have received, through the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of a Despatch from Her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople, reporting that the export Custom House at the port of Kherson, in the Black Sea, has been closed, and that the duties upon exports from that port must be paid at Odessa.

(777).

Board of Trade, Whitehall, June 8, 1859.

The Right Honourable the Lords of the mittee of Privy Council for Trade and Plantations have received, through the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs a copy of a Despatch from Her Majesty's Consul at Cologne, inclosing copy of a notice signed by the Prussian Ministers of Finance and of the Interior, prohibiting the exportation of horned cattle, swine, sheep, and all animals used for food, from the western provinces of Prussia, and from those parts of that kingdom adjoining German States which are not members of the German Customs Union.

(779.)

Board of Trade, Whitehall, June 8, 1859.

The Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade and Plantations have received, through the Secretary of State for the Colonies, a copy of a Despatch from the Governor of Malta, stating that in consequence of the continued existence of the plague at Bengazi, vessels arriving at Malta from that place, will be required to perform a quarantine of 21 days, and that vessels arriving from the other parts of the Regency of Tripoli, or from east coast ports, with a clean bill of health, will be subjected to a quarantine of 15 days after landing susceptible goods in the Lazaretto, for purification.

Commission signed by the Queen.

Warwickshire Militia.

2nd Regiment.

George Julian Booker, Gent., to be Quartermaster. Dated 12th April, 1859.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Warwick.

Thomas Clement Sneyd Kynnersley, Esq., to be Deputy Lieutenant. Dated 31st May, 1859.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Worcester.

John Vincent Hornyold to be Deputy Lieutenant.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Salop.

Shropshire Regiment of Militia.

Lieutenant Thomas Kynnersley Gardner to be Captain, vice Croxon, resigned. Dated 7th June, 1859.

Ensign Richard A. Smythe to be Lieutenant, vice Meyrick, promoted. Dated 7th June, 1859.

Rowland Hill, Gent., to be Lieutenant, vice Gardner, promoted. Dated 7th June, 1859.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Cambridge.

Cambridgeshire Militia.

Philip Sidney Yorke, Esq., to be Captain, vice F. B. Cowper, resigned. Dated 1st June, 1859.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Northumberland.

Northumberland Regiment of Militia Artillery.

John Jameson, Gent., late Lieutenant Royal Sherwood Foresters, to be First Lieutenant. Dated 7th June, 1859.

William Gethrin, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant. Dated 7th June, 1859.

Henry Spiller, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant. Dated 8th June, 1859.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Buckingham.

Royal Bucks King's Own Militia.

Frederic William Lane, Esq., late Captain 67th Regiment, to be Captain.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Kent.

Kent Militia Regiment of Artillery.

Henry John Thomas, Esq., late Lieutenant-Colonel Royal Artillery, to be Major, vice Lord Hardinge, resigned. Dated 8th June, 1859.

Commissions signed by the Vice Lieutenant of the County Palatine of Lancaster.

Artillery Regiment of Royal Lancashire Militia.

Charles Calthrop Mitchinson, Gent., to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice John Betham, promoted. Dated 4th June, 1859.

Second Lieutenant Francis Maurice Drummond Davies to be First Lieutenant, vice Charles Matthew Calderon, resigned. Dated 4th June, 1859.

John Francis Henry Harrison, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant, vice Francis Maurice Drummond Davies, promoted. Dated 4th June, 1859.

Lancashire Hussar Yeomanry Cavalry.

William Standish Carr Standish, Esq., to be Lieutenant, vice Farrell, resigned. Dated 4th June, 1859.

James Parkinson Scowcroft, Gent., to be Surgeon. Dated 4th June, 1859.

5th Regiment of Royal Lancashire Militia.

Ensign Edward Middelton to be Lieutenant, vice Charles Miller, Gazetted to the 4th Regiment of Foot. Dated 7th June, 1859.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the West Riding of the County of York, *and of the City and County of the City of* York.

6th Regiment of West York Militia.

Edward Curteis Bond, Gent., to be Ensign. Dated 14th May, 1859.

2nd West Regiment of Yorkshire Yeomanry Cavalry.

Lieutenant Joseph Dempsey Holdforth to be Captain, vice Addison, resigned. Dated 6th June, 1859.

Cornet Jonas Foster to be Lieutenant, vice Holdforth, promoted. Dated 6th June, 1859.

TREASURY WARRANT.

WHEREAS an Act of Parliament was passed in the fourth year of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled "An Act for the regulation of the duties of postage."

And whereas another Act of Parliament was passed in the eleventh year of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled "An Act for giving further facilities for the transmission of letters by post and for the regulating the duties of postage thereon, and for other purposes relating to the post office."

And whereas the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, in exercise of the powers reserved to them in and by the said two before-mentioned Acts, by a certain Warrant, in writing, duly made, and bearing date at Whitehall, Treasury-chambers, the 21st day of July, 1857, did order, direct, and declare (amongst other things) that all packets consisting of books, publications, or works of literature or art, whether British, colonial, or

foreign, and all packets consisting of printed votes and proceedings of the Imperial Parliament or the Colonial Legislatures might be transmitted by the post between any part of the United Kingdom and any part of the several places mentioned and set forth in the schedule A to the said now reciting Warrant annexed, and that all such respective packets should be so transmitted, in conformity with, and under and subject to, the several regulations, orders, directions, and conditions thereinafter respectively mentioned and contained; and that the single rate of postage for the transmission thereof respectively should be that which was mentioned and set forth against the said places respectively in the said Schedule A, and that all such respective packets so transmitted should be subject to the several progressive and additional rates of postage thereinafter mentioned.

And whereas the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, in further exercise of the powers reserved to them in and by the said several before-recited Acts of Parliament, by a certain other Warrant in writing duly made, and bearing date at Whitehall, Treasury-chambers, the 19th day of June, 1858, and reciting (amongst other Warrants) the said hereinbefore-recited Warrant of the 21st day of July, 1857, did make and declare certain other regulations, orders, directions, and conditions therein mentioned respecting such packets as should consist of letters, notices, and other communications, partly printed or partly lithographed and partly written respectively.

And whereas it is expedient to extend the provisions of the said two hereinbefore recited Warrants (except as hereinafter mentioned), to packets of a like kind to be transmitted by the post between any part of the United Kingdom and the ports of Mossel Bay (Alliwal), and Port Elizabeth,

(Algoa Bay), both within the colony of the Cape of Good Hope, in manner hereinafter mentioned.

Now we, the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, in exercise of the powers reserved to us, in and by the said two hereinbefore recited Acts of Parliament, or either of them, and of all other powers enabling us in this behalf, do, by this Warrant, under the hands of two of us, the said Commissioners (by the authority of the statute in that case made and provided), order, direct, and declare, as follows :

1. All packets consisting of books, publications, or works of literature or art, whether British, colonial, or foreign, and all packets consisting of printed votes and proceedings of the Imperial Parliament, or the Colonial Legislatures, which may be transmitted by the post, under or by virtue of the said recited Warrant of the 21st day of July, 1857, may be transmitted by the post between any part of the United Kingdom, and the ports of Mossel Bay and Port Elizabeth, within the colony of the Cape of Good Hope, and on every such packet so transmitted under the provisions of this Warrant, as aforesaid, (except only such letters, notices, and other communications as are hereinafter mentioned), if not exceeding four ounces in weight, there shall be charged, taken, and paid, for the transmission thereof respectively, as aforesaid, the uniform single rate of postage of three pence ; and on every such packet so transmitted under the provisions of this Warrant, as aforesaid, (except only such letters, notices, and other communications as are hereinafter mentioned), if exceeding four ounces in weight, there shall be charged, taken, and paid, such progressive and additional rates of postage as are directed to be charged, taken, and paid, on and in respect of the several packets mentioned, and contained in, and

authorized to be transmitted by the post, under the provisions of the said recited Warrant of the 21st day of July, 1857.

2. All packets to be transmitted by the post under the provisions of this present Warrant (except only such letters, notices, and other communications as are hereinafter mentioned), shall be so transmitted respectively in conformity with and under and subject to the several regulations, orders, directions, and conditions, contained in the said recited Warrant, of the 21st day of July, 1857, with respect to the several packets therein mentioned (except such as relate exclusively to packets posted in the United Kingdom, addressed to the East Indies, or New South Wales, or posted in the East Indies, or New South Wales, addressed to the United Kingdom), and all such packets so to be transmitted under the provisions of this present Warrant (except only such letters, notices, and other communications as are hereinafter mentioned), shall be subject as well to the several progressive and additional rates of postage aforesaid, as also to the several regulations, orders, directions, and conditions (except as aforesaid), respectively mentioned, expressed, and contained in and by the said hereinbefore recited Warrant, of the 21st day of July, 1857, so far as the same respectively are applicable to packets transmitted between any part of the United Kingdon, and the several places mentioned in the said schedule A. to the said recited Warrant annexed, in like manner, in all respects, and as fully and effectually to all intents and purposes as if the said several progressive and additional rates of postage, and the said several regulations, orders, directions, and conditions (except such only as relate exclusively to packets posted in the United Kingdom, addressed to the East Indies, or New South Wales, or

posted in the East Indies, or New South Wales, addressed to the United Kingdom), respectively mentioned and contained in the said hereinbefore recited Warrant, of the 21st day of July, 1857, were contained, inserted, expressed, and repeated in this present Warrant, and as if the said ports of Mossel Bay and Port Elizabeth, respectively, with a single rate of postage of three pence, set forth against each of such ports, had been and were mentioned, and contained, and included in the said Schedule A., annexed to the said hereinbefore recited Warrant of the 21st day of July, 1857.

3. Any letter, notice, or other communication (whether upon paper, parchment, or vellum), partly printed or partly lithographed, and partly written, which if wholly written would be considered a letter, or a communication in the nature of a letter, shall not be entitled to the privilege of being transmitted by the post under or by virtue of this present Warrant, or the regulations, orders, directions, conditions, or rates of postage herein respectively contained, or hereunto extended or made applicable. And every such last-mentioned letter, notice, or other communication sent by the post, shall be deemed and considered to be a letter, or a communication in the nature of a letter, and shall be charged and chargeable with postage as a letter, and shall be transmitted by the post in conformity with, and under and subject to, the several regulations, orders, directions, and conditions, relating to letters, and communications in the nature of letters posted and addressed in like manner, anything in the said recited Warrant of the 21st day of July, 1857, relating to any such last-mentioned letter, notice, or other communication, to the contrary in anywise notwithstanding.

4. If any question shall arise, whether any such letter, notice, or other communication as is last

hereinbefore mentioned, is entitled to the privilege of a printed paper, so far as respects the transmission thereof by the post, or of being sent by the post, under or by virtue of this present Warrant, or is chargeable as a letter, or as a communication in the nature of a letter, the same shall be referred to the determination of the Postmaster-General, whose decision thereon shall be final.

5. The rates of postage chargeable on books, publications, or works of literature or art, and other printed papers transmitted by the post under the provisions of this Warrant, shall be in lieu of any rates of British postage now chargeable by law thereon.

6. The terms and expressions used in this Warrant shall be construed in like manner as the like terms and expressions used in the said recited Warrant of the 21st day of July, 1857, so far as they are consistent with, and are not contrary or repugnant to the intent and meaning of this Warrant.

7. The Commissioners for the time being of Her Majesty's Treasury, may by Warrant under their hands, duly made at any time hereafter, alter, repeal, or revoke, any of the rates of postage hereby fixed, or any of the regulations hereby made, and may make and establish any new or other rates or regulations in lieu thereof, and from time to time appoint at what time the rates that may be payable are to be paid.

8. And we do further order and direct that this Warrant shall come into operation on the first day of July, 1859.

Whitehall, Treasury Chambers, the sixth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine.

Howard Taylor.
Peter Blackburn.

FROM THE

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

LONDON GAZETTE of JUNE 10, 1859.

AT the Court at *St. James's*, the 11th day of *June*, 1859.

PRESENT,

The QUEEN's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS Her Majesty was graciously pleased, by Her Royal Proclamation, bearing date the thirtieth day of April last, to promise and declare that the Bounties of Ten Pounds for every Able Seaman, and Five Pounds for every Ordinary Seaman, fit for Her Majesty's Service, should be paid, in the manner thereby directed, to every such Able and Ordinary Seaman, not above the age of forty-five, nor under the age of twenty years, who should, on or before the fifteenth day of June then following, enter themselves to serve in Her Majesty's Royal Navy, either with the Captains or Lieutenants of Her Majesty's Ships, or Officers employed in Tenders, or at Rendezvous on Shore for raising men for the service of the Royal Navy: and whereas Her Majesty was also graciously pleased by Her said Proclamation to declare that all Ablebodied Landsmen, not above the age of twenty-five, nor under the age of twenty years, who should so enter themselves as

aforesaid, should receive the sum of Forty Shillings each man as Her Majesty's Royal Bounty:

And whereas the time limited by the said Proclamation for payment of the said Bounties will expire upon the fifteenth day of this instant June; and it being judged expedient for Her Majesty's service that the said Bounties should, so far as they relate to Able Seamen and Ordinary Seamen, be continued to be paid for some time longer, Her Majesty, with the advice of Her Privy Council, doth therefore order, and it is hereby accordingly ordered, that the time limited for payment of the said Bounties of ten pounds to Able Seamen, and of Five Pounds to Ordinary Seamen, be prolonged and extended from the said fifteenth day of this instant June to the thirty-first of July next inclusive; Whereof all persons concerned are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Wm. L. Bathurst.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of JUNE 14, 1859.

Lord Chamberlain's Office, June 11, 1859.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Her Majesty's Levee, announced to be held upon Monday, the 20th instant, is postponed until the following Friday, the 24th instant.

N.B.—The Knights of the several Orders are to appear in their Collars at the Levee on the 24th instant.

At the Court at *St. James's*, the 11th day of *June*, 1859.

PRESENT,

The QUEEN's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

This day the Right Honourable Hugh, Viscount Gough, was, by Her Majesty's command, sworn of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, and took his place at the Board accordingly.

Buckingham-Palace, June 10, 1859.

This day had audience of Her Majesty:

The Prince di Carini, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the King of the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, to deliver a letter from his Sicilian Majesty, notifying the death of King Ferdinand, and his own accession to the Throne, and also to deliver his credentials;

To which audience he was introduced by the Earl of Malmesbury, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and conducted by Colonel Charles Bagot, Her Majesty's Assistant-Master of the Ceremonies.

Foreign-Office, April 5, 1859.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Edmund Gabriel, Esq. (now Arbitrator on the part of Her Majesty in the Mixed British and Portuguese Commission established at the city of Loanda, under the treaty concluded at Lisbon, on the 3rd of July, 1842, between Great Britain and Portugal, for the suppression of the Slave Trade), to be Commissioner on the part of Her Majesty in the said Mixed Commission; and the Queen has likewise been pleased to appoint Captain Sir

Henry Vere Huntley, R.N. (Her Majesty's Consul at Loanda), to be also Arbitrator, on the part of Her Majesty, in the said Mixed Commission, in the room of the said Edmund Gabriel, Esq., appointed Commissioner.

Foreign-Office, May 31, 1859.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint William Tasker Smith, Esq., in the room of Robert Knox, Esq., deceased, to be Secretary, or Registrar, to the Mixed British and Portuguese Commission established at the Cape of Good Hope, under the treaty concluded at Lisbon, on the 3rd of July, 1842, between Great Britain and Portugal, for the suppression of the Slave Trade.

Foreign-Office, June 10, 1859.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint the Honourable William Stuart, now Secretary to Her Majesty's Legation at Rio de Janeiro, to be Secretary to Her Majesty's Legation at Naples.

The Queen has also been graciously pleased to appoint George Brand, Esq., formerly British Vice-Consul at Loanda, to be Her Majesty's Consul at Lagos.

The Queen has also been graciously pleased to appoint Charles Thomas Newton, Esq., now British Vice-Consul at Mytilene, to be Her Majesty's Consul at Rome.

Whitehall, June 11, 1859.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint George, Earl of Haddington, to be one of the Commissioners for the purposes of the "Act to make

provision for the better Government and Discipline of the Universities of Scotland, and improving and regulating the Course of Study therein; and for the Union of the Two Universities and Colleges of Aberdeen," in the room of Philip Henry, Earl Stanhope, resigned.

Whitehall, June 13, 1859.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint William Forbes Mackenzie, Esquire, to be Unpaid Commissioner and Chairman of the General Board of Commissioners in Lunacy for Scotland, in the room of William Hugh Elliot, Esquire (commonly called Viscount Melgund), resigned.

Board of Trade, Whitehall, June 13, 1859.

The Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade and Plantations have received, through the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of a Decree of the Papal Government, prohibiting the exportation of the articles of food specified in the Roman Tariff, of the 15th May, 1858.

War-Office, Pall-Mall,
14th June, 1859.

10*th Regiment of Light Dragoons*, Captain Valentine Baker to be Major, by purchase, vice Harrison, promoted, by purchase, in the 11th Light Dragoons. Dated 14th June, 1859.

Lieutenant Henry Atkins Bowyer to be Captain, by purchase, vice Baker. Dated 14th June, 1859.

Cornet Owen R. Slacke to be Lieutenant, by pur-

chase, vice Howley, who retires. Dated 14th June, 1859.

11*th Light Dragoons*, Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel Broadley Harrison, from the 10th Light Dragoons, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, by purchase, vice Miller, who retires. Dated 14th June, 1859.

Lieutenant Albert Peel Garnett to be Captain, by purchase, vice Sir E. C. Cockburn, Bart., who retires. Dated 14th June, 1859.

Cornet John George Annesley to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Garnett. Dated 14th June, 1859.

13*th Light Dragoons*, Lieutenant Stanley de Astel Calvert Clarke to be Captain, by purchase, vice Brevet-Major Tremayne, promoted. Dated 14th June, 1859.

Royal Artillery, Lieutenant Henry George Augustus Powell, from half-pay 15th Foot, to be Paymaster. Dated 14th June, 1859.

Royal Engineers, Lieutenant Henry William Hart Davies Dumaresq to be Second Captain, vice Goodall, deceased. Dated 24th May, 1859.

Lieutenant Dalhousie Holmes Burnes has been permitted to resign his Commission. Dated 10th June, 1859.

9*th Regiment of Foot*, Captain Rolland V. S. Grimston, from the 93rd Foot, to be Captain, vice Bell, who exchanges. Dated 14th June, 1859.

19*th Foot*, Daniel James Mansergh, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Frith, promoted. Dated 14th June, 1859.

20*th Foot*, Ensign William Unwin to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Macdonogh, deceased. Dated 11th April, 1859.

22*nd Foot*, Staff-Surgeon Thomas Carey to be Surgeon, vice Fairbairn, appointed to the Staff. Dated 14th June, 1859.

23*rd Foot*, Ensign A. Mitchell Molyneux to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice De Vic Tupper, promoted. Dated 14th June, 1859.

26*th Foot*, James Ross Gray Buchanan, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Story, promoted. Dated 14th June, 1859.

39*th Foot*, Hugh Stewart, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Corballis, promoted. Dated 14th June, 1859.

41*st Foot*, Lieutenant Edward L. Barnwell Lowry to be Captain, by purchase, vice A. G. Lowry, who retires. Dated 14th June, 1859.

Ensign Edward Francis Brown Brooke to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice E. L. B. Lowry. Dated 14th June, 1859.

49*th Foot*, Henry Topp, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Donovan, promoted. Dated 14th June, 1859.

50*th Foot*, Assistant-Surgeon Joseph Johnston, M.D., from the Ceylon Rifle Regiment, to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Noott, who exchanges. Dated 14th June, 1859.

58*th Foot*, Captain George Henry Wynyard to be Major, by purchase, vice Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel Andrew Hamilton Russell, who retires. Dated 14th June, 1859.

Lieutenant Dawson Townley to be Captain, by purchase, vice Wynyard. Dated 14th June, 1859.

Ensign Henry John Wynyard to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Townley. Dated 14th June, 1859.

60*th Foot*, The Honourable Walter Courtenay Pepys to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Hudson, who retires. Dated 14th June, 1859.

69*th Foot*, Lieutenant Richard Cooper Hutchison to be Captain, by purchase, vice Hankey, promoted. Dated 14th June, 1859.

Ensign Frederick Hotham Dyke to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Hutchison. Dated 14th June, 1859.

75*th Foot*, Lieutenant Richard Wadeson, to be Adjutant, vice Justice, who resigns the Adjutancy only. Dated 11th March, 1859.

79*th Foot*, Ensign Robert Stewart to be Adjutant, vice Lieutenant Wimberley, who resigns the Adjutancy only. Dated 18th February, 1859.

Assistant-Surgeon George Scott Davie, M.D., from the Staff, to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Roberts appointed to the Staff. Dated 14th June, 1859.

86*th Foot*, Ensign Matthew Edward Leadbitter to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Conran, who has retired. Dated 14th June, 1859.

John William Boulcott, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Fowler, promoted. Dated 14th June, 1859.

87*th Foot*, Brevet-Major Charles Frederick Campbell to be Major, by purchase, vice Lea, who retires. Dated 14th June, 1859.

93*rd Foot*, Captain Whiteford John Bell, from the 9th Foot, to be Captain, vice Grimston, who exchanges. Dated 14th June, 1859.

Edward Augustus Raikes, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Macnamara, promoted. Dated 14th June, 1859.

94*th Foot*, Ensign William Fermor Godfrey to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Gaskell, promoted. Dated 14th June, 1859.

95*th Foot*, Bolton Waller Faulkner, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Chapple, promoted. Dated 14th June, 1859.

96*th Foot*, Lieutenant Alfred Edward Cookson to

be Captain, by purchase, vice the Honourable Frederick B. Pakenham, promoted to an Unattached Majority, by purchase. Dated 14th June, 1859.

Ensign Marriott Aytoun to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Cookson. Dated 14th June, 1859.

Rifle Brigade, The Honourable Edward Courtenay Vaughan to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Evans, promoted. Dated 14th June, 1859.

Alexander Stuart Harington, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Parr, promoted. Dated 15th June, 1859.

George Anson Hillyard, Gent., to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Edwardes, promoted. Dated 16th June, 1859.

George Larcom, Gent., to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Chamberlin, promoted. Dated 17th June, 1859.

3rd West India Regiment, William Henry Browning, Esq., to be Paymaster, vice Wilson, whose services have been dispensed with. Dated 14th June, 1859.

Ceylon Rifle Regiment, Assistant-Surgeon Edward Gregg Noott, from the 50th Foot, to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Johnston, who exchanges. Dated 14th June, 1859.

STAFF.

Brevet-Colonel George Thomas Conolly Napier, C.B., half-pay Unattached, to be Deputy Quartermaster-General to the Forces serving in Canada, vice Brevet-Colonel Holdsworth, whose period of service has expired. Dated 1st July, 1859.

DEPOT BATTALION.

Captain George Frederick Macdonald, 16th Foot, to be Instructor of Musketry. Dated 14th May, 1859.

RECRUITING DISTRICT.

Paymaster James Marshall, from half-pay, as Quartermaster, 6th Dragoons, to be Paymaster, vice Kennedy, appointed to the Invalid Depot, Chatham. Dated 1st April, 1859.

INVALID DEPOT (Chatham).

Paymaster John Mackenzie Kennedy, from a Recruiting District, to be Paymaster, vice Leech, deceased. Dated 1st April, 1859.

ROYAL HIBERNIAN SCHOOL.

For Assistant-Surgeon Francis Bowen, M.D., from the Coldstream Guards, *to be Surgeon*, &c. &c., as stated in the Gazette of the 31st ultimo,

Read, Assistant-Surgeon Francis Bowen, M.D., from the Coldstream Guards, *to be Surgeon with local rank*, &c. &c.

UNATTACHED.

Captain the Honourable Frederick Beauchamp Pakenham, from 96th Foot, to be Major, by purchase. Dated 14th June, 1859.

HOSPITAL STAFF.

Surgeon William Home Fairbairn, M.D., from the 22nd Foot, to be Surgeon, vice Carey, appointed to the 22nd Foot. Dated 14th June, 1859.

Assistant-Surgeon Edmund Humphrey Roberts, from the 79th Foot, to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Davie, appointed to the 79th Foot. Dated 14th June, 1859.

The undermentioned Acting Assistant-Surgeons have ceased to do duty, there being no longer occasion for their services :

Henry James Shirley. Dated 31st May, 1859.

Edwin Adolphus, M.D. Dated 31st May, 1859.
Thomas Lambert Hinton. Dated 31st May, 1859.
Bryan Patrick McDonough, M.D. Dated 31st May, 1859.
William Daniel Michell, M.D. Dated 31st May, 1859.
James Bell Jardine. Dated 31st May, 1859.
Christopher Thompson, M.D. Dated 31st May, 1859.
Thomas Henry Burgess, M.D. Dated 31st May, 1859.
Francis Potter Beamish. Dated 31st May, 1859.
William Castledine Tucker, M.D. Dated 31st May, 1859.
John Goodrick Cambell. Dated 31st May, 1859.
Thomas Henderson Somerville. Dated 31st May, 1859.
Thomas Howell. Dated 31st May, 1859.
Frederick Skinner. Dated 31st May, 1859.

BREVET.

Lieutenant-Colonel Edwin Wodehouse, C.B., of the Royal Artillery, to be AIDE-DE-CAMP to The QUEEN, with the rank of COLONEL in the Army. Dated 14th June, 1859.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels in the Army.

Major Augustus Frederick Steele, 9th Light Dragoons. Dated 26th April, 1859.
Brevet-Major John De Montmorency Murray Prior, 12th Light Dragoons. Dated 26th April, 1859.

To be Majors in the Army.

Captain Henry Christopher Marriott, 82nd Foot. Dated 26th April, 1859.
Captain Edmund Palmer, Royal Artillery. Dated 26th April, 1859.

Captain Samuel Peters Jarvis, 82nd Foot. Dated 26th April, 1859.

Captain H. H. A'C. Inglefield, Military Train. Dated 26th April, 1859.

Captain Sir Charles Frederick Wheeler Cuffe, Bart., 66th Foot. Dated 26th April, 1859.

Captain the Honourable James Charlemagne Dormer, 13th Foot. Dated 14th June, 1859.

The undermentioned promotions to take place in the Indian Military Forces of Her Majesty, consequent on the deaths of—

Major-General Arthur Spens, Bengal Infantry, on 25th April, 1859;

General Alexander Duncan, Bengal Infantry, on 14th May, 1859;

General Sir James Russell, K.C.B., Madras Cavalry, on 16th May, 1859;

Lieutenant-General William Henry Kemm, Bengal Infantry, on 25th May, 1859;

General Sir James Law Lushington, G.C.B., Madras Cavalry, on 29th May, 1859;—

To be Generals.

Lieutenant-General George Swiney, Bengal Artillery. Dated 15th May, 1859.

Lieutenant-General Sir George Pollock, G.C.B., Bengal Artillery. Dated 17th May, 1859.

Lieutenant-General Samuel Goodfellow, Bombay Engineers. Dated 30th May, 1859.

To be Lieutenant-Generals.

Major-General Charles Butler James, Bombay Infantry. Dated 15th May, 1859.

Major-General Matthew Combe Paul, Bengal Infantry. Dated 17th May, 1859.

Major-General Sir John Cheape, K.C.B., Bengal Engineers. Dated 26th May, 1859.

Major-General John Low, C.B., Madras Infantry. Dated 30th May, 1859.

To be Major-Generals.

Colonel Sir Justin Sheil, K.C.B., Bengal Infantry. Dated 26th April, 1859.

Colonel Charles Wahab, Madras Infantry. Dated 15th May, 1859.

Colonel James Manson, Bengal Infantry. Dated 17th May, 1859.

Colonel George Twemlow, Bengal Artillery. Dated 26th May, 1859.

Colonel Thomas Assheton Duke, Madras Infantry. Dated 30th May, 1859.

The undermentioned Officers of the Indian Military Forces of Her Majesty, retired on full pay, to have a step of honorary rank as follows, viz.:

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Apthorp, Bengal Infantry, to be Colonel. Dated 14th June, 1859.

Major William Henry Rickards, Bengal Infantry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel. Dated 14th June, 1859.

Major George O'Bryen Ottley, Bengal Infantry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel. Dated 14th June, 1859.

Major Henry John Willoughby, Bombay Infantry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel. Dated 14th June, 1859.

Captain James Ash, Bombay Artillery, to be Major. Dated 14th June, 1859.

MEMORANDUM.

Major Donald George Angus Darroch, half-pay Unattached, has been permitted to retire from the Service by the sale of his Commission, he being about to become a settler in Canada. Dated 14th June, 1859.

Commissions signed by the Queen.

3rd Regiment of Middlesex Militia.

James Lee, Gent., to be Quartermaster. Dated 27th May, 1859.

William Thomas, Gent., to be Adjutant. Dated 27th May, 1859.

Commission signed by the Queen.

Fife Militia Artillery.

Lieutenant William Haig to be Paymaster, vice Heseltine, deceased. Dated 12th May, 1859.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the Tower Hamlets.

William Ghrimes Kell, Esq., to be Deputy Lieutenant. Dated 30th May, 1859.

King's Own Light Infantry Regiment of Militia.

Charles Mackinnon Walmisley to be Captain, vice Kell, who retires. Dated 1st June, 1859.

Charles Lawson Salis, Gent., to be Lieutenant, vice Barton, who retires. Dated 8th June, 1859.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Kent.

Humphrey Francis Mildmay, Esq., M.P., to be Deputy Lieutenant. Dated 9th June, 1859.

Kent Militia Regiment of Artillery.

Francis Kegan Cox, Gent., late Captain 25th Foot, to be First Lieutenant, vice Strother, resigned. Dated 9th June, 1859.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Middlesex.

The Right Honourable William Richard Arthur, Earl of Mornington, to be Deputy Lieutenant. Dated 9th June, 1859.

5th or Royal Elthorne Light Infantry Regiment of Middlesex Militia.

Ensign William Alsey Turner to be Lieutenant, vice Nash, resigned. Dated 20th April, 1859.

Frederick Barnes, Gent., late 1st Middlesex Militia, to be Ensign vice Turner, promoted. Dated 27th May, 1859.

MEMORANDUM.

The Victoria Rifles.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commission in this Corps, held by Major the Earl of Perth. Resignation accepted 3rd June, 1859.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the North Riding of the County of York.

The Right Honourable the Earl of Ripon to be Deputy Lieutenant. Dated 10th June, 1859.

Thomas Chaloner, Esq., Captain in the Royal Navy, to be Deputy Lieutenant. Dated 10th June, 1859.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Roxburgh.

Dumfries, Roxburgh and Selkirk Regiment of Militia.

Captain George Walker to be Major, vice Scott, resigned. Dated 1st June, 1859.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Flint.

Royal Flintshire Militia.

Cecil Squire, Esq., to be Captain, vice Foster, resigned.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the City and County of the City of Edinburgh, *and Liberties thereof.*

City of Edinburgh Regiment of Artillery Militia.

Ebenczer Farie Macgeorge, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant, vice Bowman, promoted. Dated 9th June, 1859.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Glamorgan.

Royal Glamorgan Artillery Militia.

James Simpson Ballard, Gent., to be Lieutenant. Dated 9th June, 1859.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER.

Trinity Term, 22nd Victoria.

Monday, the 13th day of June, 1859.

This Court will hold Sittings on Wednesday the 22nd, Thursday the 23rd, Friday the 24th, and Saturday the 25th days of June, instant, and will at such Sittings proceed in disposing of the business then pending in the paper of new trials and in the special paper. And will also hold a Sitting on Monday the 11th of July next; and will, on the said Monday the 11th July, proceed in giving judgment in all matters then standing for judgment.

Fred. Pollock.
Samuel Martin.
G. Bramwell.
W. H. Watson.

Certified Industrial Schools.

The Committee of Her Majesty's Privy Council on Education certify in this Gazette that the Bristol, Park-row Industrial School is an Industrial School within the meaning of the Industrial Schools Act, 1857. Dated the 10th day of June, 1859.

Home-Office, June 13, 1859.

The Certificates granted by the Secretary of State to the undermentioned Institutions, as Reformatory Schools, under the Act 17 and 18 Vict., c. 86, have been withdrawn; viz :—

The Catholic Reformatory for Girls, Beauchamp Lodge, Hammersmith;
The School of Discipline for Girls, Chelsea, both in the county of Middlesex; and
The Newcastle-upon-Tyne Reformatory School, in the county of Northumberland.

Local Government Act, 1858.

Notice of adoption of Act by the parish of Lillington, Warwickshire.

Notice is given in this Gazette, by the Right Honourable Thomas Southeron-Estcourt, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, that the Local Government Act, 1858, has been adopted within the parish of Lillington, in the county of Warwick.—Dated the 11th day of June, 1859.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of JUNE 17, 1859.

St. James's Palace, June 11, 1859.

THIS day the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, the Aldermen, Recorder, Sheriffs, Common Council, and Officers of the city of London, waited upon Her Majesty with the following Address, which was read by Russell Gurney, Esq,, the Recorder, and which Her Majesty was graciously pleased to receive upon the Throne.

To the QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE, your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the city of London, in Common Council assembled, approach the Throne, with the strongest feelings of attachment to your Majesty's Person and Government.

We rejoice that under your Majesty's mild and happy rule this nation enjoys the inestimable blessings of peace, and that your Majesty receives from Foreign Powers assurances of their desire to maintain with this country the most friendly relations.

It is, however, with deep sorrow, that we have learned that war has been commenced on the continent of Europe, and that some of its fairest provinces are likely to be the battle-fields of contending armies.

We desire to offer to your Majesty our hearty

thanks for the assurance afforded by your Majesty's Royal Proclamation, that a strict and impartial Neutrality will be observed by this country throughout the impending contest, and are anxious to express our decided conviction that a neutral policy, consistent with the security and honour of the nation, will be conducive to the best interests of this country, and calculated to promote the cause of humanity and peace.

We earnestly hope that an opportunity may speedily be afforded for your Majesty to again offer your friendly mediation between the hostile powers, and thereby to restore to Europe the blessings of a general peace, consistent with the honour of your Majesty's Allies, and conducive to the happiness and independence of nations.

To which Address Her Majesty was pleased to return the following most gracious answer:

"I thank you for your loyal and dutiful Address, and for the renewed assurances of your attachment to my Person and Government.

"I have viewed with deep regret the war which has commenced on the continent of Europe. It will be my earnest endeavour to maintain a strict neutrality between the contending powers.

"Confiding in the attachment of my people and the support of my Parliament, I shall adopt such measures as may enable me effectually to uphold the dignity of my Crown, and may afford to this Kingdom, under the blessing of Providence, the best assurance for the maintenance of peace."

They were all received very graciously, and the Lord Mayor, and the Mover, and Seconder, had the honour of kissing Her Majesty's hand.

At the Court at *Buckingham-Palace*, the 6th day of *June*, 1859.

The QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty in Council was pleased to approve the representions duly made (as set forth in this Gazette) by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England—

As to the assignment of district chapelries to—

The consecrated church of Saint James, situate at Pokesdown, in the parish of Christchurch, in the county of Southampton, and in the diocese of Winchester, to be named "The District Chapelry of Pokesdown."

And the consecrated church of Saint Peter, situate at Wolviston, in the parish of Billingham, in the county of Durham, and in the diocese of Durham, to be named "The District Chapelry of Wolviston."

War-Office, June 15, 1859.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to make and ordain a Special Statute of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, for appointing the Right Honourable the Earl of Malmesbury, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, having the Department of Foreign Affairs, and the Right Honourable Sir John Somerset Pakington, Bart., one of Her Majesty's Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, to be Extra Members of the Civil Division of the First Class, or Knights Grand Cross, of the said Most Honourable Order.

War-Office, June 17, 1859.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Captain Sanford Freeling, R.A., to be Colonial Secretary for the City and Garrison of Gibraltar.

Downing-Street, June 17, 1859.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Hercules George Robert Robinson, Esq., to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Colony of Hong Kong, and Colonel George Abbas Kooli D'Arcy to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over Her Majesty's Settlements in the River Gambia.

Whitehall, June 16, 1859.

The Queen has been pleased to present the Reverend James Bain to the church of Cross, in the parish of Barvas, in the presbytery and island of Lewis, vacant by the transportation of the Reverend Roderick Fraser to the parish of Uig, in the presbytery of Lewis.

Whitehall, June 17, 1859.

The Queen has been pleased to present the Reverend Henry Lynch Blosse, B.A., to the Archdeaconry of Llandaff, with the Canonry thereto annexed, void by the promotion of the Right Reverend Father in God Doctor James Colquhoun Campbell, to the See of Bangor.

The Queen has also been pleased to present the Reverend John Griffith, M.A., to the Rectory of Merthyr Tydvil, in the county of Glamorgan, and diocese of Llandaff, void by the promotion of the Right Reverend Father in God Doctor James Colquhoun Campbell, to the See of Bangor.

Whitehall, June 17, 1859.

The Queen has been pleased to present the Reverend William Logie to the church and parish of Seoonie, in the presbytery of Kirkcaldy, and county of Fife, vacant by the transportation of the

Reverend David Brown, to St. Enoch's Church, Glasgow.

The Queen has also been pleased to present the Reverend William Burnie to the church and parish of Oxnam, in the presbytery of Jedburgh, and county of Roxburgh, vacant by the death of the Reverend James Wight.

Foreign-Office, June 15, 1859.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of Don Pedro Blanco as Vice-Consul at Singapore for Her Majesty the Queen of Spain.

Foreign-Office, June 10, 1859.

Notice is hereby given, that the Earl of Malmesbury has appointed Lucius H. Deering, Esq., of No. 52, Dame-street, to be Agent at Dublin, in the room of Mr. John Elliott Hyndman, deceased, for the issue of Foreign-Office Passports.

His Lordship has also appointed Oliver J. Williams, Esq., to be Agent at Harwich for the same purpose.

(754.)

Board of Trade, Whitehall, June 16, 1859.

The Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade and Plantations have received from the Consul-General in London for Sweden and Norway, a translation of a Decree of the Provincial Government of Bergen, in Norway, fixing the marks to be adopted for bracking herrings in that port, facsimiles of which marks can be seen on application at the Board of Trade.

(828.)

Board of Trade, Whitehall, June 16, 1859.

The Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade and Plantations have received, through the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of a Despatch from Her Majesty's Consul at Lisbon, enclosing a copy of a Notice issued by the Lisbon Board of Health, declaring the Port of Maranham to be considered infected with yellow fever, from the 19th April last.

War-Office, Pall-Mall, 17*th June*, 1859.

6*th Regiment of Dragoon Guards*, Captain Robert Scott Hunter, from the 2nd Dragoons, to be Captain, vice Uniacke, who exchanges. Dated 17th June, 1859.

7*th Dragoon Guards*, Surgeon Edward James Franklyn, M.D., from the 14th Light Dragoons, to be Surgeon, vice Arden, who exchanges. Dated 17th June, 1859.

2*nd Dragoons*, Captain Charles Hill Uniacke, from the 6th Dragoon Guards, to be Captain, vice Hunter, who exchanges. Dated 17th June, 1859.

10*th Light Dragoons*, Cornet Arthur Barthorp to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Bowyer, promoted. Dated 17th June, 1859.

14*th Light Dragoons*, Surgeon William Arden, from the 7th Dragoon Guards, to be Surgeon, vice Dr. Franklyn, who exchanges. Dated 17th June, 1859.

16*th Light Dragoons*, Lieutenant Francis Paynton Pigott to be Captain, by purchase, vice Irvine, who retires. Dated 17th June, 1859.

Lieutenant Thomas Boyce to be Captain, by purchase, vice Hart, who retires. Dated 17th June, 1859.

Cornet Morton Eagle Harmar to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Pigott. Dated 17th June, 1859.

Cornet Thomas Francis Agg to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Boyce. Dated 17th June, 1859.

Royal Artillery, Augustus Staveley Murray, Esq., late Paymaster British German Legion, to be Paymaster. Dated 17th June, 1859.

Coldstream Regiment of Foot Guards, Assistant-Surgeon Andrew Spittall, M.D., has been permitted to resign his Commission. Dated 17th June, 1859.

10*th Foot*, Ensign John Dickson Power to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Sandwith, promoted. Dated 13th March, 1859.

11*th Foot*, Ensign James Farquharson Oliver to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Burrowes, who retires. Dated 17th June, 1859.

16*th Foot*, Lieutenant A. Dingwall Thomson to be Captain, by purchase, vice Mainwaring, who retires. Dated 17th June, 1859.

Ensign Richard Henry Freeman to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Thomson. Dated 17th June, 1859.

17*th Foot*, William Villett Rolleston, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Braddell, promoted. Dated 17th June, 1859.

Godfrey Wills Burleigh, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Irvine, promoted. Dated 18th June, 1859.

18*th Foot*, Staff-Assistant-Surgeon John Henry Halked Tothill to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Dr. Porteous, deceased. Dated 17th June, 1859.

Lieutenant John Wily to be Instructor of Mus-

ketry, vice Bishopp, promoted. Dated 12th May, 1859.

The Commission of Lieutenant Richard William Erskine Dawson, as Adjutant, to bear date 1st May, 1858, instead of 7th September, 1858, as previously stated.

20*th Foot*, Ensign Renouard Henry James to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Foster-Melliar, deceased. Dated 16th April, 1859.

Ensign William Glencross to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Unwin, whose promotion on the 5th May, 1859, has been cancelled. Dated 5th May, 1859.

21*st Foot*, Lieutenant Edward Essex Digby Boycott to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Cairnes, promoted. Dated 6th May, 1859.

50*th Foot*, James ffranck Rolleston, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Turner, promoted. Dated 17th June, 1859.

52*nd Foot*, Lieutenant the Honourable George Herbert Windsor Windsor-Clive to be Captain, by purchase, vice Heathcote, who retires. Dated 17th June, 1859.

Ensign Thomas Brett Cowburn to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Windsor-Clive. Dated 17th June, 1859.

Edward Stewart Ker, Gent, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Prendergast, promoted. Dated 17th June, 1859.

55*th Foot*, Lieutenant George F. Parke to be Captain, by purchase, vice Roxby, who retires. Dated 17th June, 1859.

Ensign Philip William Justice to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Parke. Dated 17th June, 1859.

William King, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Justice. Dated 17th June, 1859.

58*th Foot*, William Henry Key, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Wynyard, promoted. Dated 17th June, 1859.

Conray Richard Dobbs Reeves, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Pringle, promoted. Dated 18th June, 1859.

62*nd Foot*, Assistant-Surgeon James Petrie Street, M.D., from the Staff, to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Dr. Young, who exchanges. Dated 17th June, 1859.

79*th Foot*, Ensign and Adjutant Robert Stewart to have the rank of Lieutenant. Dated 17th June, 1859.

Ensign R. P. O. P. Lord Louth to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Gawne, who retires. Dated 17th June, 1859.

Ensign William Seaman Thomson, from the 12th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Lord Louth. Dated 17th June, 1859.

86*th Foot*, Edward Berkeley Philipps, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Leadbitter, promoted. Dated 17th June, 1859.

92*nd Foot*, Lieutenant Alexander Forbes Mackay to be Instructor of Musketry. Dated 31st May, 1859.

94*th Foot*, Ensign Charles Butler to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Murray, promoted. Dated 17th June, 1859.

Ensign Henry Samuel Hall to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Hedley, promoted. Dated 17th June, 1859.

97*th Foot*, Ensign A. P. Martin, from the 71st Bengal Native Infantry, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Lowe, promoted. Dated 17th June, 1859.

Rifle Brigade, Robert Charles de Grey Vyner, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Markham, promoted. Dated 17th June, 1859.

The Surname of the Ensign promoted in the Gazette of the 31st ultimo, is "*Edwardes*," and not "*Edwards*," as therein stated.

HOSPITAL STAFF.

Assistant-Surgeon David Ogilvy Hoile, M.D., from half-pay, 60th Foot, to be Assistant-Surgeon to the Forces, vice Nash, promoted. Dated 17th June, 1859.

Assistant-Surgeon John Eldon Young, M.D., from the 62nd Foot, to be Assistant-Surgeon to the Forces, vice Street, who exchanges. Dated 17th June, 1859.

BREVET.

Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Pitcairn, retired full pay, late Staff-Officer of Pensioners, to be Colonel in the Army, the rank being honorary only. Dated 1st July, 1859.

Brevet-Major Robert Stuart Baynes, 8th Foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army. Dated 17th June, 1859.

Captain the Honourable Augustus H. A. Anson, 7th Light Dragoons, to be Major in the Army. Dated 28th May, 1859.

Captain Archibald A. Douglas, of the Royal Marines, to be Major in the Army. Dated 17th June, 1859.

Commission signed by the Queen.

Royal Sussex Light Infantry Regiment of Militia.

George Andrew Coventry, Esq., to be Paymaster, from 12th May, 1859. Dated 30th May, 1859.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Northumberland.

John Straker, Esq., to be Deputy Lieutenant. Dated 13th June, 1859.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Warwick.

Henry Thomas Chamberlayne, Esq., to be Deputy Lieutenant. Dated 9th June, 1859.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Southampton.

John Thomas Waddington, Esq., to be Deputy Lieutenant. Dated 13th June, 1859.

Hampshire Militia Artillery.

Edward Gordon Lillingston, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant. Dated 13th June, 1859.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Gloucester, *and of the City and County of the City of* Gloucester, *and of the City and County of the City of* Bristol.

Francis William Fitzhardinge Berkeley, Esq., to be Deputy Lieutenant. Dated 13th June, 1859.

James Peach Peach, Esq., to be Deputy Lieutenant. Dated 13th June, 1859.

Robert Pavin Davies, Esq., to be Deputy Lieutenant. Dated 13th June, 1859.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Buckingham.

Royal Bucks King's Own Militia.

Captain Edmund Holden Steward, late Captain 60th Regiment, to be Captain.

Lieutenant Edward Baldock to be Captain.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Berks.

Royal Berks Militia.

John Janson Howard, Esq., to be Ensign. Dated 8th June, 1859.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Norfolk.

Norfolk Militia Artillery.

William Bedingfeld, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant. Dated 8th June, 1859.

Commission signed by the Vice Lieutenant of the County of Perth.

Regiment of Royal Perthshire Rifle Militia.

Robert Henry Wilton, Gent., to be Lieutenant, vice Durdin, resigned. Dated 13th June, 1859.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Wilts.

Royal Wiltshire Militia.

Henry Marcy Clarkson, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Hayward, promoted. Dated 9th June, 1859.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Dorset.

Queen's Own Regiment of Yeomanry Cavalry.

Cornet Richard George Glyn to be Lieutenant, vice Morton Grove Mansel, deceased. Dated 8th June, 1859.

Montague John Guest, Gent., to be Cornet, vice Glyn, promoted. Dated 8th June, 1859.

Commissions signed by the Vice Lieutenant of the County Palatine of Lancaster.

1st Company of Lancashire Volunteer Rifles.

Nathaniel George Philips Bousfield, Esq., to be Captain. Dated 11th June, 1859.

3rd Regiment of the Duke of Lancaster's Own Militia.

John Leyland Feilden, Gent., to be Ensign. Dated 2nd June, 1859.

5th Regiment of Royal Lancashire Militia.

Ensign William Edmonstone Lendrick to be Lieutenant, vice Robert Hall, Gazetted to the Royal Lancashire Militia Artillery. Dated 7th June, 1859.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Merioneth.

Royal Merionethshire Militia.

Edward Gilliat Jones, Gent., to be Ensign. Dated 1st June, 1859.

TREASURY WARRANT.

WHEREAS, by an Act of Parliament, passed in the fourth year of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled "An Act for the regulation of the duties of postage," power is given to the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, from time to time, by Warrant under their hands, to alter and fix any of the rates of British postage payable by law on the transmission by the post of foreign or colonial letters, or newspapers, or of any other printed papers, and to subject the same to rates of postage according to the weight thereof, and a scale of weight to be contained in such Warrant.

And whereas further powers are given to the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury by another Act of Parliament, passed in the eleventh year of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled "An Act for giving further facilities for the

transmission of letters by post, and for the regulating the duties of postage thereon, and for other purposes relating to the Post Office."

And whereas certain powers are also given to the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury by another Act of Parliament, passed in the eighteenth year of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled "An Act to amend the laws relating to the stamp duties on newspapers, and to provide for the transmission by post of printed periodical publications."

And whereas a Treaty hath been lately entered into between Her Majesty and the King of Portugal and the Algarves, for regulating the communications by post between their respective dominions, and it is expedient, for the better carrying out of the same, that certain regulations should be made in the manner hereinafter mentioned.

Now we, the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, in exercise of the powers reserved to us in and by the said herein-before recited Acts, and every of them, and of all other powers enabling us in this behalf, do, by this Warrant, under the hands of two of us, the said Commissioners, by the authority of the Statute in that case made and provided, order, direct, and declare as follows:

1. On every letter not exceeding one quarter of an ounce in weight, posted in the United Kingdom, addressed to Portugal, Madeira, the Azores, the Cape de Verd Islands, or any other Portuguese possessions on the coast of Africa, when conveyed direct by British packet-boat, there shall be charged, taken, and paid a British rate of postage of four pence.

2. On every such letter, when conveyed viâ France and Spain, there shall be charged, taken,

and paid, a eombined British and foreign rate of postage of sixpence.

3. On every letter not exeeeding one quarter of an ounee in weight, posted in Portugal, Madeira, the Azores, the Cape de Verd Islands, or any other Portuguese possessions on the coast of Africa, addressed to the United Kingdom, when conveyed direct by British packet-boat, there shall be charged, taken, and paid, a British rate of postage of eight pence.

4. On every sueh letter, when eonveyed viâ Franee and Spain, there shall be charged, taken, and paid, a eombined British and foreign rate of postage of sixpence.

5. All such letters so transmitted as hereinbefore in the first, second, third, and fourth clauses of this Warrant mentioned, if exeeeding one quarter of an ounee in weight, shall be subjeet to the several further and additional and progressive rates of postage hereinafter mentioned ; that is to say:—

On every letter so transmitted, if exeeeding one quarter of an ounee in weight, and not exeeeding one half of an ounee in weight, there shall be eharged, taken and paid two rates of postage.

And on every letter so transmitted, if exceeding one half of an ounee, and not exceeding three quarters of an ounce in weight, three rates of postage.

And on every letter so transmitted, if exceeding three quarters of an ounce, and not exeeeding one ounce in weight, four rates of postage.

And for every additional quarter of an ounee in weight of any letter so transmitted respectively as aforesaid above the weight of onee ounee, there shall be eharged, taken, and

paid one additional rate of postage; and every fractional part of such additional quarter of an ounce in weight shall be charged as an additional quarter of an ounce in weight; and each progressive and additional rate chargeable under this clause shall be estimated and charged at the sum which any such letter would be charged with under this Warrant if not exceeding one quarter of an ounce in weight.

6. On every letter not exceeding one half of an ounce in weight, posted in the United Kingdom, addressed to Portugal, Madeira, the Azores, the Cape de Verd Islands, or any other Portuguese possessions on the coast of Africa, when conveyed by private ship, there shall be charged, taken, and paid, a British rate of postage of four pence.

7. On every letter not exceeding one half of an ounce in weight, posted in Portugal, Madeira, the Azores, the Cape de Verd Islands, or any other Portuguese possessions on the coast of Africa, addressed to the United Kingdom, when conveyed by private ship, there shall be charged, taken, and paid, a British rate of postage of eight pence.

8. All such respective letters so transmitted as hereinbefore, in the 6th and 7th clauses of this Warrant mentioned, if exceeding one half of an ounce in weight, shall be subject to the several further and additional progressive rates of postage hereinafter mentioned; that is to say:—

On every letter so transmitted, if exceeding one half of an ounce in weight, and not exceeding one ounce in weight, there shall be charged, taken, and paid, two rates of postage.

And on every letter so transmitted, if exceed-

ing one ounce, and not exceeding two ounces in weight, four rates of postage.

And on every letter so transmitted, if exceeding two ounces, and not exceeding three ounces in weight, six rates of postage.

And for every additional ounce in weight of any letter so transmitted, above the weight of three ounces, there shall be charged, taken, and paid, two additional rates of postage, and every fractional part of such additional ounce in weight shall be charged as an additional ounce in weight, and each progressive and additional rate chargeable under this clause, shall be estimated and charged at the sum which any such letter would be charged with, under this Warrant, if not exceeding one half of an ounce in weight.

9. The postage of every letter, posted in the United Kingdom under the provisions of this Warrant, shall be paid at the time of the letter being posted, and if any letter shall be posted in the United Kingdom without any postage being paid thereon, or with a postage paid thereon less in amount than one rate of postage payable thereon under this Warrant, every such letter shall and may be detained and opened and shall be returned or given up to the sender thereof, and if any letter shall be posted in the United Kingdom with a postage paid thereon less in amount than the full amount of postage payable thereon, but equal in amount to one rate of postage payable thereon under this Warrant, every such letter shall and may be forwarded charged with the difference between the amount actually paid thereon and the full amount of postage payable thereon under this Warrant, and in addition thereto with one further rate of postage as and by way of fine.

10. Registered letters may be transmitted by the post, under the authority of this Warrant,

upon the payment of such additional charge or rates of postage, or otherwise, as the Postmaster-General may from time to time direct or appoint.

11. Nothing herein contained shall be construed in anywise to annul, prejudice, or affect any of the exemptions and privileges granted by the said recited Act passed in the fourth year of the reign of Her present Majesty, or to annul, prejudice, or affect any of the privileges which seamen and soldiers, employed in Her Majesty's service, are now by law entitled to of sending and receiving by the post letters not exceeding one half of an ounce in weight, subject to the regulations and restrictions in respect of the same.

12. All printed British newspapers, duly registered at the General Post-office in London, pursuant to the provisions of the said recited Act, passed in the eighteenth year of the reign of Her present Majesty, posted in the United Kingdom, addressed to Portugal, Madeira, the Azores, the Cape de Verd Islands, or any other Portuguese possessions on the coast of Africa, and all printed newspapers posted in Portugal, Madeira, the Azores, the Cape de Verd Islands, or any other Portuguese possessions on the coast of Africa, addressed to the United Kingdom, may be respectively transmitted by the post, either direct by British packet-boat, or viâ France and Spain, or by private ship, and all such printed newspapers shall be so transmitted respectively in conformity with, and under and subject to, the several regulations, orders, directions, and conditions hereinafter mentioned and contained, relating thereto. And on every such printed newspaper there shall be charged, taken, and paid, for the transmission thereof as aforesaid, the uniform rate of postage of one penny each, in addition to any foreign transit postage chargeable thereon.

13. Every printed supplement or additional sheet to any newspaper shall, for the purpose of charging the postage under this Warrant, be deemed a distinct newspaper, unless sent in the same cover, or together with the newspaper to which it is a supplement or addition.

14. All packets consisting of printed papers (other than printed British newspapers) posted in the United Kingdom, addressed to Portugal, Madeira, the Azores, the Cape de Verd Islands, or any other Portuguese possessions on the coast of Africa, and all packets consisting of printed papers (other than printed newspapers), posted in Portugal, Madeira, the Azores, the Cape de Verd Islands, or any other Portuguese possessions on the coast of Africa, addressed to the United Kingdom, may respectively be transmitted by the post either direct by British packet-boat, or viâ France and Spain, or by private ship; and all such packets consisting of printed papers (other than printed newspapers) shall be so transmitted respectively, in conformity with and under and subject to the several regulations, orders, directions, and conditions hereinafter mentioned and contained relating thereto. And all such respective packets consisting of printed papers (other than printed newspapers), shall be charged and chargeable for the transmission thereof respectively as aforesaid, with the rate of British postage hereinafter mentioned, that is to say:—If not exceeding the weight of one ounce, a rate of one penny, and if exceeding that weight, but not exceeding the weight of two ounces, a rate of two pence; and for every additional ounce in weight of any such packet above the weight of two ounces, an additional rate of one penny shall be charged; and any fractional part of such additional ounce shall be charged as an additional ounce in weight.

15. All letters, printed newspapers, and other printed papers transmitted by the post to or from Portugal, Madeira, the Azores, the Cape de Verd Islands, or any other Portuguese possessions on the coast of Africa, from or to any of Her Majesty's Colonies, or any foreign country, may be so transmitted through the United Kingdom, and all such letters, printed newspapers, and other printed papers shall be charged and chargeable with the several rates of postage hereinbefore made chargeable and payable thereupon respectively, together with such further and additional rates of postage as shall from time to time be charged and payable for British postage on letters, printed newspapers, and other printed papers respectively posted or delivered at the port in the United Kingdom of the departure or arrival of the packet or ship conveying the same, and transmitted direct between such port and the colony or foreign country to or from which the same shall be forwarded; provided that, in all cases where such additional rates include both inland and sea services, there shall be deducted from the said rates chargeable and payable on letters the sum of one penny in respect of the inland conveyance of every such letter sent through the United Kingdom.

16. Every printed newspaper and every packet consisting of printed papers, which shall be transmitted by the post under the provisions of this Warrant, shall be so transmitted in conformity with, and under, and subject to the several regulations, orders, directions, and conditions hereinafter contained; that is to say:—

Every such printed newspaper and packet shall be sent in a cover open at the ends, or in any other manner which will admit of an examination of its contents. It shall contain no

enclosure, nor any writing, signs, or mark, either within or without, other than the name and address of the person to whom it is sent, but the printed title of the publication, and the printed name and address of the publisher or of the vendor may be printed on the cover thereof.

No such printed newspaper or packet, which in length, or breadth, or width, shall exceed the dimensions of two feet, shall be forwarded by the post under the provisions of this Warrant.

Every such printed newspaper or packet, posted in the United Kingdom, shall be put into the Post-office at such hours in the day and under all such regulations as the Postmaster-General may appoint, and the postage thereof shall be paid, at the time of the same being posted by the proper postage stamp or stamps being affixed thereto, which stamp or stamps shall in every case be affixed or appear on the outside of every such printed newspaper or packet near the address or direction, and shall be of the value or amount of the postage duty payable thereon under or by virtue of this Warrant.

17. If any printed newspaper, or packet consisting of printed papers transmitted by the post under the provisions of this Warrant, be sent otherwise than in conformity with the conditions and regulations established by or under the 15th Clause of this Warrant, the same shall and may be detained and opened, and at the option of the Postmaster-General, shall be either returned or given up to the sender thereof, or be given up to the person to whom the same shall be addressed, or be forwarded to the place of its destination, and any such printed newspaper or packet, on being

so returned, given up, or forwarded, shall and may be chargeable with any rates of postage the Postmaster-General may think fit, not exceeding the rates that would be chargeable on such printed newspaper or packet as an unpaid letter.

18. All letters, printed newspapers, and other printed papers transmitted by the post from or to Portugal, Madeira, the Azores, the Cape de Verd Islands, or any other Portuguese possessions on the coast of Africa, to or from any of Her Majesty's colonies or foreign countries beyond sea, by British packet-boat, without passing through the United Kingdom, and all letters, printed newspapers, and other printed papers transmitted by the post from or to Portugal, and conveyed by British packet-boat between Gibraltar and the Mediterranean or the East Indies, or other places to the eastward of Suez, shall be charged and chargeable with the following rates of postage, that is to say: with a rate of postage of 360 reis, Portuguese currency, for every British ounce weight of letters so transmitted, and with a rate of postage of 100 reis, Portuguese currency, for every British pound weight of printed newspapers or other printed papers so transmitted.

19. All letters, printed newspapers, and other printed papers transmitted by the post under the provisions of this Warrant, shall be subject to the several orders, directions, regulations, and rates of postage respectively contained in a certain Warrant of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, bearing date the 19th day of February, 1855, relating to redirected rates of postage upon letters and packets which shall be re-directed and again forwarded by the post.

20. The rates of postage chargeable on letters, printed newspapers, and other printed papers

transmitted by the post under the provisions of this Warrant, shall be in lieu of any rates of British postage now chargeable by law thereon.

21. The term "printed papers," in this Warrant used, shall, for the purpose of this Warrant, mean and comprise periodical works (other than newspapers), prices current, pamphlets, sheets of music, catalogues, prospectuses, announcements, and notices of various kinds, whether printed, engraved, or lithographed; and the several other terms and expressions used in this Warrant shall be construed to have the like meaning in all respects as they would have had if inserted in the said recited Act passed in the fourth year of the reign of Her present Majesty.

22. The Commissioners for the time being of Her Majesty's Treasury may, by Warrant under their hands duly made, at any time hereafter alter, repeal, or revoke any of the rates of postage hereby fixed or altered, or any of the orders, directions, regulations, and conditions hereby made, and may make and establish any new or other rates, orders, directions, regulations, and conditions, in lieu thereof, and from time to time appoint at what time the rates which may be payable are to be paid.

23. This Warrant shall come into operation on the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine.

Whitehall, Treasury Chambers, the 14th day of June, 1859.

Howard Taylor.
Henry Whitmore.

Local Government Act, 1858.

Notice of Adoption of Act by the district of Roath, Glamorganshire.

Whereas the Local Government Act, 1858, was duly adopted, on the 9th day of May, 1859, by the district of Roath, in the parish of Roath, in the county of Glamorgan, within the boundaries of that district as settled for the purposes of the aforesaid Act; and notice of such adoption has been duly given, in writing, to me, as one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries ot State, as required by such Act; and whereas it has now been duly certified to me that a copy of such notice has been advertised for three successive weeks in the Cardiff and Merthyr Guardian, that being one of the local newspapers published and circulated in the aforesaid district, and that copies of such notice have also been affixed to the principal doors of each church and chapel in such district, to which notices are usually affixed, and the period of twenty-one days fixed by the said Act for appeal against the resolution for the adoption of the said Act, by such district, has now expired, and no such appeal has been made:

Now, therefore, I, as one of Her Maiesty's Principal Secretaries of State, do hereby give notice, that the Local Government Act, 1858, has been adopted within the said district of Roath, in the parish of Roath, Glamorganshire, and that in accordance with the provisions thereof, the said Act will, at the expiration of two months from the date of the passing of the aforesaid resolution, have the force of law within such district of Roath.

Given under my hand this sixteenth day of June, 1859.

T. Sotheron-Estcourt.

Home-Office, Whitehall.

FROM THE

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

LONDON GAZETTE of JUNE 17, 1859.

AT the Court at *Windsor*, the 18th day of *June*, 1859.

PRESENT:

The QUEEN's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

HER Majesty in Council was this day pleased to declare the Right Honourable Granville George, Earl Granville, K.G., Lord President of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, and his Lordship took his place at the Board accordingly.

This day the Most Honourable George William Frederick, Marquis of Ailesbury, the Right Honourable Sir William George Hylton Jolliffe, Bart., the Right Honourable James Wilson, and the Right Honourable Thomas Emerson Headlam, were, by Her Majesty's command, sworn of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, and took their respective places at the Board accordingly.

Her Majesty in Council was this day pleased to deliver the Great Seal to the Right Honourable John, Lord Campbell, whereupon the oath of Lord Chancellor of Great Britain was, by Her Majesty's command, administered to him; and his Lordship took his place at the Board accordingly.

Her Majesty having been pleased to deliver the custody of the Privy Seal to the Most Noble George Douglas, Duke of Argyll, the oath of Keeper of the Privy Seal was this day administered to him, and his Grace took his place at the Board accordingly.

Her Majesty having been pleased to appoint the Most Noble Henry Pelham, Duke of Newcastle, the Right Honourable John Russell (commonly called Lord John Russell), the Right Honourable Sidney Herbert, the Right Honourable Sir Charles Wood, Bart., and the Right Honourable Sir George Cornewall Lewis, Bart., to be Her Majesty's five Principal Secretaries of State, they were this day, by Her Majesty's command, sworn Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State accordingly.

Her Majesty having been pleased to appoint the Right Honourable William Ewart Gladstone, Chancellor and Under Treasurer of Her Majesty's Exchequer, the usual oath was this day administered to him.

Her Majesty in Council was this day pleased to declare the Right Honourable George William Frederick, Earl of Carlisle, K.G., Lieutenant-General and General Governor of that part of the United Kingdom called Ireland.

Her Majesty in Council was this day pleased to appoint the Right Honourable James Wilson to be President of the Committee of Council, appointed for the consideration of all matters relating to Trade and Foreign Plantations, in the absence of the President of the said Committee for the time being.

FROM THE

SECOND SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

LONDON GAZETTE of JUNE 17, 1859.

India Office, June 16, 1859.

THE Secretary of State for India in Council has received the following papers:

No. 1.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. Reece, Commanding Field Detachment of the Saugor Field Division, to the Adjutant-General, Bengal Army.

Camp, Benaika,
January 19, 1859.

I HAVE the honour to annex copy of a letter which I yesterday addressed to the Major of Brigade, Saugor District.

No. 2.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. Reece to the Major of Brigade, Saugor District.

Camp, Bareitee,
January 18, 1859.

CONSEQUENT on the information received from Brigadier Wheler's note to Mr. Thornton (dated 13th instant, which was handed to me), to the effect that a thousand rebels (150 of which were Poorbeas) were collected in villages in the vicinity of Luckinger, I determined to advance on

this place itself, with my detachment, while Lieutenant Dickens, with the Saugor Police, should move on Pertabghur viâ Bendika; and I had requested Lieutenant Cock to move from Mowrara on Tingunnah (both these officers to be at their posts by dawn of day), and, after overcoming any opposition, to advance on Papro.

I accordingly left Kuttora at midnight of the 16th; marched on this place (Bareitee), where I arrived before daylight.

Having made arrangements for the security of the baggage and camp during my absence, I proceeded on, and, at a short distance, entered the jungle and descents leading to the valley of the Dessan.

The skirmishers of the advanced guard, while crossing the river, observed some six men with matchlocks on the opposite bank, who immediately ran and got off, with one exception, who was an old man.

The advanced guard, after crossing, moved rapidly on the village of Luckinger, whence some 25 of the enemy were retreating with all haste to the hill, which is about 500 feet high, and thickly covered with jungle. This hill, about a quarter of a mile from Luckinger, forms a succession of table lands reaching to Papro.

The advanced guard, under Captain Keating, dashed into the jungle in pursuit, when a spirited fire was opened by the enemy, some of whom were posted on the right and left in the jungle on the hill face.

The rapid advance of the detachment, however, prevented them holding the jungle, and they fled precipitately, pursued by us, but I am sorry to say we were unable to overtake them.

I must observe that the jungle is so dense, and the foliage so thick, that it forms a safe retreat to an enemy of this description.

On arriving on the table land of the hill, a few of the enemy were followed in the direction to the left, and all but one, who was made prisoner, got off.

Observing that nothing more could be done on the Luckinger side, I recommenced my march in the direction of Papro, guided by the prisoners, in the hope of finding the main body of the rebels, which I had been led to believe were collected together.

After proceeding about four miles, I came upon the advanced party of Lieutenant Cock's detachment, and that officer reported to me that he had advanced on Tingunnah and Bunho, according to my directions, and ascended the hill at Papro; these three villages were found entirely free of rebels.

I therefore countermarched on Luckinger, accompanied by Lieutenant Cock and his detachment, at which place I found Mr. Thornton, who had come up during my absence; and, as he had no information where any rebels were, and as I possessed none, I determined after a short halt for the purpose of refreshing the men, to return to my camp, where I arrived at 3 P.M. yesterday.

In regard to the number of rebels at Luckinger, I estimate, from the extent of the fire, that there could not have been more than 50 or 60.

Two tattoos were taken at the foot of the hill, where they had a hut as a picket post, and, in the village of Luckinger, a very large jingal and a large chatty of gunpowder, which were destroyed.

One man was shot off a pony, and some bodies reported to be dead in the jungle at the foot of the hill.

No. 3.

Adjutant-General's Office,
February 12, 1859.

FORWARDED for the information of the Right Honourable the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council.

No. 4.

The Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

Fort-William, March 2, 1859.

IN acknowledging the receipt of your docket, No 314, dated 12th February, 1859, forwarding a letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Reece, commanding Field Detachment of the Saugor Field Division, with copy of one addressed by him to the Major of Brigade, Saugor District, reporting an engagement with the rebels in the vicinity of Luckinger, I am directed to acquaint you that the same has been laid before Government.

No. 5.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. Reece to the Adjutant-General, Bengal Army.

Camp, Papaitee, January 23, 1859.

I HAVE the honour to annex copies of letters which I have addressed to the Major of Brigade Saugor District.

No. 6.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. Reece to the Major of Brigade, Saugor District.

Camp, Benaika, January 22, 1859.

I HAVE the honour to state, for the information of the Brigadier Commanding, that, on

information received through the spies left with me by Lieutenant Dickens, of the Police Corps, I directed a party under Captain Winfield, 3rd Madras European Regiment, to proceed, and, if possible, surprise the rebels under Keshore Sing; and a copy of the report of that officer is forwarded.

No. 7.

Captain C. H. Winfield, 3rd European Regiment, Commanding Party, to the Staff Officer, Field Detachment.

Camp, Benaika,
January 20, 1859.

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of the Officer Commanding Field Detachment, that, agreeably to orders, I left camp, at $3\frac{1}{2}$ A.M., with the party noted in the margin, and reached the vicinity of the rebels at about 5 A.M. Finding that the report of the spies was correct, I advanced with the party of the 3rd Europeans in skirmishing order, supported by the 50th Native Infantry, and, when within fifty or sixty yards, opened fire on the rebels, who fled and scattered as fast as possible, closely pursued by the skirmishers. The surprise of the rebels was very complete, and they were evidently quite unsuspicious of our approach. Owing to their very precipitate flight, I think it is likely there were no casualties. Three prisoners were taken, and a quantity of arms and accoutrements, together with four horses and ponies, fell into our possession. I returned to camp at 8 A.M. Annexed is a return of the arms, &c., taken by the party under my command.

No. 8.

RETURN of Arms, &c., taken from the Rebels on the 20th January, 1859.

Matchlocks	10
Swords	8
Pouches and Ball-bags	8
Powder-horns	8
Set of Leg-irons	1
Black Mare } with Pack-saddles and Wales {	1
Bay Mare } complete. {	1
Dun Tattoos	2

C. H. WINFIELD, Captain,
3rd Europeans, Commanding Party.

No. 9.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. Reece to the Major of Brigade, Saugor District.

Camp Benaika,
January 22, 1859.

I HAVE the honour to report that, on the requisition of Mr. Thornton, dated 19th instant, I moved from this, with the chief part of the detachment, towards Neykhera, on the morning of the 20th. From Brigadier Wheler's communication to me on the 19th, stating that the rebels were rather strong, probably near 1,000, and 300 of whom were sepoys, I determined to proceed viâ Puttergurh, and from that point, divide the detachment into two parties, and, from the nature of the country into which I was about to proceed, to leave all the Ressalah, with the exception of 1 duffadar and 6 troopers, for the protection of the camp, with the least possible number of infantry.

I accordingly marched at eleven o'clock, on the 20th, from camp, and arrived at the vicinity of

Puttergurh at about half past two. Here I detached a column, as per margin,* under the command of Captain Keating, to proceed viâ Luckinger and Papro, and to be as near Neykhera as possible by dawn of day.

I proceeded myself with a column, as per margin,† and crossed the Benkree river to Puttergurh, thence to the Dessan River, which I crossed on route towards Bungoah at four o'clock. The spies reporting to me that Bungoah would lead me considerably out of the way to the point of intended operations, and that there was a nearer road which led by Papro, I changed my direction to the right, and ascended the hill. After the day had well broken, the column was traversing a small plain on the hill, when we again entered the jungle, and suddenly came, at a short distance within it, upon some huts, built with branches of trees and grass, in number about 12, capable of holding, at the utmost, not more than 100 men; they must have been occupied almost immediately before my arrival, as some of their watch fires were still burning; there were no rebels visible; I burnt the whole of it, and proceeded on.

I went down close to the village of Neykhera and enquired of two men, who were feeding their cattle there, if they could give me any information of Mr. Thornton, who had said he would be there by day light, but they could give me none. As this officer had, in a second com-

* 3rd Europeans, Lieutenant Warrington, 1 serjeant, 24 rank and file; 50th Regiment Madras Native Infantry, Captain A. Keating, Lieutenant Howes, 4 native officers, 11 havildars, 82 rank and file.

† 3rd Europeans, Captain Winfield, Lieutenant Armstrong, 1 serjeant, 24 rank and file; 50th Madras Native Infantry, Captain Grant, Lieutenant Dyer, Ensign Gilchrist, Surgeon Pakering, 3 native officers, 11 havildars, 82 rank and file.

munication, told me the name of the hill in which the rebels were supposed to be, namely, Reitcha, I detained these men to show me the way to it. On arriving at about a mile and a half from the foot of that hill, I sent two sowars to ascertain, if possible, the whereabouts of Mr. Thornton and Lieutenant Cock, this officer also having been directed to co-operate; and, while awaiting their return, two of the Shagurh Police sowars arrived, and stated Mr. Thornton was then at Neykhera, and that he was going to march on that side against the hill that I had passed through and was then in my rear, and requested me to proceed on the side on which I was. I then requested Mr. Thornton to come to me before we proceeded, as that was not the hill indicated in his communication; he did so, and when he learned that I had already been through the hill that he proposed to operate against, and had found no rebels there, he informed me that there was no further utility of again proceeding in that direction. I informed him of the number of rebels and sepoys stated in Brigadier Wheler's communication to me, and he said he had received similar information from the Brigadier. I asked him if he possessed any information of his own as to such numbers being any where to be found in the district of Shagurh; he said he did not; I asked him also, then and there, if he had any proposition to make for the further employment of the troops before returning to my camp; he stated he had not; he thanked me for the cordial support I had always given him to endeavour to come upon the rebels, and we then separated.

I now revert to Captain Keating's column, which proceeded, as directed, viâ Luckinger, and, at that village, unexpectedly came upon a small party, about twenty men, with matchlocks, who

were sleeping near their fires, who, on the alarm being raised (a fire was opened on them by the feelers of the advanced party), precipitately fled, leaving a few matchlocks, a sword, and a tattoo, behind them; it is believed that some few of the rebels were accounted for, but, from the great necessity of proceeding without delay to meet me, he had no time to ascertain the number. The distance being greater than was anticipated, and in consequence of the excessively difficult roads, he did not arrive so early as I expected at the rendezvous.

Lieutenant Cock never appeared, so that I was quite unacquainted as to the position of his detachment, nor could Mr. Thornton, at whose request he had marched from Morowra, tell me.

As Mr. Thornton had in this instance fixed the time himself for my troops to be at Neykhera, I felt the necessity of writing to him officially, to request that, on any future occasion, he would leave the time and disposition of the troops to me, pointing out that all that was necessary for him to do was to indicate the place of attack, and bearing of it, both with reference to my camp, and any village marked in the map, to avoid confusion, and that I would then arrange the time of march of the different parties so as to arrive, with as much exactitude as possible, at the place.

I beg to report that I returned to camp at half past four P.M., yesterday, the troops having been eighteen hours under arms, and, with the exception of the halt at the conference with Mr. Thornton, were marching. The distance I cannot say, as, from the nature of the roads, which were merely pathways, of the most rugged character, allowing only an advance in single file, among rocks, hills and jungle, the map gives no indication as to the

extent of ground passed over. I estimate that the detachment passed far over 30 miles, and this without any encumbrances with it.

Mr. Thornton promised to write me any information that he may be able to obtain, and I am encamped here, awaiting his communication.

I have forgotton to mention that Mr. Thornton expressed his opinion to me that the district of Shagurh would soon settle down, as some advances had already been made to him by rebels with that view.

No. 10.

Adjutant-General's Office,

Allahabad, February 10, 1859.

FORWARDED to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, for the information of the Right Honourable the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council.

No. 11.

The Deputy Secretary to the Government of India to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

Fort William,

February 28, 1859.

IN acknowledging the receipt of your docket No. 297, dated 10th February, 1859, forwarding a letter from Lieutenant-Colonel W. Reece, Commanding Field Detachment, Saugor Field Division, submitting copies of the reports of the operations of his detachment, I am directed to acquaint you that the same has been laid before Government.

No. 12.

The Adjutant-General of the Army to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Allahabad, 21st February, 1859

I AM instructed, by the Commander-in-Chief, to forward, for submission to the Right Honourable the Governor-General, a letter, No. 5, of the 10th January, from the officer commanding the Peshawur Division, transmitting duplicates of despatches, (the originals of which must have been lost in transit), of the operations of a column of troops in the Eusufzye country, in July and August 1857, under the command of Major J. L. Vaughan.

2. I am to add that, though his Excellency approves of Major Vaughan's conduct, and solicits the attention of the Viceroy in Council to it, he does not consider that the publication of the despatch, at this remote date, would answer any good purpose.

No. 13.

Major-General S. Cotton, Commanding Peshawur Division, to Major C. Prior, Assistant Adjutant-General, Lahore Division.

Peshawur, 9th August, 1857.

I HAVE the honour to forward, for the information of Major-General Gowan, C.B., commanding the Upper Provinces, the accompanying despatches from Major Vaughan, regarding the two attacks made by the troops placed under his command, on the village of Nerinjee.

2. I need scarcely say that the whole of the operations conducted by Major Vaughan, have afforded me the greatest satisfaction.

3. I beg to enclose copy of my division order, thanking the troops for their services on these occasions.

No. 14.

Major J. L. Vaughan, 5th Punjaub Infantry, Commanding Field Force, to Captain Wright, Officiating Assistant Adjutant General, Peshawur.

Camp, Permolee Eusufzye, 21st July, 1857.

THE Brigadier General will doubtless have been made aware of the circumstances which have induced the Civil Authorities of Peshawur to determine to punish the large frontier village of Nerinjee, situated twenty-three miles north-east of Fort Murdan, so I shall confine myself to relatting the proceedings of the force placed at my disposal for that purpose.

2. Three hundred rifles of the 4th Punjaub Infantry having reached Murdan from Nowshera on the 18th instant; a field force as per margin * marched that night to Yar Hoosain, thirteen miles due east of Murdan. The route taken was intended to mislead the Nerinjee people, and to indicate an intention of proceeding against the Punjtar Chief; and this idea was confirmed by Captain James, the Deputy Commissioner, ordering supplies to be prepared at another village in the same direction. The force halted at Yar-Hoosain on the 20th, for the 4th Punjaub Infantry had been greatly delayed in crossing the Cabul River from Nowshera, and the men, having been exposed the greater part of the 18th to the sun, were much knocked up. Captain Wilde, commanding 4th Punjaub Infantry, and a number of men were attacked by heat apoplexy in consequence of this exposure, and their services lost to the force.

*4 Guns Peshawur Mountain Train; 1 Troop 2nd Punjaub Cavalry; 300 rifles 4th Punjaub Infantry; 400 rifles 5th Punjaub Infantry.

3. On the night of the 20th, I marched to Nerinjee, thirteen miles. The arrival of the force was quite unexpected, and the surprise to the enemy complete.

4. The position of Nerinjee is very strong. It is built in terraces at the foot of a lofty mountain which embraces it on three sides, and the slope of which, though practicable for infantry, is very steep. A broad sandy nullah runs along the foot of the mountain, and, on the other side of the nullah, facing Nerinjee, is another range of heights, also of considerable altitude.

5. With a more numerous force of infantry, I should have preferred to crown the heights above the village, before attacking it in front, but, with less than 700 men, already tired with a long night march at this season of the year, I judged it undesirable, whilst the strength of the enemy undeveloped, to divide my force, and attempt the long and laborious operation of crowning a mountain, the paths of which were unknown to the guides. I therefore took up a position to throw shot and shell from the Mountain Train Guns (two 3-pounder guns, and two 12-pounder howitzers), into the village, trusting thus to do the enemy some mischief, and partially drive them out of the village, before employing the infantry to fire the houses, and destroy the stores of grain they contained.

6. Accordingly, after some rounds from the guns, the infantry advanced against the village in skirmishing order, and, after a tenacious resistance, made themselves masters of all, but a few of the uppermost houses. The enemy, who were very numerous, behaved with great bravery, and constantly attacked, sword in hand, and, when driven out of the village, took post on the mountain above it, and maintained a desultory fire

upon the troops, whose efforts to destroy the village were thus materially impeded. However, all the lower buildings were eventually fired, and as much mischief done as under the circumstances was possible.

7. The success of the attack must be judged more by the loss in men inflicted on the enemy, than by the injury done to the village. I believe this affair will challenge comparison in this respect with any similar affair which has taken place on this frontier. Independent of those who must have been killed by the guns (which fired 35 rounds each before and during the infantry attack) on the higher slopes above the village which the infantry did not reach, fifty of the enemy fell within the lower part of the village alone; many of these were Poorbeas, probably stragglers from the late 55th Native Infantry. The wounded may be calculated at least fifty more.

8. At eight A.M. I recalled the troops, believing that all our means admitted of had been achieved. I knew that the troops were much exhausted by the long night march and four hours of fighting; the supply of water was uncertain, the greater part of that available for the troops having been brought from the villages in the rear, by the excellent arrangements of Captain James; above all, men began to appear on the heights opposite Nerinjee, and on our flank and rear, which led me to expect that our retreat, whenever made, would be vigorously opposed.

9. That the enemy were dispirited to no ordinary extent by the loss we inflicted on them, may, I think, be inferred from the unprecedented circumstance, that our retreat was conducted without the smallest opposition from the enemy, who, though the ground was most favourable, did not

fire a single shot throughout the operation of withdrawing the troops.

10. Captain Browne, with the troop 2nd Punjaub Cavalry, made a most spirited charge after a party driving off cattle, and captured more than one hundred head. The mounted Police, with Captain James, were also most useful, and cut up several of the enemy, who, on one occasion, ventured down into the bed of the nullah.

11. I am much indebted to all the European Officers with the Force, Military and Medical, and the conduct of the troops of all arms was excellent throughout.

12. I am also much indebted to Captain James, for the excellence of all his arrangements, and for the assistance he has rendered me throughout.

13. I append a return of casualties. To show the trying nature of the weather, I may add that no less than forty men, soldiers and followers, were struck down by the sun, of whom nine have died, including the Farrier Serjeant of the Mountain Train.

No. 15.

Return of Casualties in the Field Force under Major J. L. Vaughan, on the 21st July, 1857.

Killed.

4th Punjaub Infantry, 1 N. C. Officer, 2 Privates.
5th Punjaub Infantry, 2 Privates.
2nd Punjaub Cavalry, 1 Horse.

Wounded.

Peshawur Mountain Train, 1 mule.
2nd Punjaub Cavalry, 2 horses.
4th Punjaub Infantry, 3 N. C. Officers, 5 privates.

5th Punjaub Infantry, 2 native officers, 1 bugler, 11 privates (1 since dead).

Total—5 killed; 22 wounded.

No. 16.

Major J. L. Vaughan to the Assistant Adjutant-General, Peshawur.

Camp, Shewa Eusufzye,
3rd August, 1857.

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of Brigadier-General Cotton, commanding the Peshawur Division, the successful conclusion of the operations against the village of Nerinjee.

2. Having yesterday received the reinforcements sent by the Brigadier-General from Peshawur, making my whole force as per margin,* I made all arrangements for re-attacking and entirely destroying Nerinjee this morning, as follows:—

3. A column, consisting of 300 rifles of the 5th Punjaub Infantry, and 50 of Her Majesty's 87th Royal Irish Fusiliers, the whole commanded by Lieutenant Hoste, of the former regiment, left the line of march about a mile and a half from Nerinjee, with orders to ascend the hill at a given point, and appear in rear of and above Nerinjee, while the rest of the troops would in the meantime attack the front.

4. As soon as the main column arrived opposite the village, fire was opened upon it, and upon the

* 2 24-pounder howitzers; 4 guns, Peshawur Mountain Train; 2nd Punjaub Cavalry; 50 men, Her Majesty's 27th Regiment; 50 men, Her Majesty's 70th Regiment; 50 men, 87th R. I. Fusiliers; 50 men, 21st N. I.; 5th Punjaub Infantry; 200 men, 6th Punjaub Infantry; 150 men, Captain Cave's Regiment; Detachment, Peshawur Mounted Police; Detachment, Foot Levies.

clusters of men observed upon different points of the hill, from the 24-pounder howitzers and mountain train guns. This was feebly replied to by a matchlock fire from the breastworks the enemy had constructed above the village and along the heights.

5. After this had continued for about half an hour the column which had been detached to ascend the hill made its appearance far away on the right. Its progress was vigorously opposed by the enemy, but the latter were dislodged from every point where they attempted a stand, and the column pushed on in the most brilliant manner, and without a check, until the rear of the village was gained. The upper portion of the village, which is very strong and commanding, and other points overlooking the village, were then rapidly taken possession of at the point of the bayonet, by a portion of Lieutenant Hoste's column, whilst the remainder continued its victorious advance until the heights westward of the village were also cleared.

6. When the success of Lieutenant Hoste's column was no longer doubtful, I sent the detachment 6th Punjaub Infantry, under Lieutenant Saunders, to ascend the heights which enclose the village to the westward, and intercept the retreat of the fugitives. This service was well performed, and 25 or 30 of the enemy were killed, amongst these were several Poorbeas, believed from their arms and accoutrements to be men of the late 55th Native Infantry.

7. Simultaneously with the movement last described, Captain Cave's men, and 50 men of Her Majesty's 70th Regiment, entered the village from the front, and found it clear of the enemy.

8. The work of destruction then commenced. Not a house was spared. Even the walls of many

were demolished by the aid of elephants. Several fine trees were also blown up by Lieutenant Taylor, of the Engineers, whose valuable services had been placed at my disposal by the Brigadier-General. The village was soon a mass of ruins.

9. When every thing was completed, the troops were withdrawn. Not a shot had been fired by the enemy during the six hours we held possession of the village, nor was a shot fired on the troops as they withdrew.

10. The Brigadier-General may be assured that the whole operation was perfectly successful, whilst our casualties were few. The loss of the enemy was from thirty to forty killed; of the wounded we have no account as yet.

11. The behaviour of all the troops employed was admirable; and, though less actively engaged, the large force of cavalry at disposal gave great security to the movements of the guns and infantry in the bed of the nullah. Some of the foot levies were very useful in occupying the heights in our rear opposite the village, from which I had anticipated possible annoyance.

12. My particular thanks are due to Captain S. Browne, commanding 2nd Punjaub Cavalry, who has, throughout the operations, of which I now record the close, rendered me invaluable support and assistance; to Captain Broome, Peshawur Mountain Train, commanding the Artillery; and to Lieutenant Hoste, 5th Punjaub Infantry, who so gallantly led the separate attack upon the heights. But indeed the conduct of all officers concerned in the operations merits my thankful acknowledgments.

13. My obligations to Captain James, Deputy Commissioner of Peshawur, who accompanied the force throughout, are great. I have freely drawn upon his large store of local knowledge and in-

fluence, and his services have been as willingly rendered in the field, at the head of his horsemen, as in Council.

No. 17.

RETURN of Casualties in the Field Force under Major J. L. Vaughan, on the 3rd August, 1857.

Killed.

6th Punjaub Infantry, 1 private.

Wounded.

5th Punjaub Infantry, 5 privates.
6th Punjaub Infantry, 1 private.
Captain Cave's Regiment, 2 privates.
Total—1 killed and 8 wounded.

No. 18.

EXTRACT Division Orders, issued by Brigadier-General Cotton, Commanding Peshawur Division.

Division Head Quarters, Peshawur. August 5, 1857.

No. 381.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL COTTON, commanding Peshawur Division, has received, with much gratification, despatches from Major J. L. Vaughan, reporting the successful operations of the columns placed under his orders in the Eusufzye District.

2. The defeat of the enemy on the 21st July, and again on the 3rd August, has been most signal and complete.

3. The village of Nerinjee has been totally destroyed, and its inhabitants have received a lesson which will be long remembered by the tur-

bulent and restless tribes, on the borders of the British frontier.

4. Upwards of eighty of the enemy have fallen, and amongst them some of the mutineers of the 55th Regiment Native Infantry, while the loss on the British side was 1 naick and 5 sepoys killed, of the 4th, 5th, and 6th Punjaub Infantry.

5. The Brigadier-General has much pleasure in tendering to Major Vaughan, the officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers, his best thanks for their services on these occasions; a favourable report of which will be forwarded to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief; and he takes leave at the same time to offer to Captain James, the Deputy Commissioner, his best thanks for his valuable services and co-operation; the benefit of which has been so repeatedly felt in operations of a like nature in the Peshawur District.

H. J. WRIGHT, Captain,
Officiating Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 19.

Major-General S. Cotton, Commanding Peshawur Division, to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

Peshawur, January 10, 1859.

MAJOR VAUGHAN having reported to me that the originals of the accompanying despatches were lost in transit, I have the honour to forward them again for submission to the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief, together with a copy of my letter, No. 328, dated 9th August, 1857, on the subject.

No. 20.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

Fort-William, March 14, 1859.

IN returning the enclosures of your letter, No. 384, of the 21st February, 1859, relative to the operations of a column of troops in the Eusufzye Country, in July and August, 1857, under the command of Major J. L. Vaughan, I am directed to acquaint you, for the information of the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief, that his Excellency the Governor-General in Council entirely concurs with Lord Clyde in considering it too late now to publish the above reports; but the Governor-General in Council requests that the Commander-in-Chief may be moved to convey to the officers concerned, Major Vaughan, and others, the approbation of Government.

No. 21.

Captain E. T. Dalton, Commissioner of Chota Nagpore, to A. R. Young, Esq., Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

February 21, 1859.

ON the 16th instant, I had the honour of briefly announcing that the Ex-Rajah of Porahaut, Urjoon Sing, had at length been forced into an unconditional surrender, and that his brother, and a great number of insurgent leaders, had, during the last fortnight, surrendered, or been captured.

2. I now beg to submit a report showing how these favourable results were obtained. After the surprise of the Ex-Rajah's position by Lieutenant Birch on the 29th ultimo, I posted a party of Khursoan Pykes at Porahaut to intercept fugi-

tives and facilitate communication between Lieutenant Birch's camp and my own, and I caused the Mohurbhunge Rajah to take up a position in front of my camp at a place called Kurraikellah, feeling sure that, when pressed by Lieutenant Birch's party, the Ex-Rajah, who had fled, and was hiding almost without followers, would be glad to surrender to his father-in-law.

3. On the 6th, Lieutenant Birch, acting on good information, made a long and rapid march to the place where the Koour Byejanath Singh and Rugghoo Deo and others were concealed. The Koour and Rugghoo Deo escaped, but several prisoners were taken; and a result of this expedition was the rescue of the three Keonjhur Baboos, who, sent on a mission to Urjoon Sing in February 1858, have, since that time, been detained in custody in the camp of the insurgents.

4. On the 10th, Rugghoo Deo's mother, and several of the Ex-Rajah's principal retainers, surrendered to the Khursoan Baboo in charge of the post at Porahaut, and offered to point out the Bor Koour, which they did, and he surrendered, having no alternative but to do so or starve in the jungles.

5. Lieutenant Birch's energetic operations, the location of the different detachments, all employed as occasion offered in hunting down insurgents, and the arrival just at this time in my camp of a reinforcement of nearly 100 men of the Naval Brigade, effected a marked change in the disposition of the people; all now appeared anxious to submit to our orders, and to show their zeal, or the sincerity of their conversion, by bringing in minor offenders.

6. From the Koour Lieutenant Birch received intelligence of the whereabouts of the Ex-Rajah, and sent out people, who succeeded in obtaining

an interview with him, and a promise from him that he would go into Lieutenant Birch's Camp.

7. About the same time, two men, sent out under my orders by the Mohurbhunge Rajah, were conducted to his hiding place by some Coles, and, finally, on the night of the 15th, the Ex-Rajah elected to go to his father-in-law at Kurraikellah, from whence he was immediately brought into my camp at Chukerdhurpore.

8. The capture of two of the principal rebel leaders, Rugghoo Deo and Shamkurrun, still remains to be effected, but great hopes are entertained both by Lieutenant Birch and myself, that, in the present disposition of the people, they will not long remain at large. Lieutenant Birch reports that thirty-six matchlocks have recently been brought in, taken principally from the Dhurroa and Bhooyan villages, on the return to their homes of the men from those villages who had been serving as adherents of the Ex-Rajah; and the arrest of the men who used these weapons, and of many individuals, accused of heinous crimes, is now of daily occurrence.

9. I have thus every reason to hope that the Singbhoom disturbances are nearly at an end; but, with regard to the strong feeling in favour of Urjoon Sing, which I know still exists in some portions of the Colehan, and to the probability of our being necessitated to make a further demonstration of force in the southern Peers, before the disaffected of that part of the district submit in sincerity, pay their arrears of revenue, and give up proclaimed offenders, I do not think it advisable to propose that any portion of the Naval Brigade now doing duty here, should be immediately withdrawn.

10. In bringing to notice the good conduct of the officers and men, who have been prominently

engaged in the tedious operations that have had so satisfactory a result, I commence by submitting an extract of a letter* just received from Lieutenant Birch:

Paragraph 7. "In conclusion permit me to solicit you to bring favourably to the notice of Government, those who composed the expedition, which has brought about such a favourable result. You are, I am sure, too well acquainted with Lieutenant Reeves, and his indefatigable energy and willingness to exert himself to the utmost on all occasions, to render it necessary for me to say more than that I can never expect again to meet with heartier, or more efficient co-operation than he has afforded me throughout; the excellent state of discipline which he has brought the men of the Cole levy into, in so short a time, has not a little contributed to the success of the recent operations.

8. "Mr. Williams and the men of the Indian Naval Brigade with me have, throughout, behaved themselves entirely to my satisfaction. The former was on all occasions of much assistance, and is a pains-taking officer.

9. "The Serraikellah Contingent, under the command of Koonwur Juggurnath Singh, assisted by the Baboos named in the margin†, performed their duties admirably, and with commendable willingness. I should be extremely happy if you would obtain the sanction of Government to the bestowal of some small present to each of the individuals noted.

10. "The Kconjhur Contingent, under Baboo

* No. 11 of to-day's date.

† Baboo Pittumber Singh, Baboo Rammohun Singh, Baboo Jodoonath Singh, Baboo Bullobhudder Singh, Baboo Runjit Singh, Baboo Urjoon Singh, Baboo Hurroo Singh, Baboo Protap Singh.

Dhurrunee Bhunge, performed the duties assigned to it satisfactorily. The Keonjhur Baboos, who recently escaped from captivity, will be made the subject of a separate letter to the Commissioner of Cuttack. I have the honour, however, to bring especially to notice the conduct of Narayon Singh, who has represented the Keonjhur Rajah at this office since I assumed charge in September 1857, and has exerted himself actively on all occasions.

11. "I have also great satisfaction in bringing again to favourable notice Lalla Mewa Lall, the Sheristadar of this office, without whose assistance I should have felt the difficulties more than I actually did. Sobenath Mahatee I have already recommended to you; he has been invaluable to me in collecting information and assisting in obtaining supplies."

12. I beg to add that Lieutenant Birch himself is entitled to high commendation for the energy and skill with which he has conducted the recent operations. and I have the pleasure again to recommend him to the favourable notice of the Government.

13. I most cordially concur with Lieutenant Birch in his high appreciation of Lieutenant Reeves' services. The detachment with Lieutenant Birch consisted of 100 men of the Cole and Sontal Levy, and 16 of the Naval Brigade under Mr. Williams, the whole under the command of Lieutenant Reeves, who, on this as on all former occasions, distinguished himself by the energy, activity and forethought he displayed whenever his services were required.

14. Led by him, the young soldiers of the Cole and Sontal Levy have vied with the sailors of the Naval Brigade in celerity of movement and pluck, and have also displayed a steadiness unusual in a corps so recently raised.

15. Lieutenant Birch has favourably noticed Mr. Williams and the men of the Naval Brigade who were with him. I beg to add my testimony to the general good conduct of the men of the Naval Brigade forming other detachments, and to record that I am under acknowledgments to Lieutenant Yates for his willing co-operation with me in protecting wayfarers and unoffending villages from outrages, and in putting a stop to the marauding expeditions of the insurgents.

16. Lieutenant Birch has my full concurrence in his favourable notice of the Contingent furnished by the Serraikellah Rajah, under the command of his brother the Koour Juggurnath Singh, whose services, and that of the eight Baboos, who accompanied him, will, I trust, be rewarded by some mark of the approval of Government.

17. I have also to bring to notice the valuable service rendered by Gunga Ram Singh, Thakoor of Khursoan, who in comparison to his means supplied a large Contingent which has been most usefully employed.

18. I concur with Lieutenant Birch in his estimation of the services of the Keonjhur Contingent. The services rendered by the Mohurbhunge Rajah will be separately reported on, as directed in your letter No. 776, of the 31st ultimo.

No. 22.

A. R. Young, Esq., Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to the Commissioner of Chota Nagpore.

Fort William, 28th February, 1859.

I AM directed to acknowledwe the receipt of your letter No. 39, dated the 21st instant, detailing the measures under which the Ex-Rajah of Porahaut was induced to surrender, and was

brought into your camp at Chuckerdhurpore, on the night of the 15th idem, and, in reply, to state that the admirable arrangements by which this was effected, and the promptitude and zeal with which they were carried out, reflect the highest credit upon all parties concerned.

2. To yourself, as Commissioner, the Lieutenant-Governor offers his cordial acknowledgments for the judgment and unremitting energy which have characterized this, in common with the whole of your proceedings, for the pacification of the Singbhoom District, which may now be considered as complete.

3. You are requested to intimate to Lieutenants Birch and Reeves, and to Mr. Williams, and the men of the Indian Naval Brigade, the high approval with which the Lieutenant-Governor regards the excellent service rendered by them on the present occasion.

4. You are also requested to communicate to the Rajahs of Serraikellah and Keonjhur, and to all the native chiefs and Zemindars who have rendered any assistance to Government, either personal or otherwise, the satisfaction and approval with which the Lieutenant-Governor has been informed of their loyal and meritorious services.

5. With reference to the 8th paragraph of your letter, the Lieutenant-Governor will be prepared to receive favourably any recommendation which you may submit, for suitably rewarding the service of the eight Baboos from the Serraikellah Estate, who accompanied the Rajah's brother on the recent expedition against the Ex-Rajah of Porahaut.

No. 23.

A COPY of the foregoing letter, No. 1336, dated 28th February, 1859, from the Secretary to

the Government of Bengal, forwarded to the Deputy Adjutant General of the Army, for the information of the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief.

No. 24.

Fort William, April 21, 1859.

No. 558.

HIS Excellency the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the following letter from the Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army, No. 93, of the 6th instant, with inclosures, reporting the recent operations of a column employed under Colonel Kelly, C.B., of Her Majesty's 34th, against the rebels who had taken refuge in the borders of Nepal.

His Excellency in Council highly commends the conduct of Colonel Kelly, and of the officers and troops employed on the occasion.

No. 25.

The Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army to the Secretary to the Government of India.

SIR, *Delhi, April* 6, 1859.

I HAVE the honour, by desire of the Commander-in-Chief, to transmit, for the information of His Excellency the Governor-General in Council, documents, as per margin,* relative to the recent operations of a column employed under Colonel R. D. Kelly, C.B., of Her Majesty's 34th

* 1. Despatch from Colonel R. D. Kelly, C.B., dated 26th March, 1859, with returns of casualties and captured Ordnance.

2. Despatch of Colonel R. D. Kelly, C.B., dated 28th March, 1859.

3. Telegram from Brigadier F. Rowcroft, C.B., dated 4th April, 1859.

Regiment, against the rebels who had taken refuge in the borders of Nepal.

2. Lord Clyde considers that Colonel Kelly has discharged the duty entrusted to him in a most successful manner ; and that he and the officers and troops employed under him are deserving of the approbation of the Government.

3. I am to beg you will submit His Lordship's recommendation in favour of the men of the Jat Horse, whose gallantry is reported by Colonel Kelly.

4. As the reports of Majors Henry and Murray contain no information of importance, the Commander-in-Chief has not considered it necessary to send them.

I have, &c.,
H. W. NORMAN, Major.

No. 26.

Colonel R. D. Kelly, Commanding Troops, Nepal Frontier, to the Chief of the Staff.

Camp, near Bootwul, Nepal,
March 26, 1859.

SIR,

WITH reference to my letter, No. 156, of 24th instant, to the Quartermaster-General of the Army, I have now the honour to report, for the information of his lordship the Commander-in-Chief, that I left Karjooreah at four A.M., on the 25th instant, for the purpose of attacking the rebels, said to be in force at a place called Jouraha in the heart of the Terai, with the force named in the margin.*

* J. Field Battery, Royal Artillery, 4 officers, 88 non-commissioned officers and gunners, 4 guns; Jât Horse, 4 English officers, 13 native ditto, 464 sabres; 3rd Sikh Infantry, 4 English officers, 18 native ditto, 766 non-commissioned officers and privates; 7th Punjaub Infantry, 4 English officers, 15 native ditto, 573 non-commissioned officers, rank and file.

2. At Beturhee I halted the column for about an hour, whilst I went forward with a troop of cavalry to reconnoitre the jungle about three miles in our front, but could see nothing of the enemy's outposts, although the villagers told us they had been there early that morning.

3. I accordingly advanced the column; and, covered by a strong line of skirmishers of the 3rd Sikh Infantry, we proceeded through a thick jungle with occasional open spaces, where a resolute enemy might have occasioned us heavy loss.

4. On reaching Jouraha, we learnt that some of the rebels had proceeded west, while others had gone on towards Bootwul. I determined to continue my march towards that place, being of opinion that the majority of them would try to escape by a road running west from Bootwul through the jungle under the first range of hills, being the same by which they entered Nepal.

5. Here I was obliged to leave the detachment Her Majesty's 13th Light Infantry, as, by some misapprehension, they had not brought cooked rations with them, and had to halt to give the men a meal; and I considered the force with me sufficiently strong for pursuit, and was anxious to lose no time.

6. When within two or three miles of Bootwul, about four P.M., the cavalry flankers on our left reported the enemy as being in force in some topes in the open country on our left, skirting the jungle.

7. I immediately desired Captain Rennie to cover our advance in that direction with the 3rd Sikhs thrown out in skirmishing order. I formed the rest of the column in line to the left; the four guns of the J. Field Battery, Royal Artillery, being on the left of the 7th Punjaub Infantry, and a squadron of Murray's Jât Horse, on each flank

of the line ; and in that order proceeded towards the enemy.

8. I left the baggage in rear, in charge of two companies 7th Punjaub Infantry, and one troop Jât Horse. I also sent an express to Jouraha to bring up the detachment 13th Light Infantry, who, although they used every exertion, were not able to arrive till after the affair was over, much to the regret of Lieutenant-Colonel King, his officers and men.

9. After proceeding about half a mile, we came on the enemy posted in a good position, his right resting on an elevated ridge, and his line extending through topes strongly occupied by infantry to the jungle on which their left rested, and in which they had large bodies of men. They had guns on both flanks, which were also covered by strong bodies of cavalry, of whom they had at least 1,200 in the field, with about 4,000 infantry visible. Indeed, prisoners have since informed us, that the whole of the rebel army was on the ground, under the command of Bala Roa. The ground in their front was intersected by nullahs and deep irrigation channels, which offered great obstacles to the rapid progress of the guns.

10. The skirmishers of the 3rd Sikhs, ably directed by Captain Rennie, soon drove the left of the enemy into the jungle, while the sharp fire of Major Henry's guns made them leave the topes. Their cavalry on each flank made an attempt to turn our flanks and get at the baggage in the rear, but were promptly stopped on our right by the fire of two companies of 7th Punjaub Infantry under the command of Lieutenant Gordon, H. M. 61st Regiment, the second in command, whom Captain Stafford had most judiciously ordered to change front to the right, and by a dashing charge made on them by Major Murray with a squadron Jât Horse.

11. The rebel cavalry on the left were similarly dispersed by a charge which I directed Lieutenant Chalmers, second in command, Jât Horse, to make on them with his squadron, which he led most gallantly, killing two men with his own hand. The squadron then wheeled to the right, and took a gun on the ridge, and a general advance of the whole line and guns drove the enemy across the nullah into the jungle, several of them being cut down in the open plain by our cavalry.

12. On the edge of the jungle, the sepoys made a stand for some time, and their fire, I regret to say, caused several casualties among men and horses of our cavalry, who were then in advance, but the skirmishers of the 3rd Sikhs and 7th Punjaub Infantry, and the discharge of some rounds of case from the guns, which rapidly came up, inflicted heavy loss on them, and put them to flight.

13. It was now nearly 6 o'clock, and would soon be too dark to act in the jungle; the men and horses had been out since 4 A.M., and had marched from eighteen to twenty miles, mostly under a burning sun, besides being engaged for two hours. We had taken four guns on the field, besides two, which were found, the following day, abandoned by the enemy, together with fifteen cart loads of ammunition and a gilded howdah, supposed, from the royal fish of Oude carved on it, to have belonged to the Begum.

14. I accordingly pitched my camp, having previously sent patrols of cavalry along the road leading west. The rebels retired through the jungle into the hills, where we saw their fires burning at a considerable elevation. Their loss must have been severe in killed and wounded, judging from the bodies found in the open plain, and the number stated by native reports to be in

the jungle. Our casualties amounted to thirty-six, of which I enclose a numerical and nominal return, together with a list of captured ordnance.

15. It only remains for me to draw the attention of his Excellency to the admirable manner in which officers and soldiers of all ranks, both British and native, behaved in their steadiness under fire, and their patient endurance of heat and fatigue, and to bring to the favourable notice of Lord Clyde the names of Major Henry, R.A., commanding J. Field Battery; Major Murray, commanding Jât Horse, to whom I am particularly indebted, not only for the able manner in which he commanded his corps on this occasion, but also for the zeal and readiness which he has invariably displayed, since he has been under my command, in reconnoitring and procuring intelligence; Captain Rennie, commanding 3rd Sikh Infantry, a most admirable Light Infantry Corps; and Captain Stafford, commanding 7th Punjaub Infantry; Lieutenant Cochrane, Her Majesty's 34th Regiment, my Staff Officer, who is always most indefatigable in the discharge of his duty; Lieutenant Fitzgerald, Her Majesty's 13th Light Infantry, who acted as my Orderly Officer.

16. I have also to express my sense of the exertions of all the medical officers of corps in their attention to the wounded, particularly to Assistant-Surgeon McKellar, Jât Horse, the senior present, and whose corps had by far the greatest number wounded. Major Murray also mentioned his being most useful and active in carrying orders for him during the action. I must also mention the name of Ensign Hennessy, Her Majesty's 24th Regiment, Adjutant of the Jât Horse, a most promising young officer, and who, by remaining on picquet for three days, watching the enemy's outposts before I entered

the Terai, was able to furnish me with reliable intelligence and a sketch of the country.

I am also much indebted to Mr. Pipe, Deputy Magistrate, who accompanied me into Nepal, for the very useful information he has afforded me respecting this part of the country. Sheikh Khyroodeen Ahmud, Deputy Magistrate, attached to this force, has also been most useful in procuring intelligence.

17. Major Murray has also brought to my notice the names of the following native officers and men of the Jât Horse, who particularly distinguished themselves on this occasion on charging a gun; viz:—

4th Troop.

Resaldar Chona Man.
Duffadar Totaram.
Sowar Sirreeram.

6th Troop.

Resaldar Ramrutton.
Jemadar Mookram, who saved Lieutenant Chalmers' life in the charge when attacked by superior numbers.
Sowar Mahoo Sing Sreekrissen, who lost his arm charging the gun.

And I trust they may be suitably rewarded.

I enclose Major Murray's letter forwarding their names, and also a letter from Major Henry, Royal Artillery, detailing the proceedings of the J. Field Battery during the day.

I have, &c.,
R. D. KELLY, Colonel, 34th Regiment,
Commanding Troops, Nepal Frontier.

No. 29.

Colonel R. D. Kelly to the Quartermaster-General of the Army.

Camp near Bootwul,
March 28, 1859.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to report to you, for the information of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, that, the force under Lieutenant-Colonel Simpson having joined me yesterday, I carried out my plan of attacking the rebels in the first range of hills, whither they had retreated after their defeat on the 25th.

2. At day-light this morning, having established a chain of picquets of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, skirting the jungle in order to cut off their retreat, I formed two columns, composed of the 3rd Sikhs and 7th Punjaub Infantry respectively, 100 rank and file of Her Majesty's 13th Regiment Light Infantry being attached to each, which ascended the hills at different points, and beat the jungle to the summit of the ridge, driving the mass of the rebels completely over the first range of hills, killing from 300 to 400 of them, and taking a quantity of arms of all sorts, 6 elephants, and about 25 camels, and 300 horses and ponies.

The columns were most ably led by Captains Rennie and Stafford, commanding respectively the 3rd Sikhs and 7th Punjaub Infantry, and they deserve the greatest credit for the manner in which they so successfully carried out my instructions. All officers and men engaged were animated with the greatest ardour, and seemed entirely to disregard the toil of fighting their way up a steep hill-side, covered with dense jungle, under a burning sun, and opposed by a numerous if not a resolute foe, who had, also, the advantage of a superior position. I trust soon to be able to

transmit, for his Excellency's information, a report of their proceedings from Captains Stafford and Rennie. Our casualties amounted to, I regret to say, five killed and nine wounded; among the latter was Lieutenant and Adjutant Baillie, 7th Punjaub Infantry, a most excellent officer. He received a severe scalp wound on the back of his head from a musket ball. The wound, I am happy to say, is not considered dangerous, and he is going on well. The mass of the rebels are, I hear, now between the first and second ranges of hills, where they will find it difficult to get food, which, I hope, will soon oblige them to surrender. The Nawab Mirza Nadir of Lucknow gave himself up to day, with about fifty followers; and Mahomed Hossein has sent in to ask for terms. The health of the troops continues very good.

have &c.,

R. D. KELLY, Colonel,
Commanding Field Force.

No. 30

[Telegram from Goruckpore, 4th April, viâ Fyzabad, 5th April,]

Brigadier Rowcroft, C.B., to the Quartermaster General of the Army, Delhi.

MAHOMED HOSSEIN, with his nephew, Mahomed Nawaz, and with three other followers, and six elephants, surrendered on the 31st March; also some 90 Affghans and Persians, mostly cavalry, laid down their arms, and came into Colonel Kelly's camp.

No. 31.

Fort William, April 22, 1859.

No. 573.

THE Second Battalion Military Train is under orders for immediate embarkation for England.

The career in India of this corps has been short, but brilliant, and eminently serviceable to its country.

Upon arriving at the Presidency it was at once converted into a cavalry force, and sent untrained into the field, under the late Sir Henry Havelock.

Throughout the glorious and most trying summer campaign of which the first relief of Lucknow was the fruit, the Military Train bore a part which would have reflected credit upon the oldest and most experienced cavalry soldiers.

It has since served with distinction in various affairs under Lieutenant-General Sir James Outram, at the capture of Lucknow, in the operations about Azimghur, and lastly in the harassing campaign of Shahabad.

The Military Train leaves India with the best wishes of the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council for the future honour and prosperity of the battalion.

A salute will be fired from the guns of Fort William on the departure of the corps.

No. 32.

Fort William, April 26, 1859.

No. 576.

HIS Excellency the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the following letter from the Deputy-Adjutant-General of the Army, No. 75, of the 7th April, submitting a report of the particulars of an action in

which a detachment of troops under Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon, Commanding 1st Sikh Infantry, were engaged with a vastly superior body of rebels, in the neighbourhood of Toolseepore.

His Excellency in Council notifies his entire approval of the service rendered by Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon, and by those under his command, on this occasion ; and participates in the regret expressed by the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief at the death of Lieutenant Grant, and of the other gallant soldiers who fell in this action.

No. 33.

The Deputy-Adjutant-General of the Army to the Secretary to the Government of India.

SIR, *Camp, Delhi, April* 7, 1859.

I HAVE the honour, by desire of the Commander-in-Chief, to forward, for the information of His Excellency the Governor-General in Council, a letter dated the 1st instant, from Brigadier A. H. Horsford, C.B., commanding troops Trans-Gogra, detailing particulars of an action in which a detachment of troops under Lieutenant-Colonel G. Gordon, commanding 1st Sikh Infantry, were seriously engaged with a vastly superior body of the rebels, in the neighbourhood of Toolseepore.

2. Lord Clyde very highly appreciates the conduct of Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon, and those under his command, on this occasion ; and his Lordship considers that a very important service has been rendered by the troops.

3. I am to express the regret of Lord Clyde at the death of a promising officer, Lieutenant R. J. Grant, and of the other gallant soldiers who fell in this action.

4. The Commander-in-Chief would earnestly

recommend the reward of the native soldiers mentioned by Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon, in paragraph 8 of his letter, and in the manner suggested.

I have, &c.
H. W. NORMAN, Major,
Deputy-Adjutant-General of the Army.

No. 34.

Brigadier A. Horsford, C.B., Commanding Trans-Gogra, to the Deputy Assistant-Adjutant-General, Oude Force, Lucknow.

Camp near Jerwah Pass.
Sir, *1st April*, 1859.

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of Major-General Sir Hope Grant, K.C.B., commanding in Oude, that on the evening of the 30th March, 1859, I learned that certain bodies of the rebels, having evaded the post at Dhukkuree, had crossed into the Oude district, and intended to pass from east to west of it, under the hills which divide the British from the Nepaulese territory.

Toolsepore, I felt, should not be abandoned, but to watch the forest under the hills. I detached a force commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon, 1st Sikh Infantry, whose report I enclose. The arduous duty which this officer found himself unexpectedly called upon to perform, was most ably carried out, and I trust that the Major-General commanding may deem his name worthy of being brought to the notice of his Excellency, Lord Clyde.

On the receipt of a report from Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon, of the strength of the approaching enemy, I instantly hastened to his support, taking with me one wing of 1st Regiment Hod-

son's Horse; the remaining wing escorting four guns Q Field Battery, having twenty men of the 53rd Regiment on the limbers, followed with all possible speed. A wing of the 53rd Regiment was also put in movement as a reserve.

The sudden appearance on the field of the leading portion of this force was at once felt; the enemy hesitated; and a general advance turned their hesitation into a rapid retreat, pursued by the cavalry until they found refuge in the dense forest; and I learn that they did not halt until they had reached the Arrah Nuddee, on the Nepal frontier, east of this.

One hundred and fifty dead, all Sepoys, armed with muskets, were counted on the field, and four elephants were captured.

The wounded and prisoners, and 120 cavalry, who subsequently surrendered, report the enemy's numbers to have been 13,000 Telingahs, and 700 Sowars.

Too much praise cannot be awarded to the officers and men, of the 1st Sikh Infantry, who, with great gallantry, maintained a most unequal fight, until the arrival of the relieving force. I fully sympathize with the corps in the loss it has sustained in Lieutenant Grant, a young officer whose forward conduct was remarkable.

I would bring to the Major-General's notice the officers named in Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon's Report.

My thanks are due to officers commanding corps and detachments, to Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon, 1st Sikh Infantry, of whom I need make no further mention; Lieutenant-Colonel Daly, C.B., not only for his activity in the field, but also for the general assistance he has always rendered me; Captain Johnson, Royal Artillery, and Captain Walter, 53rd Regiment.

I cannot speak too highly of the zeal of my Brigade-Major, Major Dillon. My thanks are also due to Captain Hoste, my officiating Quarter-master-General, and to Licutenant Stainforth, Military Poliee, who on this occasion acted as my orderly officer.

From Captain Ross, Deputy Commissioner, I have reccived every aid and support.

I enelose herewith a return of casualties.

I have, &e.,
A. HORSFORD, Brigadier.

No. 35.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. G. Gordon, Commanding Advance Post of Brigadier Horsford's Field Force, to Major Dillon, Major of Brigade, Brigadier Horsford's C. B. Column.

SIR, *Camp, near Jerwah, April* 1, 1859.

PURSUANT to brigade orders, of the 30th ultimo, I have the honour to inform you, for the information of Brigadier Horsford, C. B., eommanding, that I eneamped yesterday morning at Jerwah, with a detachment as per margin, * in such a position as to enable me to wateh that pass, and to prevent the rebels slipping westward unobserved.

2. About nine A.M., I reeeived information that the rebels were within a mile of my eamp, I immediately got my detachment under arms, and proceeded to meet the enemy, whieh I did, about one thousand yards or so from my eamp, and here I encountered a very severe opposition from them, but succeeded in driving their foree beyond a

* 1st Sikh Infantry.—5 European officers; 15 Native officers; 95 non-commissioned officers; 662 privates.

Hodson's Horse.—1 Naib ressaldar; 4 duffadars; 25 sowars.

line of hillocks, flanked, on the left, by a dense jungle swarming with the enemy and, on the right, by broken ground and scrubby jungle. I took possession of this position, as far as my means would allow, and held it, although hare pressed, from several determined attacks of thd enemy. I kept possession of this position for about three and a half hours, when a check appeared to have taken place among the rebels on my right rear (in which direction I had been totally out-flanked). This check was occasioned by the arrival of Brigadier Horsford, leading an advance of Hodson's Horse. Seeing this, I immediately ordered my detachment to advance on the flank of the retreating enemy.

3. I cannot say with accuracy the number of the rebels disposed of, but, from the numerous dead bodies lying about, should conceive that their loss must have been severe.

4. I regret to say, that the number of casualties in my detachment is large, but this event could not be avoided, on account of the numerical disparity of my force, and that of the enemy, which is said, by spies and prisoners taken, to have amounted to between seven and eight thousand men.

5. I have to deplore the loss of my Officiating Second in Command, Lieutenant R. J. Grant, a most promising officer who gallantly fell at the head of his men. My best thanks are due to Lieutenant-Colonel C. D. P. Nott, Officiating Adjutant, who gave me every assistance and satisfaction. I have to regret the dangerous wounds received by Lieutenant J. Beckett, doing duty, who, with Lieutenant R. J. Grant, I cannot praise too highly.

6. It affords me the greatest pleasure to bring to the notice of the Brigadier Assistant-Surgeon

C. A. Poole's conduct on this occasion; his attentions to the numerous wounded, although exposed to a heavy fire, were beyond all praise; he was also useful to me in carrying orders from one position to another in the early part of the day.

7. I cannot speak too highly of the conduct of the detachment which accompanied me, and which, under very trying circumstances, behaved most admirably, and displayed a courage most creditable to it.

8. I would, amongst the natives engaged, more particularly bring to the notice of the Brigadier, for recommendation to, and advancement in, the Order of Merit, the following Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers :—

Jemadar Hedayutoollah, Light Company, 1st Sikhs.

Havildar Moosuddee Khan, No. 1 Company, 1st Sikhs.

Also Duffadar Chungun, of Hodson's Horse, who is already possessed of the 2nd Clasp.

I have, &c.,

G. GORDON, Lieutenant-Colonel,
Commanding Advance Post of Brigadier
Horsford's Field Force.

P.S.—Nominal roll of killed and wounded is annexed.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of JUNE 21, 1859.

Lord Chamberlain's Office, June 21, 1859.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Levee, announced to be held by Her Majesty, at St. James's Palace, upon Friday, the 24th instant, is

postponed until the following day, Saturday, the 25th instant.

At the Court at *Windsor*, the 18th day of *June*, 1859.

PRESENT,

The QUEEN's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

HER Majesty, upon a representation of the Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education, was this day pleased to appoint the Reverend Nevill Gream, M.A., Curate of Tetbury, in the county of Gloucester, to be one of Her Majesty's Assistant Inspectors of Schools.

At the Court at *Windsor*, the 18th day of *June*, 1859.

The QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty in Council was pleased to order that the time for the discontinuance of burials in the undermentioned churchyards and burial-grounds be postponed as follows; viz.:

In St. Bartholomew's Churchyard, in the Independent Chapelyard, in the Inghamite Burial-ground, and in the Wesleyan and Baptist Burial-grounds, all in COLNE, in the parish of Whalley, from the first of July to the first of November, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine; in the parish churchyard, in the burial-ground of the Independent Chapel, in the Wesleyan Burial-ground, in Batley Carr Churchyard, in St. Matthew's Churchyard, West Town, and in the burial-ground of the Roman Catholic Chapel, West Town, all in DEWSBURY, from the first of July to the first of

September, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine; in the burial-ground of the Independent Chapel, THORNTON, near *Bradford*, Yorkshire, from the first of July to the first of October, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine.

And whereas by an Order in Council of the eighth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, burials were directed to be discontinued (with certain exceptions) within twenty feet of the church, chapel, or schools, in St. Paul's Churchyard, in Brunswick Cemetery, and in All Saints Churchyard, ELTON, in the parish of Bury, Lancashire, and certain regulations were made with respect to burials in the said churchyards and cemetery, and it seems fit that the said Order be varied; now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, is pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the following words be substituted for the words which follow "chapel or schools" in the paragraph of the said Order which relates to such churchyards and cemetery, viz., "except so far as is compatible with the observance of the Regulations for New Burial-grounds, omitting the third."

At the Court at *Windsor*, the 18th day of *June*, 1859.

The QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty in Council was pleased to order that the representation of the Right Honourable Thomas Sotheron-Estcourt, late one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State that burials should be forthwith discontinued in the undermentioned burial-grounds with the following modifications:

SAINT PANCRAS. — Forthwith in the vaults and catacombs under the *New National Scotch*

Church, Regent's-square, Saint Pancras. PLUMSTEAD, KENT.—Forthwith beneath the *Parish Church* of Plumstead, Kent; and from and after the first day of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, in the *churchyard,* with the exception of vaults and family graves which were in existence on the eighteenth of May, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, and which shall be used on the following conditions,—that the vaults and brick graves be opened without disturbing soil that has been already buried in, and that each coffin be entombed in brick or stone work properly cemented; that family earthen graves be opened without the disturbance of human remains, that one foot of earth be left between each coffin, and that no body be buried within four feet of the surface; and that in the excepted vaults and graves the only bodies interred be those of the husbands, wives, parents, unmarried children, and brothers and sisters of persons already buried therein.

Also that no new burial-ground should be opened in any of the undermentioned parishes without the previous approval of one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, and that interments in the same should be discontinued with the following modifications:

ROCHDALE.—Forthwith in the *Wesleyan Burial-ground, Wardle,* near Rochdale, except in graves not less than five feet deep, which can be opened without exposure of human remains. GILLINGHAM, DORSETSHIRE.—On and after the first day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, in the *parish churchyard* of Gillingham, Dorset, except in now existing vaults and walled graves, in which each coffin shall be imbedded in charcoal and entombed in an airtight manner,

and except in other graves for the burial of the husbands or wives of those previously buried therein; also that the wet portion of the churchyard be drained to the depth of six feet at least.

TEWKESBURY. — Forthwith in *Holy Trinity Churchyard*, and in the *Independent* and *Baptist* burial-grounds, Tewkesbury, except in family graves and vaults, and in graves never previously buried in. No grave or vault to be re-opened except to bury husbands, wives, parents, or unmarried children of these previously buried therein. No coffin in any earthen grave to be less than four feet below the surface. No human remains to be disturbed; and all coffins buried in vaults or walled graves to be imbedded in charcoal and separately entombed in an air-tight manner.

should be taken into consideration by a Committee of the Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, on the thirtieth day of July next.

Board of Green Cloth, June 18, 1859.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint the Right Honourable Edward Granville, Earl of St. Germans, G.C.B., to be Lord Steward of Her Majesty's Household in the room of the Most Honourable Brownlow, Marquis of Exeter, K.G., resigned.

War-Office, June 21, 1859.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the appointment of General Sir Thomas M'Mahon, Bart., K.C.B., General the Earl Cathcart, K.C.B., General Sir William Maynard Gomm, K.C.B., and General Sir Robert William Gardiner, K.C.B., to be Ordinary Members of the

Military Division of the First Class, or Knights Grand Cross, of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath; and of General Henry Wyndham and Lieutenant-General John Aitchison, to be Ordinary Members of the Military Division of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders, of the said Most Honourable Order.

Whitehall, June 17, 1859.

The Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent be passed under the Great Seal, granting the dignity of an Earl of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland unto the Right Honourable Archibald William, Earl of Eglinton, in that part of the said United Kingdom called Scotland, K.T., and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, by the name, style, and title of Earl of Winton.

War-Office, 18*th June,* 1859.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to confirm the grant of the decoration of the Victoria Cross to the undermentioned Officer of Her Majesty's Army, which decoration has been provisionally conferred upon him by the Commander-in-Chief in India, in accordance with the rules laid down in Her Majesty's Warrant instituting the same, for an Act of Bravery performed by him in that country, when serving under his personal Command, as recorded against his name; viz.:

42*nd Regiment.*

Lieutenant Francis Edward Henry Farquharson.—For conspicuous bravery, when engaged before Lucknow, on the 9th March, 1858, in having led a portion of his Company, stormed a bastion mounting two guns, and spiked the guns,

by which the advanced position, held during the night of the 9th of March, was rendered secure from the fire of Artillery. Lieutenant Farquharson was severely wounded, while holding an advanced position, on the morning of the 10th of March. Date of Act of Bravery, 9th March, 1858.

Her Majesty has also been graciously pleased to signify Her intention to confer the decoration of the Victoria Cross on the undermentioned Officers and Privates of Her Majesty's Army and Indian Military Forces, whose claims to the same have been submitted for Her Majesty's approval, on account of Acts of Bravery performed by them in India, as recorded against their several names; viz.:

42nd Regiment.

Private Walter Cook and Private Duncan Millar.—In the action at Maylah Ghaut, on the 15th January, 1859, Brigadier-General Walpole reports that the conduct of Privates Cook and Millar deserves to be particularly pointed out. At the time the fight was the severest, and the few men of the 42nd Regiment were skirmishing so close to the enemy (who were in great numbers), that some of the men were wounded by sword cuts, and the only officer with the 42nd was carried to the rear, severely wounded, and the Color-Serjeant was killed, these soldiers went to the front, took a prominent part in directing the Company, and displayed a courage, coolness, and discipline, which was the admiration of all who witnessed it. Date of Acts of Bravery, 15th January, 1859.

13th Bengal Native Infantry.

Lieutenant William George Cubitt.—For having on the retreat from Chinhut, on the 30th of June,

1857, saved the lives of three men of the 32nd Regiment, at the risk of his own. Date of Act of Bravery, 30th June, 1857.

26th Bengal Native Infantry.

Lieutenant Hanson Chambers Taylor Jarrett.—For an act of daring bravery at the village of Baroun, on the 14th of October, 1858, on an occasion when about 70 Sepoys were defending themselves in a brick building, the only approach to which was up a very narrow street, in having called on the men of his regiment to follow him, when, backed by only some four men, he made a dash at the narrow entrance, where, though a shower of balls was poured upon him, he pushed his way up to the wall of the house, and beating up the bayonets of the rebels with his sword, endeavoured to get in. Date of Act of Bravery, 14th October, 1858.

1st Bengal Fusiliers.

Private John McGovern.—For gallant conduct during the operations before Delhi, but more especially on the 23rd of June, 1857, when he carried into camp a wounded comrade under a very heavy fire from the enemy's battery, at the risk of his own life. Date of Act of Bravery, 23rd June, 1857.

(284.)

Board of Trade, Whitehall, June 20, 1859.

The Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade and Plantations have received, through the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of a Despatch from Her Majesty's Consul at Lisbon, enclosing copy of a Portuguese Royal Decree, authorizing the importation, free of duty, into Portuguese ports, until

the 15th of November next, of grain and pulse of all kinds, excepting foreign rice, which, if imported in the husk, will be subject to a duty of 200 reis per 100 lbs., and of 400 reis per 100 lbs. if clean, until the 30th June, 1860; the articles in question to remain subject to the same duty of consumption as is charged upon similar articles of national production.

The same articles may be entered on like terms, subsequently to the above dates, provided the vessel in which they were shipped sailed previously to the expiration of the period direct from the port of shipment, with the ordinary prospect of arriving within the, period to which the decree extends.

(824.)

Board of Trade, Whitehall, June 20, 1859.

The Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade and Plantations have received, through the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of a Despatch from Her Majesty's Consul at Lisbon, transmitting a copy of a Portuguese Royal Decree authorizing the importation, free of duty, into the Cape Verd Islands, of the following articles, until the end of the year 1860:—Indian corn, rice, broad beans, French beans, Indian corn flour and mandioc flour, mutton, beef or pork, fresh or salt, including bacon and hogs' lard.

The same decree authorizes the free importation, until the end of the year 1863, of horned cattle, sheep, goats, horses, mules, swine and camels, and also exempts such animals from the tithe or dissimo tax during the same period, and permits the importation, from the 1st January, 1860, to the end of the year 1863, of hogs' lard, mutton, beef and

pork, fresh or salt, free of duty if of Portuguese production and imported from a Portuguese port in a Portuguese vessel, and subject to a duty of 10 per cent. if foreign produce. Indian corn flour imported after the 1st January, 1860, will be subject to a duty of 200 reis per barrel, if of foreign produce, and will be admitted free if of Portuguese production, imported from a Portuguese port, in a Portuguese vessel.

The cattle and animals above referred to will, until the end of the year 1864, if exported from the Cape Verd Islands to any continental port of Portugal, be considered as foreign, although they may be Portuguese produce. The cereals and animal food, also previously referred to, will be regarded equally, if exported from the Cape Verd Islands to Portugal, as of foreign production until the end of the year 1860.

War-Office, Pall-Mall,
21st June, 1859.

COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

Deputy Commissary-General William Henry Drake, C.B., to be Commissary-General. Dated 21st June, 1859.

CHAPLAIN'S DEPARTMENT.

The Reverend Edward J. Rogers, Chaplain of the Fourth Class, to be Chaplain of the Third Class. Dated 26th March, 1859.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Gloucester, *and of the City and County of the City of* Gloucester, *and of the City and County of the City of* Bristol.

William Montague Baillie, Esq., to be Deputy Lieutenant. Dated 15th June, 1859.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Stirling.

90th, or Stirlingshire, &c., Highland Borderers Light Infantry Regiment of Militia.

Lieutenant John Henderson to be Captain, vice Robert Stuart MeGregor, resigned.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Suffolk.

Western Regiment of Suffolk Militia.

Lord Augustus Henry Charles Hervey to be Lieutenant. Dated 15th June, 1859.

Commissions signed by the Vice Lieutenant of the County Palatine of Lancaster.

7th Regiment of Lancashire Militia.

Lieutenant John Hamilton to be Captain, vice George Davison Bland, resigned, Dated 9th June, 1859.

Ensign George Edward Gorton to be Lieutenant, vice John Hamilton, promoted. Dated 9th June, 1859.

Commission signed by the Lord Lientenant of the County Palatine of Lancaster.

6th Regiment of Royal Lancashire Militia.

John Clarke Swanton, Gent., to be Lieutenant. Dated 16th June, 1859.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Norfolk.

1st or Western Regiment of Norfolk Militia.

George Hill, Gent., to be Lieutenant. Dated 14th June, 1859.

Commission signed by the Vice Lieutenant of the County of Lincoln

Royal North Lincoln Militia.

Charles Frederick Sharp, Gent., to be Ensign. Dated 13th June, 1859.

TREASURY WARRANT.

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the fourth year of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled "An Act for the regulation of the duties of postage," power is given to the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, from time to time, by Warrant under their hands, to alter and fix any of the rates of British or inland postage payable by law on the transmission by the post of foreign or colonial letters or newspapers, or any other printed papers, and to subject the same to rates of postage according to the weight thereof, and a scale of weight to be contained in such Warrant, and from time to time, by Warrant as aforesaid, to alter or repeal any such altered rates, and to make and establish any new or other rates in lieu thereof.

And whereas the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, by a certain Warrant in writing under their hands, duly made, and bearing date at Whitehall Treasury Chambers, the fifteenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, in exercise of the power or authority in them for that purpose vested, in and by the said recited Act, and of all other powers enabling them in that behalf, did direct, that on every letter not exceeding half an ounce in weight, transmitted by the post between any place in the United Kingdom and (amongst other colonies) Malta (direct or through any other colony, or through any foreign country), there should be

charged and taken, in lieu of any rates of British postage now payable by law on such letters, an uniform British rate of sixpence; and that on every letter transmitted as mentioned in the said now recited Warrant, exceeding half an ounce in weight, there should be charged, taken, and paid, progressive and additional, rates of postage as therein mentioned.

And whereas other powers are given to the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury by another Act of Parliament, passed in the eleventh year of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled "An Act for giving further facilities for the transmission of letters by post, and for the regulating the duties of postage thereon, and for other purposes relating to the Post-office."

And whereas it is expedient that other regulations should be made for the transmission by the post of letters between the United Kingdom and Malta in the manner hereinafter mentioned.

Now we, the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, in exercise of the powers reserved to us in and by the said two hereinbefore recited Acts of Parliament, or either of them, and of all other powers enabling us in this behalf, do, by this present Warrant, under the hands of two of us the said Commissioners (by the authority of the Statute in that case made and provided), order and direct as follows; that is to say:—

1. On every letter not exceeding one quarter of an ounce in weight, transmitted by the post between any place in the United Kingdom and Malta, viâ France (whether the sea conveyance in the Mediterranean be by British or by French packet boat), there shall be charged and taken in lieu of any rates of postage now payable by law on such letters, an uniform rate of postage (British and French combined) of six pence.

2. And on every letter so transmitted, exceed-

ing one quarter of an ounce in weight, there shall be charged, taken and paid, progressive and additional rates of postage as follows, that is to say:

On every such letter, exceeding one quarter of an ounce in weight, and not exceeding one half an ounce in weight, two rates of postage.

On every such letter, exceeding one half of an ounce, and not exceeding three quarters of an ounce in weight, three rates of postage.

On every such letter, exceeding three quarters of an ounce, and not exceeding one ounce in weight, four rates of postage.

And for every quarter of an ounce in weight, above the weight of one ounce, there shall be charged and taken one additional rate of postage, and every fraction of a quarter of an ounce in weight, above the weight of one ounce, shall be charged as an additional quarter of an ounce in weight. And each progressive and additional rate, chargeable under this clause, shall be estimated and charged at the sum which any such letter would be charged with under this Warrant, if not exceeding one quarter of an ounce in weight.

And whereas the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury have, at various times, since the passing of the said two before recited Acts, and in pursuance and in exercise of the powers reserved to them thereby by divers Warrants in writing under their hands duly made, and bearing date respectively at Whitehall, Treasury Chambers, the 15th day of January, 1858, the 13th day of August, 1858, the 16th day of August, 1858, the 27th day of August, 1858, the 1st day of September, 1858, the 9th day of November, 1858,

the 27th day of November, 1858, the 18th day of January, 1859, and the 10th day of March, 1859, made certain regulations for the transmission by the post of the several letters therein respectively mentioned.

And whereas it is expedient that the further regulation hereinafter mentioned should be made.

Now we, the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, in exercise of the powers reserved to us, in and by the said two hereinbefore recited Acts of Parliament, or either of them, and of all others powers enabling us in this behalf, do by this Warrant, under the hands of two of us the said Commissioners, by the authority aforesaid, order and direct as follows:—

3. Nothing hereinbefore or in any or either of the said lastly hereinbefore recited Warrants contained, shall in anywise prejudice or affect the privilege granted by the said first hereinbefore recited Act in favour of petitions and addresses forwarded to Her Majesty by the post, nor the privilege granted by the same Act to Members of each House of Parliament, to receive by the post petitions and addresses to Her Majesty, and petitions addressed to either House of Parliament, not exceeding thirty-two ounces in weight, exempt from postage, nor shall anything hereinbefore or in the said several last recited Warrants respectively contained, in anywise prejudice or affect the privilege which seamen and soldiers employed in Her Majesty's Service, and seamen and soldiers employed in the service of the East India Company, had, or have, or are entitled to by law, of sending and receiving by the post, letters not exceeding one-half of an ounce in weight, subject to the regulations and restrictions in respect of the same.

4. The Commissioners for the time being of Her Majesty's Treasury, by Warrant under their hands duly made, may at any time hereafter alter or repeal any of the rates hereby altered, or any of the regulations hereby made, and make and establish any new or other rates and regulations in lieu thereof, and from time to time appoint at what time the rates that may be payable are to be paid.

5. This Warrant shall come into operation on the first day of July, 1859.

Whitehall, Treasury Chambers, the fourteenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine.

Howard Taylor.
Henry Whitmore.

TREASURY WARRANT.

WHEREAS by an Act of Parliament, passed in the fourth year of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled "An Act for the regulation of the duties of postage," power is given to the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, from time to time, by Warrant under their hands, to alter and fix any of the rates of British postage payable by law on the transmission by the post of foreign or colonial letters or newspapers, or of any other printed papers, and to subject the same to rates of postage according to the weight thereof, and a scale of weight to be contained in such Warrant.

And whereas further powers are given to the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury by another Act of Parliament, passed in the eleventh year of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled

"An Act for giving further facilities for the transmission of letters by post, and for the regulating the duties of postage thereon, and for other purposes relating to the Post-office."

And whereas certain powers are also given to the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury by another Act of Parliament, passed in the eighteenth year of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled "An Act to amend the laws relating to the stamp duties on newspapers, and to provide for the transmission by post of printed periodical publications."

And whereas by a certain Warrant of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, dated the 21st day of February, 1854, certain rates of postage were fixed and made payable on the transmission by the post of letters, printed books, printed magazines, printed reviews, printed pamphlets, and printed newspapers, between the United Kingdom and the Republic of the Uruguay, and between the Republic of the Uruguay and any of Her Majesty's colonies or possessions, or any foreign country, through the United Kingdom.

And whereas a new postal convention has been made and entered into between Her Majesty's Government and the Government of the Republic of the Uruguay.

And whereas it is expedient that the said recited Warrant should be repealed, and that further regulations should be made for the tranmission by the post of the letters and packets hereinafter mentioned.

Now we, the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, in exercise of the powers vested in us in and by the said recited Acts, and every of them, and of all other powers enabling us in this

behalf, do by this Warrant, under the hands of two of us, the said Commissioners, by the authority of the statute in that case made and provided, order and direct, that the said recited Warrant, dated the 21st day of February, 1854, and the several rates of postage and the several orders, directions, and regulations therein mentioned and set forth, shall cease and determine, and shall be, and the same are, hereby repealed and revoked.

And we do further order, direct, and declare, as follows:

1. On every letter not exceeding half an ounce in weight, posted in the United Kingdom, addressed to the Republic of the Uruguay, or posted in the Republic of the Uruguay, addressed to the United Kingdom, and transmitted by the post between any part of the United Kingdom and any part of the Republic of the Uruguay (the conveyance between the United Kingdom and the Republic of the Uruguay being by British packet-boat), there shall be charged and taken an uniform rate of postage of sixpence.

2. On every letter not exceeding half an ounce in weight, posted in, or addressed to, any part of the Republic of the Uruguay, transmitted by the post between any port in the Republic of the Uruguay and any of Her Majesty's colonies, or any foreign country through the United Kingdom (the conveyance between the Republic of the Uruguay and the United Kingdom being by British packet-boat), there shall be charged and taken a British rate of postage of sixpence for the conveyance of every such letter between any port in the Republic of the Uruguay and any part of the United Kingdom; and for the conveyance of every such letter between the port in the United Kingdom, of the departure or arrival of the packet or

ship conveying the same, and the colony or foreign country to or from which the same shall be forwarded, such a further or additional rate of postage as shall, from time to time, be charged and payable for British postage on letters not exceeding half an ounce in weight, posted or delivered at the port in the United Kingdom, of the departure or arrival of the packet or ship conveying the same, and transmitted direct between such port and any such colony or foreign country, provided that, in all cases where such additional rate includes both inland and sea services, there shall be deducted from the said rate of sixpence the sum of one penny in respect of the inland conveyance, under this clause, of every such letter sent through the United Kingdom.

3. On every letter, not exceeding half an ounce in weight, transmitted by British packet boat from any port in the Republic of the Uruguay, to any other foreign port, without passing through the United Kingdom, there shall be charged and taken a British rate of postage of four pence.

4. All such respective letters so transmitted as hereinbefore, in the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd clauses of this Warrant mentioned, if exceeding half an ounce in weight, shall be subject to the several further and additional and progressive rates of postage hereinafter mentioned (that is to say):

On every such letter, if exceeding half an ounce in weight, and not exceeding one ounce in weight, there shall be charged, taken and paid two rates of postage.

And on every such letter, if exceeding one ounce, and not exceeding two ounces in weight, four rates of postage.

And on every such letter, if exceeding two

ounces, and not exceeding three ounces in weight, six rates of postage.

And for every additional ounce in weight of any such letter, above the weight of three ounces, there shall be charged, taken and paid, two additional rates of postage ; and every fractional part of such additional ounce, shall be charged as an additional ounce in weight, and each progressive and additional rate chargeable under this clause, shall be estimated and charged at the sum which any such letter would be charged with under this Warrant, if not exceeding half an ounce in weight.

5. Nothing herein contained shall be construed in anywise to annul, prejudice, or affect any of the exemptions and privileges granted by the said recited Act passed in the fourth year of the reign of Her present Majesty, or to annul, prejudice, or affect any of the privileges which seamen and soldiers employed in Her Majesty's service are now by law entitled to, of sending and receiving by the post; letters not exceeding half an ounce in weight, subject to the regulations and restrictions in respect of the same.

6. On every printed British newspaper posted in the United Kingdom, addressed to the Republic of the Uruguay, and on every printed newspaper posted in the Republic of the Uruguay, addressed to the United Kingdom, transmitted by the post between the United Kingdom and the Republic of the Uruguay direct by packet-boat, there shall be charged, taken, and paid in the United Kingdom the rate of British postage hereinafter mentioned; that is to say: if not exceeding the weight of four ounces, a rate of one penny, and if exceeding that weight, but not exceeding the weight of eight

ounces, a rate of two pence, and for every additional four ounces in weight of any such newspaper above the weight of eight ounces an additional rate of one penny shall be charged; and any fractional part of such additional four ounces shall be charged as an additional four ounces in weight.

7. All packets consisting of newspapers, books, publications, or works of literature or art, whether British, colonial, or foreign, and all packets consisting of printed votes and proceedings of the Imperial Parliament, may be transmitted by British packet-boat from Monte Video or any other port in the Republic of the Uruguay to any other port, without passing through the United Kingdom, at the rates of British postage hereinafter mentioned; that is to say:

On every such packet, if not exceeding four ounces in weight, there shall be charged, taken, and paid, for the transmission thereof respectively as aforesaid the uniform single rate of postage of one penny.

And on every such packet exceeding four ounces in weight, there shall be charged, taken, and paid, progressive and additional rates of postage as follows; that is to say:

On every such packet, if exceeding four ounces in weight and not exceeding eight ounces in weight, two rates of postage.

And on every such packet, if exceeding eight ounces and not exceeding one pound in weight, four rates of postage.

And on every such packet, if exceeding one pound and not exceeding one pound and the half of another pound in weight, six rates of postage.

And for every additional half of a pound in weight, of any such packet above the weight of one pound and the half of another pound, there shall be charged, taken, and paid two additional rates of postage, and every fractional part of such additional half of a pound in weight, shall be charged as an additional half of a pound in weight, and each progressive and additional rate chargeable under this clause, shall be estimated and charged at the sum which any such packet would be charged with under this clause, if not exceeding four ounces in weight.

8. All packets consisting of books, publications, or works of literature or art, whether British, Colonial, or Foreign, and all packets consisting of printed votes and proceedings of the Imperial Parliament, posted in the United Kingdom, addressed to the Republic of the Uruguay, or posted in the Republic of the Uruguay, addressed to the United Kingdom, may be transmitted by the post between the United Kingdom and the Republic of the Uruguay (the sea conveyance being by British packet boat), and all such respective packets shall be transmitted in conformity with and under and subject to the several regulations, orders, directions, and conditions, hereinafter mentioned and contained relating thereto : and the single rate of postage for the transmission of such packets, shall be the sum of three pence, and all such respective packets so transmitted and chargeable with postage under this clause, shall be subject to the several progressive and additional rates of postage hereinafter mentioned, that is to say :

On every such packet, if not exceeding four ounces in weight, there shall be charged, taken, and paid for the transmission thereof

respectively as aforesaid, the uniform single rate of postage of three pence.

And on every such packet exceeding four ounces in weight, there shall be charged, taken, and paid, progressive and additional rates of postage as follows (that is to say):—

On every such packet, if exceeding four ounces in weight, and not exceeding eight ounces in weight, two rates of postage.

And on every such packet, if exceeding eight ounces, and not exceeding one pound in weight, four rates of postage.

And on every such packet, if exceeding one pound and not exceeding one pound and the half of another pound in weight, six rates of postage.

And for every additional half of a pound in weight of any such packet above the weight of one pound and the half of another pound, there shall be charged, taken, and paid, two additional rates of postage; and every fractional part of such additional half of a pound in weight, shall be charged as an additional half of a pound in weight; and each progressive and additional rate chargeable under this clause, shall be estimated and charged at the sum which any such packet would be charged with under this Warrant if not exceeding four ounces in weight.

9. Every packet which shall be transmitted by the post under the 6th, 7th, and 8th clauses of this Warrant, shall be so transmitted in conformity with, and under, and subject to the several regulations, orders, directions, and conditions hereinafter contained (that is to say):—

Every British newspaper which shall be posted in the United Kingdom under the provisions

of this Warrant, shall be printed and published at intervals not exceeding thirty-one days between any two consecutive numbers or parts of such publication, and the same shall be registered by the proprietor or printer thereof at the General Post-office, in London, and shall be posted within fifteen days from the date of its publication, and the title and date of the newspaper shall be printed at the top of every page thereof.

There shall be no word or communication printed on any newspaper transmitted by the post under the provisions of this Warrant, after the publication thereof, or upon any cover thereof, nor any writing or marks upon any such newspaper or upon any cover thereof, other than and except the name and address of the person to whom the same is sent; but the name or title of such newspaper and the name and address of the publisher, newsvendor, or agent by whom the same is sent may be printed on the cover thereof.

There shall be no paper or thing enclosed in or with any such newspaper.

No packet which in length or breadth or width shall exceed the dimensions of two feet, shall be forwarded by the post under the 6th, 7th, and 8th clauses of this Warrant.

The terms "books, publications, or works of literature or art," in this Warrant used, shall, for the purposes of this Warrant, mean and comprise all such articles as in their general character are either literary, or consist of printed, written, engraved, or lithographed matter (although not strictly literary), including books (whether printed, written, or plain), publications or compilations (whether

in print or in manuscript), almanacks, printed or lithographed letters, and such artistic productions as prints, maps (whether on paper or canvas or cloth, and whether printed or written), and photographs, when not on glass or in frames containing glass, and any description of paper, parchment, or vellum (whether printed, lithographed, written upon, or plain, or any mixture of the four), together with any binding, mounting, or covering of or upon or belonging to any such article or production, or any portion thereof, or of or belonging to any paper, parchment, or vellum, and including also any cases or rollers of prints or maps, book-markers (whether of paper or otherwise), pencils, pens, or other things usually appertaining to any such article or production, paper, parchment, or vellum, or necessary for its safe transmission, which shall be sent in the same packet with any such article or production to which they or it shall belong, provided nevertheless that nothing herein contained shall extend to authorize the sending by the post, under the 7th and 8th clauses of this Warrant of any patterns or books of patterns, or papers of patterns of any article or thing whatsoever, unless such patterns consist merely of paper.

Every packet transmitted by the post, under the 6th, 7th and 8th clauses of this Warrant, shall be sent open at the ends or sides, and either without a cover, or in a cover or envelope open at the ends or sides.

No packet transmitted by the post, under the 7th and 8th clauses of this Warrant, shall contain any written letter, either closed or open, nor any written communication in the

nature of a letter either closed or open (whether such letter or communication be addressed to or intended for the person to whom the packet shall be directed, or any other person), nor any enclosure, sealed, or otherwise closed against inspection, nor any other enclosure not authorized by this Warrant, sent in or with any such packet, nor shall there be any written letter, or written communication in the nature of a letter, in or upon any such packet, or on the cover, or envelope thereof.

Every packet transmitted by the post, under the 6th and 8th clauses of this Warrant, and posted in the United Kingdom, shall be put into the Post-office, at such hours in the day and under all such regulations as the Postmaster-General may appoint.

Upon every packet transmitted by the post, under the 6th and 8th clauses of this Warrant, which shall be posted in the United Kingdom, the postage thereof shall be paid at the time of the same being posted.

10. All letters, notices, and other communications (whether upon paper, parchment, or vellum), partly printed or partly lithographed and partly written, which if wholly written would not be considered letters or communications in the nature of letters, shall and may be transmitted by the post, under and subject to the several regulations, orders, directions, conditions, and rates, respectively, in the 7th, 8th, and 9th clauses of this Warrant mentioned and contained.

11. Any letter, notice, or other communication (whether upon paper, parchment, or vellum), partly printed or partly lithographed and partly written, which if wholly written would be con-

sidered a letter, or a communication in the nature of a letter, shall not be entitled to the privilege of being transmitted by the post under or by virtue of the 7th, 8th, and 9th clauses of this Warrant, or the regulations, orders, directions, conditions, and rates therein respectively contained. And every such last-mentioned letter, notice, or other communication sent by the post, shall be deemed and considered to be a letter, or a communication in the nature of a letter, within the intent and meaning of the 9th clause of this Warrant.

12. If any question shall arise whether any such letter, notice, or other communication, is entitled to the privilege of a printed paper, so far as respects the transmission thereof by the post, or of being sent by the post, under or by virtue of the 7th, 8th, and 9th clauses of this Warrant, the same shall be referred to the determination of the Postmaster-General, whose decision thereupon shall be final.

13. If any packet sent, or tendered, or delivered, in order to be sent by the post, under the 6th, 7th, and 8th clauses of this Warrant, shall, in length, or breadth, or width, exceed the dimensions of two feet, or if any such packet, or the cover or envelope thereof, shall not be open at the ends or sides, or if any such packet shall be sent otherwise than in conformity with the terms, conditions, and regulations hereinbefore in the 9th clause of this Warrant contained, every such respective packet shall and may be detained and opened, and, at the option of the Postmaster-General, shall be either returned or given up to the sender thereof; and every such respective packet on being so returned or given up shall, at the option of the Postmaster-General, be either free of postage or be charged with any rate of

postage he may think fit, not exceeding the postage to which it would have been liable as a letter.

14. If any packet sent or tendered, or delivered in order to be sent by the post, under the eighth clause of this Warrant, from the United Kingdom to the Republic of the Uruguay (any such packet posted in London and sent from any department or office in or connected with the public service of Her Majesty, which shall keep a postage account with the General Post-office in London, and the postage thereof being charged in such account only, excepted), shall be posted in the United Kingdom without any postage paid thereon, or with a postsge paid thereon less in amount than the rate of postage to which such packet is liable under and by virtue of the regulations hereinbefore contained, every such packet shall be detained and opened, and at the option of the Postmaster-General shall be dealt with and chargeable in like manner as is hereinbefore directed with respect to any packet not open at the ends or sides, or exceeding in length, or breadth, or width, the dimensions of two feet.

15. The respective letters and packets transmitted by the post under the provisions of this Warrant, shall be subject to the several orders, directions, regulations, and rates of postage respectively contained in a certain Warrant of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, under the hands of two of the said Commissioners, bearing date the 19th day of February, 1855, relating to redirected rates of postage upon letters and packets which shall be redirected and again forwarded by the post.

16. The rates of postage chargeable on letters. books, publications, or works of literature or art,

and other printed papers transmitted by the post under the provisions of this Warrant, shall be in lieu of any rates of British postage now chargeable by law thereon.

17. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to extend to any letters, newspapers, books, publications, or works of literature or art, or other printed papers sent between the Republic of the Uruguay and France, or sent otherwise than in closed mails between the Republic of the Uruguay and any foreign country or British colony through France.

18. The several terms and expressions used in this Warrant shall be construed to have the like meaning in all respects as they would have had if inserted in the said Act passed in the fourth year of the reign of Her present Majesty.

19. The Commissioners for the time being of Her Majesty's Treasury may, by Warrant under their hands duly made, at any time hereafter, alter, repeal, or revoke any of the rates of postage hereby fixed or altered, or any of the orders, directions, regulations, and conditions hereby made, and may make and establish any new or other rates, orders, directions, regulations, and conditions in lieu thereof and from time to time appoint at what time the rates which may be payable are to be paid.

20. This Warrant shall come into operation on the first day of July, 1859.

Whitehall, Treasury Chambers, the sixteenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine.

Howard Taylor.
Henry Whitmore.

CERTIFIED INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

To the Managers of the St. Elizabeth's Roman Catholic Reformatory School, No. 22, Soho-street, Liverpool, and to all others whom it may concern.

The Committee of Her Majesty's Privy Council on Education, having received an application from the Managers of the above-named School, wherein industrial training is provided for the children, and wherein the children are fed as well as taught, and having directed Scott Nasmyth Stokes, Esq., Her Majesty's Inspector of Schools, to examine and report thereon, and having received and duly considered his report, hereby certify that the said school is an Industrial School within the meaning of the Industrial Schools Act, 1857.

Given at Whitehall, under the hand of
C. B. Adderley, Vice-President,
this 16th day of June, 1859.

The Correspondent of this School is
The Reverend Edward Kenrick,
22, Soho-street, Liverpool.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of JUNE 24, 1859.

Lord Chamberlain's Office, June 24, 1859.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the State Apartments of Windsor Castle will be open to the Public, under the usual regulations, on and after Monday the 27th instant.

At the Court at *Windsor*, the 18th day of *June*, 1859.

The QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty in Council was pleased to approve and ratify the scheme duly prepared (as set forth in this Gazette) by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England—

For constituting a separate district for spiritual purposes, to comprise certain portions of the parishes of Inworth, Messing, Tollesbury, Tolleshunt D'Arcy, Tolleshunt Knights, and Great Wigborough, all in the county of Essex, and in the diocese of Rochester; and also all that extra-parochial place called or known as Long Legs, situate in the same county and diocese, to be named "The District of Tiptree Heath," and to be included in and form part of the deanery of Witham, in the archdeaconry of Colchester, and diocese of Rochester.

War-Office, June 23, 1859.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the appointment of Rear-Admiral George Rodney Mundy, and Captain Edmund Gardiner Fishbourne, R.N., to be Ordinary Members of the Military Division of the Third Class, or Companions, of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath; and of David James Simpson, Esq., one of the Paymasters-in-Chief of the Royal Navy; William David Jeans, Esq., Paymaster in the Royal Navy; and John Edye, Esq., late Assistant-Surveyor of the Navy, to be Ordinary Members of the Civil Division of the Third Class, or Companions, of the said Most Honourable Order.

St. James's Palace, June 22, 1859.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint the Duchess of Sutherland to be Mistress of the Robes, in the room of the Duchess of Manchester, resigned.

St. James's Palace, June 23, 1859.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint John Robert, Viscount Sydney, to be Lord Chamberlain of Her Majesty's Household, in the room of George John, Earl De la Warr, resigned.

St. James's Palace, June 23, 1859.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint the Right Honourable Valentine Augustus Browne, commonly called Viscount Castlerosse, to be Vice-Chamberlain of Her Majesty's Household, in the room of the Right Honourable Orlando George Charles Bridgeman, commonly called Viscount Newport, resigned.

St. James's Palace, June 23, 1859.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint, to be Lords in Waiting in Ordinary to Her Majesty:

James, Earl of Caithness, in the room of James Walter, Earl of Verulam, resigned.

George, Viscount Torrington, in the room of George Augustus Frederick Charles, Earl of Sheffield, resigned.

Thomas, Lord Camoys, in the room of William Henry, Viscount Strathallan, resigned.

George, Lord Rivers, in the room of Henry Francis, Lord Polwarth, resigned.

George, Lord De Tabley, in the room of Edward, Lord Crofton, resigned.

Richard, Lord Cremorne, in the room of William Bateman, Lord Bateman, resigned.

Frederic Henry Paul, Lord Methuen, in the room of Richard Henry FitzRoy, Lord Raglan, resigned.

Whitehall, June 24, 1859.

The Queen has been pleased to direct Letters Patent to be passed under the Great Seal, constituting and appointing the Right Honourable Henry John, Viscount Palmerston, K.G.; the Right Honourable William Ewart Gladstone; Edward Hugessen Knatchbull Hugessen, Esq.; Sir William Dunbar, Bart.; and John Bagwell, Esq.; to be Commissioners for executing the offices of Treasurer of the Exchequer of Great Britain, and Lord High Treasurer of Ireland.

The Queen has also been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, granting to the Right Honourable William Ewart Gladstone the offices of Chancellor, and Under-Treasurer, of Her Majesty's Exchequer.

The Queen has also been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, appointing George William Frederick, Marquess of Ailesbury, Master of the Horse to Her Majesty.

The Queen has also been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, granting the office and place of Advocate-General, or Judge-Marshal, of Her Majesty's Forces, to the Right Honourable Thomas Emerson Headlam.

The Queen has also been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, appointing the Right Honourable Thomas Milner Gibson to be Poor Law Commissioner for England.

The Queen has also been pleased to appoint the Right Honourable Robert Lowe to be Vice-President of the Committee of Council on Education.

The Queen has also been pleased to grant the office of Her Majesty's Advocate for Scotland to James Moncreiff, Esq., Dean of the Faculty of Advocates.

At the Court at Buckingham-Palace, June 22, 1859.

Her Majesty having been graciously pleased to deliver the custody of the Seals of the Duchy and County Palatine of Lancaster to the Right Honourable Sir George Grey, Bart., G.C.B., the oath of Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster was this day, by Her Majesty's command, administered to him accordingly.

Master of the Horse's Office, June 18, 1859.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint the Right Honourable John George Brabazon, Earl of Bessborough, to be Master of Her Majesty's Buckhounds, in the room of the Right Honourable John William, Earl of Sandwich, resigned.

Downing-Street, June, 1859.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Henry Allen Johnson, Esq., to be a Member of the Legislative Council of Prince Edward Island; William Thomas Mercer, Esq., to be a Member of the Executive Council of Hong Kong; John

Lambrick Vivian, Esq., to be Superintendent of Police for the Island of Saint Christopher ; and the Reverend J. H. Pemberton to be a Member of the Council of the Island of Nevis.

Foreign-Office, June 23, 1859.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr. Henry Hamer Gideon as Consul at St. Helena for His Majesty the King of Denmark.

The Queen has also been pleased to approve of Mr. A. Marion as Vice-Consul at Bathurst for His Majesty the King of the Belgians.

Whitehall, June 17, 1859.

The Queen has been pleased to grant unto Edmund-Henry Lyon, of Vaenor-park, in the county of Montgomery, Esquire, in the Commission of the Peace, and a Deputy-Lieutenant for the said county, son of Joseph Lyon, late of Neston, in the county palatine of Chester, Esquire, by Elizabeth, his wife, sister of John Winder, late of Vaenor-park aforesaid, Esquire, and brother of John Winder Lyon-Winder (formerly John Winder Lyon) late of Vaenor-park aforesaid, Esquire, all deceased, Her royal licence and authority that he may take and henceforth use the surname of Winder, in addition to, and after that of Lyon, and bear the arms of Winder quarterly with those of Lyon; such arms being first duly exemplified according to the laws of arms, and recorded in the Herald's Office, otherwise the said royal licence and permission to be void and of none effect:

And also to command that the said royal concession and declaration be recorded in Her Majesty's College of Arms.

Whitehall, June 18, 1859.

The Queen has been pleased to grant unto Margaret Cuninghame Smythe, Viscountess Dowager Strangford, widow and relict of George Augustus Frederick Percy Sydney Smythe, Viscount Strangford, and eldest daughter and co-heir of John Lennox Kincaid-Lennox, late of Woodhead and Kincaid, in the county of Stirling, Esquire, both deceased, Her royal licence and authority that she may, in compliance with directions contained in certain deeds of dispositions, entail, and settlement, bearing date, respectively, the 1st day of August, 1828, and the 2nd day of March, 1849, re-assume and use her paternal surnames of Kincaid-Lennox, in lieu and instead of that of Smythe, and bear the designations of Woodhead and Kincaid:

And also to command that the said royal concession and declaration be recorded in Her Majesty's College of Arms, otherwise to be void and of none effect.

(836.)

Board of Trade, Whitehall, June 23, 1859.

The Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade and Plantations have received, through the Secretary of State for

Foreign Affairs, a copy of a Despatch from Her Majesty's Ambassador at Paris, enclosing copy of a French Imperial Decree opening the Ports of Bordeaux, Nantes, Granville, Saint Malo, Dieppe, Boulogne, Calais and Dunkirk, for the importation of books printed in England.

War-Office, Pall-Mall,
24th June, 1859.

2nd Regiment of Dragoon Guards, Cornet John Taylor Marshall to be Instructor of Musketry. Dated 4th March, 1859.

7th Dragoon Guards, Cornet Arthur Hare Vincent to be Instructor of Musketry. Dated 12th March, 1859.

Royal Artillery, Paymaster William Archibald Kidd, from half-pay 27th Foot, to be Paymaster. Dated 24th June, 1859.

Quartermaster James Scott, from Depot Battalion, to be Paymaster. Dated 24th June, 1859.

John Baylis Thompson, Esq., to be Paymaster. Dated 24th June, 1859.

Assistant-Surgeon Herbert Chalmers Miles, from the 83rd Foot, to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Morris, cashiered. Dated 31st May, 1859.

Military Train, Cornet George Ramsey, from half-pay late Land Transport Corps, to be Ensign, vice Bleazby, who reverts to the half-pay of his former rank of Lieutenant in that Corps. Dated 24th June, 1859.

Grenadier Regiment of Guards, Ensign and Lieutenant Lewis Guy Phillips to be Lieutenant and Captain, by purchase, vice The Honourable

William Francis Forbes, who retires. Dated 24th June, 1859.

Ensign Leopold Richard Seymour, from the Rifle Brigade, to be Ensign and Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Phillips. Dated 24th June, 1859.

Scots Fusilier Guards, Lieutenant and Captain Henry Charles Fletcher to be Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel, by purchase, vice Astley, who retires. Dated 24th June, 1859.

Ensign and Lieutenant Charles Shelley to be Lieutenant and Captain, by purchase, vice Fletcher. Dated 24th June, 1859.

Ensign the Honourable Henry Thomas Fraser, from the 42nd Foot, to be Ensign and Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Shelley. Dated 24th June, 1859.

Lieutenant and Captain Raymond Herbert White to be Adjutant, vice Fletcher, promoted. Dated 24th June, 1859.

7*th Foot*, Herbert Henry Rice, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Kempson, promoted. Dated 24th June, 1859.

8*th Foot*, Lieutenant John Evans Freke Aylmer to be Instructor of Musketry. Dated 30th May, 1859.

10*th Foot*, Ensign Hargood Thomas Snooke to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Hunter, who retires. Dated 24th June, 1859.

Gentleman Cadet Henry E. Poole, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Power, promoted. Dated 24th June, 1859.

Gentleman Cadet Henry P. Bluett, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without pur-

chase, vice R. S. Riddell, appointed to the 70th Foot. Dated 25th June, 1859.

17*th Foot*, Gentleman Cadet Henry E. Sharpe, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Weir, who resigns. Dated 24th June, 1859.

Gentleman Cadet Charles W. B. Aylmer, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Wrench, promoted. Dated 25th June, 1859.

20*th Foot*, Ensign Harry Russell Bowlby to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Foster-Melliar, whose promotion by purchase, on 26th November, 1858, has been cancelled. Dated 24th June, 1859.

Gentleman Cadet Baldwin K. Whiteford, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Unwin, promoted. Dated 24th June, 1859.

Gentleman Cadet Champion Jones, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice James, promoted. Dated 25th June, 1859.

21*st Foot*, Gentleman Cadet John T. Coke, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase, in succession to Lieutenant Cairnes, promoted. Dated 24th June, 1859.

24*th Foot*, Gentleman Cadet John L. Bland, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Farquharson, promoted. Dated 24th June, 1859.

29*th Foot*, Captain Richard Edwyn Barry, from the 67th Foot, to be Captain, vice Stehelin, who exchanges. Dated 23rd April, 1859.

39*th Foot*, Gentlemen Cadet Richard L. Leir,

from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Calcraft, deceased. Dated 24th June, 1859.

42*nd Foot*, Lieutenant William Thomas Fraser to be Instructor of Musketry. Dated 27th May, 1859.

45*th Foot*, Lieutenant James Franklin, from the 2nd West India Regiment, to be Lieutenant, vice Smith, who exchanges. Dated 24th June, 1859.

Assistant-Surgeon James Arthur Hanbury, M.B., from the Staff, to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Cunningham, promoted on the Staff. Dated 24th June, 1859.

48*th Foot*, Ensign Edwin Augustus Windsor, from the 74th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Marshall, promoted. Dated 24th June, 1859.

54*th Foot*, Lieutenant George Fowler, from 86th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Gray, who exchanges. Dated 24th June, 1859.

57*th Foot*, Henry Downe Chevers Barton, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Cox, promoted. Dated 24th June, 1859.

63*rd Foot*, Lieutenant Benjamin Hayes Holmes, from half-pay, 36th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Alfred Grey, promoted to an Unattached Company, without purchase. Dated 24th June, 1859.

Ensign Charles Henry Kinahan to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Holmes, who retires. Dated 24th June, 1859.

64*th Foot*, Gentleman Cadet Arthur B. Alston, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Davies, promoted. Dated 24th June, 1859.

66*th Foot*, Surgeon William Sim Murray, M.B., from the Staff, to be Surgeon, vice Hanley, appointed to the Staff. Dated 24th June, 1859.

67*th Foot*, Captain William Francis Stehelin, from the 29th Foot, to be Captain, vice Barry, who exchanges. Dated 23rd April, 1859.

69*th Foot*, Gentleman Cadet Thomas L. Innes, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice St. George, promoted. Dated 24th June, 1859.

70*th Foot*, Gentleman Cadet William J. F. Feneran, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Hill, promoted. Dated 24th June, 1859.

74*th Foot*, Gentleman Cadet Charles H. Dougherty, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Windsor, appointed to the 48th Foot. Dated 24th June, 1859.

83*rd Foot*, Assistant-Surgeon Edward O'Connell, from the Staff, to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Miles, appointed to the Royal Artillery. Dated 31st May, 1859.

86*th Foot*, Lieutenant William Ker Gray, from the 54th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Fowler, who exchanges. Dated 24th June, 1859.

87*th Foot*, Ensign Richard Throckmorton to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Sacville George Lane Fox, who retires. Dated 24th June, 1859.

88*th Foot*, Ensign Patrick Dwyer to be Instructor of Musketry. Dated 17th March, 1859.

90*th Foot*, Lieutenant Charles Dawson Barwell to be Instructor of Musketry. Dated 2nd March, 1859.

91*st Foot*, Assistant-Surgeon J. McLean Marshall, from the Staff, to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice O'Nial, promoted on the Staff. Dated 24th June, 1859.

96*th Foot*, Gentleman Cadet Frederick Henniker, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Clayton, appointed to the 84th Foot. Dated 24th June, 1859.

2*nd West India Regiment*, Lieutenant Arthur G. Smith, from the 45th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Franklin, who exchanges. Dated 24th June, 1859.

UNATTACHED.

Captain Henry Prim Hutton, 31st Foot, having been appointed a Major in the late Land Transport Corps, by General Orders, in the Crimea, pending Her Majesty's pleasure, to be Major, without purchase. Dated 1st April, 1857.

HOSPITAL STAFF.

Surgeon Dudley Hanley, M.D., from the 66th Foot, to be Surgeon, vice Murray, appointed to the 66th Foot. Dated 24th June, 1859.

Assistant-Surgeon John O'Nial, from the 91st Foot, to be Surgeon, vice Halahan, deceased. Dated 5th May, 1859.

Acting Assistant-Surgeon Henry Frederick Meadows has been permitted to resign his appointment. Dated 30th April, 1859.

BREVET.

Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel John Martin Bladen Neill, upon half-pay 40th Foot, having on 9th

October, 1858, completed three years' service as Deputy Adjutant-General, in Australia, to be Colonel in the Army. Dated 9th October, 1858.

Brevet-Major William Knox Orme, 10th Foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army. Dated 24th June, 1859.

The promotion of Captain Gallwey, of the Royal Engineers, to the Brevet Rank of Major, to bear date 14th May, 1859, and not 14th May, 1855, as erroneously stated in the Gazette of 31st ultimo.

Commission signed by the Queen.

East Suffolk Artillery Regiment of Militia.

Frederick Barlow, Esq., late Captain Suffolk Artillery, to be Paymaster. Dated 12th May, 1859.

Commission signed by Field-Marshal His Royal Highness the Prince Consort, Warden of the Stannaries, *in the Counties of* Cornwall *and* Devon.

Royal Cornwall and Devon Miners Regiment of Militia.

Charles Ebenezer Treffry, Gent., to be First Lieutenant, vice Magor, appointed to the 12th Foot. Dated 8th June, 1859.

Commission signed by the Vice Lieutenant of the County of Lincoln.

Major the Honourable William John Monson, M.P., to be Deputy Lieutenant. Dated 20th June, 1859.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Worcester.

John Slaney Pakington, Esq., to be Deputy Lieutenant.

The Right Honourable Lord Viscount Elmley to be Deputy Lieutenant.

MEMORANDUM.

Worcestershire Militia.

Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the Resignation of Major Edward Winnington.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Surrey.

Lee Steere, Esq., to be Deputy Lieutenant. Dated 18th June, 1859.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the North Riding of the County of York.

Thomas Meynell, Esq., to be Deputy Lieutenant. Dated 20th June, 1859.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Norfolk.

The Marquis of Lothian to be Deputy Lieutenant. Dated 18th June, 1859.

The Earl of Albemarle to be Deputy Lieutenant Dated 18th June, 1859.

William Postle, Esq., to be Deputy Lieutenant. Dated 18th June, 1859.

Norfolk Militia Artillery.

Frederick Henry Brice, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant. Dated 7th June, 1859.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Lanark.

2nd Royal Lanarkshire Militia.

Ensign Edward John Clifford, Gent., to be Lieutenant, vice Tait, resigned. Dated 18th June, 1859.

Ensign William Henry Bower, Gent., to be Lieutenant, vice Davidson, resigned. Dated 20th June, 1859.

William Lefroy, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Clifford, promoted. Dated 18th June, 1859.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Ross.

Ross, Caithness, Sutherland and Cromarty Rifle Regiment of Militia.

William Douglass Brodie Ketchen, Gent., to be Ensign. Dated 20th June, 1859.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Kinross.

Regiment of Stirlingshire, &c., Militia, Highland Borderers' Light Infantry.

Ensign Francis Pringle to be Lieutenant, vice John Henderson, promoted. Dated 18th June, 1859.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County Palatine of Chester.

2nd Regiment of Royal Cheshire Militia.

Ensign William Denn Hannagan to be Lieutenant, vice R. Warren, resigned. Dated 20th day of June, 1859.

Frederick John Owen, Gent., to be Ensign, vice G. W. Barnes, resigned. Dated 15th day of June, 1859.

MEMORANDUM.

Her Majesty has been pleased to accept the Resignations of Ensigns Thomas Baskett Turner and Richard Henry Salkeld, of the same Regiment.

Crown-Office, June 23, 1859.

Days and Places appointed for holding the Summer Assizes, 1859.

CIRCUIT of the PRINCIPALITY of WALES and COUNTY PALATINE of CHESTER.

The Right Hon. the Lord Chief Justice *Cockburn.*
Mr. Baron *Channell.*

NORTH WALES.

Montgomeryshire, Tuesday, July 19, at Newtown.
Merionethshire, Friday, July 22, at Dolgelly.
Carnarvonshire, Monday, July 25, at Carnarvon.
Anglesey, Wednesday, July 27, at Beaumaris.
Denbighshire, Friday, July 29, at Ruthin.
Flintshire, Monday, August 1, at Mold.
Cheshire, Thursday, August 4, at Chester.

SOUTH WALES.

Pembrokeshire, Wednesday, July 6, at Haverfordwest.
Town and County of Haverfordwest, the same day, at the Town of Haverfordwest.

Cardiganshire, Saturday, July 9, at Cardigan.
Carmarthenshire, Wednesday, July 13, at Carmarthen.
County of the Borough of Carmarthen, the same day, at the Borough of Carmarthen.
Glamorganshire, Tuesday, July 19, at Cardiff.
Brecknockshire, Wednesday, July 27, at Brecon.
Radnorshire, Monday, August 1, at Presteign.

NORFOLK CIRCUIT.

The Right Hon. the Lord Chief Baron.
Mr. Justice *Wightman*.

Buckinghamshire, Thursday, July 14, at Aylesbury.
Bedfordshire, Monday, July 18, at Bedford.
Huntingdonshire, Wednesday, July 20, at Huntingdon.
Cambridgeshire, Friday, July 22, at the County Courts.
Norfolk, Wednesday, July 27, at the Castle of Norwich.
City of Norwich, the same day, at the Guildhall of the said City.
Suffolk, Monday, August 1, at Ipswich.

MIDLAND CIRCUIT.

Mr. Justice *Erle*.
Mr. Justice *Williams*.

Rutlandshire, Tuesday, July 12, at Oakham.
Northamptonshire, Wednesday, July 13, at Northampton.

Leicestershire, Saturday, July 16, at the Castle of Leicester.

Borough of Leicester, the same day, at the Borough of Leicester.

Nottinghamshire, Wednesday, July 20, at Nottingham.

Town of Nottingham, the same day, at the Town of Nottingham.

Lincolnshire, Saturday, July 23, at the Castle of Lincoln.

City of Lincoln, the same day, at the City of Lincoln.

Derbyshire, Thursday, July 28, at Derby.

Warwickshire, Tuesday, August 2, at Warwick.

HOME CIRCUIT.

Mr. Baron *Martin*.

Mr. Justice *Crowder*.

Hertfordshire, Thursday, July 14, at Hertford.

Essex, Monday, July 18, at Chelmsford.

Kent, Monday, July 25, at Maidstone.

Sussex, Monday, August 1, at Lewes.

Surrey, Thursday, August 4, at Croydon.

WESTERN CIRCUIT.

Mr. Justice *Crompton*.

Mr. Baron *Bramwell*.

Southampton, Thursday, July 14, at the Castle of Winchester.

Wiltshire, Wednesday, July 20, at New Sarum.

Dorsetshire, Monday, July 25, at Dorchester.

Devonshire, Thursday, July 28, at the Castle of Exeter.
City of Exeter, the same day, at the Guildhall of the said City.
Cornwall, Thursday, August 4, at Bodmin.
Somersetshire, Monday, August 8, at the City of Wells.
County of the City of Bristol, Saturday, August 13, at the Guildhall of the said City.

OXFORD CIRCUIT.

Mr. Justice *Willes.*
Mr. Justice *Byles.*

Berkshire, Monday, July 11, at Abingdon.
Oxfordshire, Wednesday, July 13, at Oxford.
Worcestershire, Saturday, July 16, at Worcester.
City of Worcester, the same day, at the City of Worcester.
Staffordshire, Wednesday, July 20, at Stafford.
Shropshire, Thursday, July 28, at Shrewsbury.
Herefordshire, Monday, August 1, at Hereford.
Monmouthshire, Thursday, August 4, at Monmouth.
Gloucestershire, Tuesday, August 9, at Gloucester.
City of Gloucester, the same day, at the City of Gloucester.

NORTHERN CIRCUIT.

Mr. Baron *Watson.*
Mr. Justice *Hill.*

Yorkshire, Monday, July 11, at the Castle of York.

City of York, the same day, at the Guildhall of the said City.

Durham, Saturday, July 23, at the Castle of Durham.

Northumberland, Thursday, July 28, at the Castle of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Town of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, the same day, at the Guildhall of the said Town.

Cumberland, Monday, August 1, at Carlisle.

Westmorland, Thursday, August 4, at Appleby.

Lancashire, North, Saturday, August 6, at the Castle of Lancaster.

Lancashire, South, Wednesday, August 10, at Liverpool.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.

Trinity Term, June 24, 1859.

This Court will hold a Sitting on Saturday the 2nd day of July next, at eleven o'clock, for the purpose of giving judgment in cases previously argued.

By the Court.

Local Government Act, 1858.

Notice of adoption of Act by the borough of Marlborough, Wilts.

Notice is given in this Gazette, by the Right Honourable Sir George C. Lewis, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, that the Local Government Act, 1858, has been adopted within the borough of Marlborough.—Dated the 23rd day of June, 1859.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of JUNE 28, 1859.

India Office, June 27, 1859.

THE Secretary of State for India in Council has received the following papers:

No. 1.

GENERAL ORDER.

Fort William,
March 29, 1859.

No. 423.

HIS Excellency the Governor-General in Council has much satisfaction in publishing the accompanying letter from the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief, in which Lord Clyde warmly recommends the Medical and Commissariat Departments to the notice of the Government of India.

The Governor-General in Council desires to express to the Director-General, Dr. Forsyth; to the Inspector-General of Her Majesty's Hospitals, Dr. Linton, C.B.; to Colonel Ramsay, late Commissary-General; and to Lieutenant-Colonel Thomson, C.B., the present Commissary-General of the Bengal Army; and to all the officers of the Medical and Commissariat Departments, who have been employed in the field, or who have elsewhere furthered the service by their exertions

in providing for the welfare and the wants of the Troops; the cordial acknowledgments of the Government of India for the important services they have rendered.

No. 2.

The Commander-in-Chief in India to the Governor-General.

My Lord, *Lucknow, February* 21, 1859.

THE military operations in the Presidency of Bengal which ensued on the great mutiny of 1857, having happily been now brought to a close, I have the greatest satisfaction in recommending warmly to your Excellency's protection two great departments of the military administration to which the troops, and the officers who have commanded them in their long campaigns, are under real and great obligations. I allude to the Medical and Commissariat Departments.

The former, being composed of Officers belonging to the two services, has shone equally in the matters of general organization and of regimental arrangements. The Director-General, Dr. Forsyth, and the Inspector-General of Her Majesty's forces, Dr. Linton, C.B., in Calcutta, have worked successfully to meet the great requirements made on them; and the staff and regimental medical officers have well maintained the credit of their noble profession and the reputation for self-sacrifice which belongs to the surgeons of Her Majesty's armies, a reputation which is maintained in the field on all occasions, as well as in the most trying circumstances of the hospital.

It has been remarked throughout the army that, from the time of the slender forces taking the

field against Delhi, and from Allahabad, in the summer of 1857, the system of the Indian Commissariat has been found equal to the tasks imposed on it, in spite of the extraordinary circumstances in which it was suddenly placed, and of the actual loss of the resources, viz., the great contractors and agents, with which it had been the custom to work.

For this system the army is in great measure indebted to the late Commissary-General Colonel Ramsay, and his successor, Colonel Thomson. The latter officer, being in personal charge, supplied the field force of Delhi under unexampled circumstances, when Sir A. Wilson stood before that city almost cut off from the rest of India.

The Commissary-General has been nobly supported by his subordinates; and I do but speak the truth when I affirm, that no department has ever possessed a more efficient staff of officers than those forming the establishment of the Bengal Commissariat.

I have, &c.,
CLYDE, General,
Commander-in-Chief, East Indies.

Board of Green Cloth, Buckingham Palace, June 23, 1859.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint the Honourable William Coutts Keppel (commonly called Viscount Bury), to be Treasurer of Her Majesty's Household, in the room of the Right Honourable Claud Hamilton (commonly called Lord Claud Hamilton), resigned.

The Queen has been also pleased to appoint the Honourable Granville Leveson Proby (commonly called Lord Proby), to be Comptroller of Her

Majesty's Household, in the room of the Right Honourable George Cecil Weld Forester, resigned.

St. James's Palace, June 25, 1859.

The Queen was this day pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood upon Vice-Admiral Alexander Dundas Arbuthnott, Knight Commander of the Orders of San Fernando, and of Charles the Third of Spain.

St. James's Palace, June 25, 1859.

The Queen was this day pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood upon Hercules George Robert Robinson, Esq., Governor of Hong Kong.

St. James's Palace, June 25, 1859.

The Queen was this day pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood upon Stephenson Villiers Surtees, Esq., Chief Justice of the Island of Mauritius.

Saint James's Palace, June 25, 1859.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Nigel Fitzhardinge Kingscote, C.B., to be one of the Grooms in Waiting, in Ordinary, to Her Majesty, in the room of John Ralph Ormsby Gore, Esq., M.P., resigned.

Whitehall, June 25, 1859.

The Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, granting the dignity of a Baron of the United Kingdom of

Great Britain and Ireland unto the Right Honourable Robert Vernon Smith, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, by the name, style, and title of Baron Lyveden, of Lyveden, in the county of Northampton.

The Queen has also been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, granting the dignity of a Baron of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland unto the Right Honourable Sir Benjamin Hall, Bart., and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, by the name, style, and title of Baron Llanover, of Llanover and Abercarn, in the county of Monmouth.

Whitehall, June 27, 1859.

The Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, constituting and appointing the Most Noble Edward Adolphus, Duke of Somerset; Vice-Admiral the Honourable Sir Richard Saunders Dundas, K.C.B.; Rear-Admiral the Honourable Frederick Thomas Pelham, C.B.; Captain Charles Eden, C.B.; Captain Charles Frederick; and Samuel Whitbread, Esq., to be Her Majesty's Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of the said United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the dominions, islands, and territories thereunto belonging.

Whitehall, June 27, 1859.

The Queen has been pleased to grant the Office of Solicitor-General for Scotland, to Edward Francis Maitland, Esq., Advocate.

Foreign-Office, June 27, 1859.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr. Charles White as Consul-General in London for the Republic of Nicaragua.

Crown-Office, June 28, 1859.

MEMBERS returned to serve in the present PARLIAMENT.

Borough of Devonport.

The Right Honourable James Wilson, of Upper Belgrave-street, Middlesex, Vice-President of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade and Plantations.

City of Oxford.

The Right Honourable Edward Cardwell, Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Borough of Morpeth.

The Right Honourable Sir George Grey, Bart., of Falloden, Northumberland, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

Borough of Wolverhampton.

Sir Richard Bethell, Knight, Her Majesty's Attorney-General.

Borough of Reading.

Sir Henry Singer Keating, Knight, Her Majesty's Solicitor-General.

Borough of New Radnor.

The Right Honourable Sir George Cornewall Lewis, Bart., one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

City of London.

The Right Honourable John Russell, commonly called Lord John Russell, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Admiralty, June 27, 1859.

Vice-Admiral of the Blue George Frederiek Rich has been appointed to reeeive a pension of £150 a year, as provided by Her Majesty's Order in Counеil of 25th June, 1851, vacant by the death of Viee-Admiral Sir David Dunn, K.C.H., and the name of Viee-Admiral Rieh has been removed to the Reserved Half-pay List aceordingly; and, in consequence of this removal, the following promotions, to date from the 17th instant, have this day taken place:—

Rear-Admiral of the Red Alexander Thomas Emerie Vidal to be Vice-Admiral of the Blue.

Rear-Admiral of the White Charles Talbot to be Rear-Admiral of the Red.

Rear-Admiral of the Blue the Honourable Sir Henry Keppel, K.C.B., to be Rear-Admiral of the White.

Captain Francis Deeimus Hastings,
Captain George Hathorn,
to be Rear-Admirals on the Reserved List.

Captain Lewis Tobias Jones, C.B., to be Rear-Admiral of the Blue.

Admiralty, 12th May, 1859.

Corps of Royal Marines.

Gentleman Cadet St. Andrew St. John to be Second Lieutenant.

Gentleman Cadet Charles Rowley Brand to be Second Lieutenant.
Gentleman Cadet Edward Willoughby Grenville Byam to be Second Lieutenant.
Gentleman Cadet John Ignatius Morris to be Second Lieutenant.
Gentleman Cadet Gerald Altham Heseltine to be Second Lieutenant.
Gentleman Cadet Henry Seton Bourchier to be Second Lieutenant.
Gentleman Cadet John Holland to be Second Lieutenant.
Gentleman Cadet Henry Luxmoore Stirling to be Second Lieutenant.
Gentleman Cadet Edward Benjamin Steele Perkins to be Second Lieutenant.
Gentleman Cadet William Murray Swinton to be Second Lieutenant.
Gentleman Cadet George John Airey to be Second Lieutenant.
Gentleman Cadet Francis Fosbery Evans to be Second Lieutenant.
Gentleman Cadet Robert William Francis Holt to be Second Lieutenant.

17*th May*, 1859.

Gentleman Cadet Robert Hoare Dwyer to be Second Lieutenant.

Admiralty, 17*th June*, 1859.

Corps of Royal Marines.

Gentleman Cadet Alexander George Anson to be Second Lieutenant.
Gentleman Cadet Robert Calder Allen to be Second Lieutenant.
Gentleman Cadet Alfred Wilmot Johnston to be Second Lieutenant.

Commission signed by the Queen.

2nd or Edmonton Royal Rifle Regiment of Middlesex Militia.

Captain Edward Missenden Love, late 60th Rifles, to be Adjutant, vice Bowie, resigned. Dated 13th April, 1859.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Stafford.

Thomas Berry Horsfall, Esq., to be Deputy Lieutenant. Dated 7th June, 1859.

Thomas Salt the younger, Esq., to be Deputy Lieutenant. Dated 7th June, 1859.

Clement Thomas Sneyd Kynnersley, Esq., to be Deputy Lieutenant. Dated 7th June, 1859.

Henry Ward, Esq., to be Deputy Lieutenant. Dated 7th June, 1859.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the Tower Hamlets.

Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick Amelius Whimper to be Deputy Lieutenant. Dated 22nd June, 1859.

Francis Cramp, Esq., to be Deputy Lieutenant. Dated 22nd June, 1859.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Middlesex.

Victoria Rifles.

Captain Edward Clifford to be Major, vice the Earl of Perth, resigned. Dated 13th June, 1859.

Lieutenant Abraham Trew to be Captain, vice Clifford, promoted. Dated 13th June, 1859.

4th or Royal South Middlesex Regiment of Militia.

Thomas Hunt, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Burrell, resigned. Dated 19th May, 1859.

1st or Royal East Middlesex Regiment of Militia.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to accept the Resignation of the Commissions in this Regiment, held by Ensign Richard Hall and Lieutenant Alexander James McGregor.

Victoria Rifles.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to accept the Resignation of the Commission in this Corps held by Captain Henry Cook.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Kent.

Kent Militia Regiment of Artillery.

First Lieutenant William Bartram to be Captain, vice Mitford, resigned. Dated 25th June, 1859.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Surrey.

Camberwell or 1st Surrey Company of Volunteer Rifle Corps.

John Boucher, Esq., formerly of the 5th Dragoon Guards, to be Captain. Dated 14th June, 1859.

Rolla Rouse, Esq., to be Lieutenant. Dated 15th June, 1859.

Croydon or 2nd Surrey Company of Volunteer Rifle Corps.

James Hunter Campbell, Esq., Colonel Bengal Artillery retired, to be Captain. Dated 16th June, 1859.

Adam Steuart, Esq., to be Lieutenant. Dated 17th June, 1859.

John Thomas Hyde, Esq., to be Ensign. Dated 18th June, 1859.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Durham.

North Durham Regiment of Militia.

Henry Droz Gaynor, Esq., to be Captain, vice Bramwell, resigned. Dated 13th June, 1859.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Pembroke.

1st Company of Pembrokeshire Volunteer Rifles.

Colonel the Honourable Robert Fulke Greville to be Captain. Deted 23rd June, 1859.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Aberdeen.

Royal Aberdeenshire Highlanders.

Charles Fraser, Gent., to be Lieutenant, vice Robert Macfarlane, promoted. Dated 22nd June, 1859.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Fife.

Fifeshire Militia Artillery.

John Stewart Tulloh to be Captain, vice G. J. Simpson, resigned. Dated 10th June, 1859.

Albert Kennedy Beveridge, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant, vice Lawrence Kid Cormach, resigned. Dated 9th June, 1859.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Renfrew.

Prince of Wales's Royal Regiment of Renfrew Militia.

Alexander Boyd, Gent., to be Lieutenant, vice Motherwell, resigned. Dated 18th June, 1859.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Forfar.

Forfar and Kincardine Regiment of Militia Artillery.

Charles Edward Ilderton, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant, vice Charles Basil Fisher, promoted. Dated 20th June, 1859.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Mid-Lothian.

Edinburgh or Queen's Regiment of Light Infantry Militia.

Lieutenant Archibald Scott to be Captain, vice George Andrew Coventry, resigned. Dated 23rd June, 1859.

William Currie, Gent., to be Lieutenant, vice Sinclair, resigned. Dated 23rd June, 1859.

Charles Dycer, Gent., M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Frederick Augustus Palmer, deceased. Dated 23rd June, 1859.

Her Majesty grants permission to Major Ross, late of West Suffolk Militia, Captain Jacob Whitbread, late of the Suffolk Artillery, to retain their rank and wear their uniform, in consequence of their long services in their respective Regiments.

TREASURY WARRANT.

WHEREAS by an Act of Parliament, passed in the fourth year of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled "An Act for the regulation of the duties of postage," power is given to the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, from time to time, by Warrant under their hands, to alter and fix any of the rates of British postage or inland postage payable by law on the transmission by the post of foreign or colonial letters or newspapers, or of any other printed papers, and to subject the same to rates of postage according to the weight thereof, and a scale of weight to be contained in such Warrant, and from time to time, by Warrant as aforesaid, to alter or repeal any such altered rates, and make and establish any new or other rates in lieu thereof, and from time to time, by Warrant as aforesaid, to appoint at what time the rates which may be payable are to be paid; and it is provided that the power thereby given should extend to any increase or reduction or remission of postage.

And whereas further powers were given to the

Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, by an Act passed in the eleventh year of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled "An Act for giving further facilities for the transmission of letters by post, and for the regulating the duties of postage thereon, and for other purposes relating to the Post-office."

And whereas the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, by a certain Warrant in writing, under their hands duly made, and bearing date at Whitehall, Treasury chambers, the 19th day of July, 1852, did direct that certain rates of British postage therein mentioned should be charged and taken upon the transmission of letters between the United Kingdom and any place in the German Postal Union, and between any foreign country through any part of the German Postal Union and any place in the United Kingdom, the said respective letters being conveyed between the United Kingdom and Belgium by packet-boat.

And whereas a postal convention having been recently made and entered into between Her Majesty's Government and the Government of His Majesty the King of Prussia, it has become expedient that further regulations should be made for the transmission by the post of certain letters in the manner hereinafter mentioned.

Now we the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, in exercise of the powers vested in us, in and by the said two before-mentioned Acts, or either of them, and of all other powers enabling us in this behalf, do by this Warrant (under the hands of two of us the said Commissioners, by the authority of the Statute in that case made and provided), order and direct as follows:

1. On every letter not exceeding one half of an ounce in weight, posted in the United Kingdom,

addressed to Prussia, Austria, Bavaria, Saxony, Wurtemburg, Mecklenburg Strelitz, Oldenburg, Luxemburg, Brunswick, or Lubeck, and on every letter not exceeding one half of an ounce in weight, posted in Prussia, Austria, Bavaria, Saxony, Wurtemburg, Mecklenburg Strelitz, Oldenburg, Luxemburg, Brunswick, or Lubeck, addressed to any place in the United Kingdom (the said respective letters being conveyed between the United Kingdom and Belgium by packet-boat), there shall be charged and taken in lieu of any rates of British postage now payable by law on such letters, an uniform rate of British postage of two pence halfpenny, if such respective letters be prepaid, and if such respective letters be not prepaid, an uniform rate of British postage of three pence halfpenny.

2. And on every letter transmitted as is hereinbefore mentioned, exceeding one half of an ounce in weight, there shall be charged and taken, progressive and additional rates of postage, according to the scale of weight and number of rates following, (that is to say):

On every letter so transmitted, exceeding one half of an ounce in weight and not exceeding one ounce in weight, two rates of postage.

On every letter so transmitted, exceeding one ounce and not exceeding two ounces in weigh, four rates of postage.

On every letter so transmitted, exceeding two ounces and not exceeding three ounces in weight, six rates of postage.

And on every letter so transmitted exceeding three ounces and not exceeding four ounces in weight, eight rates of postage.

And for every ounce in weight above the weight of four ounces, there shall be charged and

taken upon every letter so transmitted, two additional rates of postage, and every fraction of an ounce above the weight of four ounces, shall be charged as one additional ounce, and each progressive and additional rate chargeable under this clause, shall be estimated and charged at the sum which any such letter would be charged with under this Warrant if not exceeding one half of an ounce in weight.

3. If any letter shall be posted in the United Kingdom addressed to any of the countries or places hereinbefore in the first clause of this Warrant mentioned, or if any letter shall be posted in any of such countries or places, addressed to the United Kingdom, and the postage paid thereon shall be less in amount than the rate of postage to which such letter would be liable under or by virtue of this Warrant, every such letter shall be forwarded, charged with the amount of the difference between the sum paid for postage thereon and the rate of postage payable thereon under or by virtue of this Warrant as an unpaid letter, after deducting the amount of postage so paid thereon, as aforesaid.

4. Nothing herein contained shall be deemed or construed to extend to any letters passing by the post between the United Kingdom and any of the countries or places hereinbefore in the first clause of this Warrant mentioned, viâ France, nor to any letters passing by the post between the United Kingdom and any such countries or places viâ Belgium, sent otherwise than in closed mails, nor to any letters posted in or addressed to any part of any of the countries or places hereinbefore in the first clause of this Warrant mentioned, and transmitted by the post between any part of any such countries or places and any of Her Majesty's

colonies, or any foreign country through the United Kingdom, nor to any letters transmitted between any foreign country through any part of any of the countries or places hereinbefore in the first clause of this Warrant mentioned and the United Kingdom, nor to any letters transmitted between any foreign country through any part of any of the last-mentioned countries or places and any of Her Majesty's colonies or any foreign country through the United Kingdom, and conveyed between the United Kingdom and Belgium by packet-boat, all which said respective letters shall be charged and chargeable with the same rates of postage as are now chargeable and payable thereon, and as if this present Warrant had not been made.

5. The terms and expressions used in this Warrant shall be construed to have the like meaning, in all respects, as they would have had if inserted in the said recited Warrant of the 19th day of July, 1852.

6. This Warrant shall come into operation on the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine.

7. The Commissioners for the time being of Her Majesty's Treasury may, by Warrant under their hands duly made at any time hereafter, alter, repeal, or revoke any of the rates of postage hereby altered, or the regulations hereby made, and may make and establish any new or other rates or regulations in lieu thereof, and from time to time appoint at what time the rates which may be payable are to be paid.

Whitehall, Treasury-chambers, the twenty-seventh day of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine.

Palmerston.
W. E. Gladstone.

TREASURY WARRANT.

WHEREAS by an Act of Parliament, passed in the fourth year of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled "An Act for the regulation of the duties of postage," power is given to the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, from time, by Warrant under their hands, to alter and fix any of the rates of British postage or inland postage, payable by law on the transmission by the post of foreign or colonial letters or newspapers, or of any other printed papers, and to subject the same to rates of postage according to the weight thereof, and a scale of weight to be contained in such Warrant, and from time to time, by Warrant as aforesaid, to alter or repeal any such altered rates, and make and establish any new or other rates in lieu thereof, and from time to time, by Warrant as aforesaid, to appoint at what time the rates which may be payable are to be paid; and it is provided, that the power thereby given, should extend to any increase or reduction or remission of postage.

And whereas further powers were given to the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, by an Act passed in the eleventh year of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled "An Act for "giving further facilities for the transmission of "letters by post, and for the regulating the duties "of postage thereon, and for other purposes rela-"ting to the Post Office."

And whereas the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, by a certain Warrant in writing, under their hands duly made, and bearing date at Whitehall, Treasury Chambers, the 19th day of July, 1852, did direct that certain rates of British postage therein mentioned, should be charged and taken upon the transmission of letters between the

United Kingdom and any place in the German Postal Union, and between any foreign country through any part of the German Postal Union, and any place in the United Kingdom, the said respective letters being conveyed between the United Kingdom and Belgium by packet-boat.

And whereas a postal convention having been recently made and entered into, between Her Majesty's Government and the Government of the Hanseatic Republic of Bremen, it has become expedient that further regulations should be made, for the transmission by the post of certain letters, in the manner hereinafter mentioned.

Now, we the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, in exercise of the powers vested in us in and by the said two before mentioned Acts or either of them, and of all other powers enabling us in this behalf, do by this Warrant (under the hands of two of us the said Commissioners, by the authority of the Statute in that case made and provided), order and direct as follows :

1. On every letter not exceeding one half of an ounce in weight, posted in the United Kingdom, addressed to Bremen, and on every letter not exceeding one half of an ounce in weight, posted in Bremen, addressed to any place in the United Kingdom (the said respective letters being conveyed between the United Kingdom and Belgium, by Packet-boat), there shall be charged and taken in lieu of any rates of British postage now payable by law on such letters, an uniform rate of British postage, of two-pence halfpenny, if such respective letters be prepaid, and if such respective letters be not prepaid, an uniform rate of British postage of three-pence halfpenny.

2. And on every letter transmitted as is hereinbefore mentioned, exceeding one half of an ounce

in weight, there shall be charged and taken progressive and additional rates of postage, according to the scale of weight and number of rates following (that is to say):

On every letter so transmitted, exceeding one half of an ounce in weight, and not exceeding one ounce in weight, two rates of postage.

On every letter so transmitted, exceeding one ounce, and not exceeding two ounces in weight, four rates of postage.

On every letter so transmitted, exceeding two ounces, and not exceeding three ounces in weight, six rates of postage.

And on every letter so transmitted, exceeding three ounces, and not exceeding four ounces in weight, eight rates of postage.

And for every ounce in weight above the weight of four ounces, there shall be charged and taken upon every letter so transmitted two additional rates of postage, and every fraction of an ounce above the weight of four ounces shall be charged as one additional ounce. And each progressive and additional rate chargeable under this clause, shall be estimated and charged at the sum which any such letter would be charged with under this Warrant, if not exceeding one half of an ounce in weight.

3. If any letter shall be posted in the United Kingdom addressed to Bremen, or if any letter shall be posted in Bremen addressed to the United Kingdom, and the postage paid thereon shall be less in amount than the rate of postage to which such letter would be liable under or by virtue of this Warrant, every such letter shall be forwarded charged with the amount of the difference between

the sum paid for postage thereon and the rate of postage payable thereon under or by virtue of this Warrant as an unpaid letter, after deducting the amount of postage so paid thereon as aforesaid.

4. Nothing herein contained shall be deemed or construed to extend to any letters passing by the post between the United Kingdom and Bremen, viâ France, nor to any letters passing by the post between the United Kingdom and Bremen, viâ Belgium, sent otherwise than in closed mails, nor to any letters posted in or addressed to Bremen, and transmitted by the post between Bremen and any of Her Majesty's colonies, or any foreign country, through the United Kingdom, nor to any letters transmitted between any foreign country through Bremen and the United Kingdom, nor to any letters transmitted between any foreign country through Bremen and any of Her Majesty's colonies, or any foreign country, through the United Kingdom, and conveyed between the United Kingdom and Belgium by packet-boat, all which said respective letters shall be charged and chargeable with the same rates of postage as are now chargeable and payable thereon, and as if this present Warrant had not been made.

5. The terms and expressions used in this Warrant shall be construed to have the like meaning in all respects as they would have had if inserted in the said recited Warrant of the 19th day of July, 1852.

6. This Warrant shall come into operation on the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine.

7. The Commissioners for the time being of Her Majesty's Treasury may, by Warrant under their hands duly made, at any time hereafter alter, repeal, or revoke any of the rates of postage

hereby altered, or the regulations hereby made and may make and establish any new or other rates or regulations in lieu thereof, and from time to time appoint at what time the rates which may be payable are to be paid.

Whitehall, Treasury Chambers, the twenty-seventh day of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine.

Palmerston.
W. E. Gladstone.

TREASURY WARRANT.

WHEREAS by an Act of Parliament, passed in the fourth year of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled "An Act for the regulation of the duties of postage," power is given to the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, from time to time, by Warrant, under their hands, to alter and fix any of the rates of British postage, or inland postage, payable by law, on the transmission by the post of foreign or colonial letters or newspapers, or of any other printed papers, and to subject the same to rates of postage according to the weight thereof, and a scale of weight to be contained in such Warrant, and, from time to time, by Warrant as aforesaid, to alter or repeal any such altered rates, and make and establish any new or other rates in lieu thereof, and, from time to time, by Warrant as aforesaid, to appoint at what time the rates which may be payable are to be paid, and it is provided that the power thereby given should extend to any increase or reduction or remission of postage.

And whereas further powers were given to the

Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury by an Act passed in the eleventh year of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled "An Act for giving further facilities for the transmission of letters by post, and for the regulating the duties of postage thereon, and for other purposes relating to the Post-office."

And whereas the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, by a certain Warrant in writing under their hands, duly made, and bearing date at Whitehall, Treasury-chambers, the 19th day of July, 1852, did direct that certain rates of British postage therein mentioned should be charged and taken upon the transmission of letters between the United Kingdom and any place in the German Postal Union, and between any foreign country, through any part of the German Postal Union, and any place in the United Kingdom, the said respective letters being conveyed between the United Kingdom and Belgium by packet-boat.

And whereas a postal convention having been recently made and entered into between Her Majesty's Government and the Government of the Hanseatic Republic of Hamburgh, it has become expedient that further regulations should be made for the transmission by the post of certain letters in the manner hereinafter mentioned.

Now we, the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, in exercise of the powers vested in us in and by the said two before-mentioned Acts, or either of them, and of all other powers enabling us in this behalf, do, by this Warrant, under the hands of two of us the said Commissioners by the authority of the statute in that case made and provided, order and direct as follows :—

1. On every letter not exceeding one half of an

ounce in weight, posted in the United Kingdom, addressed to Hamburgh, and on every letter not exceeding one half of an ounce in weight, posted in Hamburgh, addressed to any place in the United Kingdom (the said respective letters being conveyed between the United Kingdom and Belgium by packet boat), there shall be charged and taken in lieu of any rates of British postage now payable by law on such letters, an uniform rate of British postage of two pence halfpenny, if such respective letters be prepaid, and if such respective letters be not prepaid, an uniform rate of British postage of three pence halfpenny.

2. And on every letter transmitted as is hereinbefore mentioned, exceeding one half of an ounce in weight, there shall be charged and taken progressive and additional rates of postage according to the scale of weight and number of rates following (that is to say):

On every letter so transmitted, exceeding one half of an ounce in weight, and not exceeding one ounce in weight, two rates of postage.

On every letter so transmitted exceeding one ounce and not exceeding two ounces in weight, four rates of postage.

On every letter so transmitted exceeding two ounces and not exceeding three ounces in weight, six rates of postage.

And on every letter so transmitted exceeding three ounces and not exceeding four ounces in weight, eight rates of postage.

And for every ounce in weight above the weight of four ounces, there shall be charged and taken upon every letter so transmitted two additional rates of postage; and every fraction of an ounce above the weight of four ounces shall be charged as one additional ounce, and

each progressive and additional rate chargeable under this clause shall be estimated and charged at the sum which any such letter would be charged with under this Warrant if not exceeding one half of an ounce in weight.

3. If any letter shall be posted in the United Kingdom, addressed to Hamburgh, or if any letter shall be posted in Hamburgh addressed to the United Kingdom, and the postage paid thereon shall be less in amount than the rate of postage to which such letter would be liable under or by virtue of this Warrant, every such letter shall be forwarded charged with the amount of the difference between the sum paid for postage thereon, and the rate of postage payable thereon under or by virtue of this Warrant as an unpaid letter, after deducting the amount of postage so paid thereon as aforesaid.

4. Nothing herein contained shall be deemed or construed to extend to any letters passing by the post between the United Kingdom and Hamburgh, viâ France, nor to any letters passing by the post between the United Kingdom and Hamburgh, viâ Belgium, sent otherwise than in closed mails, nor to any letters posted in, or addressed to Hamburgh, and transmitted by the post between Hamburgh and any of Her Majesty's colonies, or any foreign country through the United Kingdom, nor to any letters transmitted between any foreign country through Hamburgh and the United Kingdom, nor to any letters transmitted between any foreign country through Hamburgh, and any of Her Majesty's colonies, or any foreign country through the United Kingdom, and conveyed between the United Kingdom and Belgium

by packet boat, all which said respective letters shall be charged and chargeable with the same rates of postage as are now chargeable and payable thereon, and as if this present Warrant had not been made.

5. The terms and expressions used in this Warrant shall be construed to have the like meaning in all respects as they would have had if inserted in the said recited Warrant of the nineteenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two.

6. This Warrant shall come into operation on the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine.

7. The Commissioners for the time being of Her Majesty's Treasury may, by Warrant under their hands duly made at any time hereafter, alter, repeal, or revoke any of the rates of postage hereby altered or the regulations hereby made, and may make and establish any new or other rates or regulations in lieu thereof, and from time to time appoint at what time the rates which may be payable are to be paid.

Whitehall, Treasury-chambers, the twenty-seventh day of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine.

Palmerston.
W. E. Gladstone.

Local Government Act, 1858.

Notice is given, in this Gazette, by the Right Honourable Sir G. C. Lewis, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Home Department, that a petition against the adoption of the Local Govern-

ment Act, 1858, by the borough of Scarborough, is dismissed, and that the said Local Government Act, 1858, shall, from and after the 7th day of July, 1859, have the force of law within the said borough of Scarborough, in the county of York. Dated the 25th day of June, 1859.

Also, that the following portions of the Local Government Act, 1858, have been duly adopted by the Burnley Improvement Commissioners, acting under "The Burnley Improvement Act, 1854," namely, sections 1, 2, 4, 7, 12, 13, 15, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 61, 76, 81, 34, 35, 36, 39, 41, 50, 53, 75 and 77, of the aforesaid Local Government Act, 1858.—Dated the twenty-seventh day of June, 1859.